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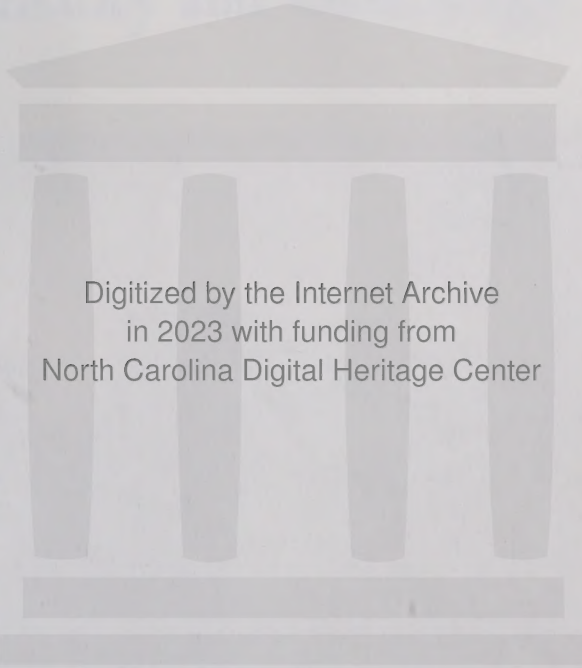
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The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy



The Rockingham County Historical Society, Inc.

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The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy

The journal is published semiannually in June and December by the Rockingham County Historical Society, Box 84, Wentworth, N. C. 27375. Members of the society, for which the annual dues are \$8.00 for an individual and \$12.00 for a family membership, receive the journal. Single issues may be purchased for \$2.50 per number plus 50 cents mailing charge.

Editorial Policy

The publication committee is interested in receiving articles on the history and the genealogical source materials of Rockingham County and the adjacent area. The historical articles must be well written and thoroughly documented. Genealogical articles should consist of previously unpublished primary source materials pertaining to Rockingham County, such as abstracts of local records and edited diaries, letters, or church records. Papers on family history should not be submitted. All copy, including footnotes, should be typed double-space. Articles and correspondence should be sent to the editor: Dr. Lindley S. Butler, Rockingham Community College, Wentworth, N. C. 27375.

Cover Illustration

Settle's Bridge, Dan River, completed 1871. Photo courtesy of Nancy Withers, Wentworth, North Carolina.

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The Journal of



SETTLE'S BRIDGE

By
Robert W. Carter, Jr.

Settle's Bridge over Dan River was located six hundred feet down stream from the present Settle's Bridge on State Road 2146 approximately three miles northwest of Wentworth, North Carolina.

As late as 1936 North Carolina had fifty-six covered bridges of which three were located in Rockingham County.¹ Progress soon deleted this number and today only three remain in the state. Many people ask why were bridges covered. Simply to protect the internal framework from the weather and thus prolong the life of the bridge.²

Some of the major roads through the Piedmont had bridges as early as the Revolutionary War. Dunn's Bridge over Troublesome Creek on the Flat Rock Road was in use during the great race to the Dan River in February, 1781 when Cornwallis' Army was in hot pursuit of General Greene's men. There were also several bridges over Haw River during this period but they were destroyed during the war. The county court had some of these bridges rebuilt in 1782.³

By the early 1800's many of the larger creeks in the county were spanned by bridges. These bridges were poorly constructed and their average life appears to have been about seven to ten years. It was a continual job for the county court to appoint committees to replace bridges that were washed away by floods or deteriorated until they were unsafe.⁴ The Dan, Mayo and Smith Rivers had to be forded as they were too large to be spanned by the type of simple bridge construction then in use. With the invention of the wooden truss covered bridge in the early 1800's much larger streams could be spanned. In 1818 the first covered bridge in North Carolina was built over the Yadkin River near Salisbury.⁵

During the 1830's two covered bridges were built over Dan River in Rockingham County. The Leaksville Toll Bridge Company erected a covered bridge at Gallaway's Ford ca. 1832. This bridge was washed away by the "Great August Freshet of 1850". A new Town lattice covered bridge was built on the same site ca. 1852.⁶ In 1883 the Toll Bridge Company agreed to sell the bridge to the county for \$7,000. The funds for the purchase price came from county taxes collected from the railroads. However it was not until 1886 that the bridge was deeded to the county so it is unclear if it was made a free bridge in 1883 or in 1886. A concrete bridge was constructed one-half mile up stream in 1922. The Leaksville Covered Bridge stood until October 12, 1943 when it collapsed into the river.⁷

The Madison Toll Bridge Company was incorporated by the State of North Carolina in 1833. At this time Randal D. Scales, Pleasant Black, Thomas Searcey, Robert H. Dalton, Richard Wall, Isaac Hotchkiss and Abner W. Scales were appointed as commissioners to open subscription books and raise \$5,000 to erect a covered bridge over Dan River at or near Madison. The project was successful and the company erected a bridge and issued currency. By some disaster the bridge was destroyed a few years later and the company failed financially.⁸ The Rockingham County Court had a new bridge built at the site in 1842. The second bridge was washed away by the August flood of 1850 and was replaced by the county in 1851. The third bridge washed out by 1863 and a ferry was used to cross the river until 1877 when a new covered bridge was constructed.⁹ The new bridge was poorly constructed and gave "Trouble" and had to be replaced in 1887. The 1887 covered bridge was demolished sometime after the present Madison Bridge was constructed in 1930.¹⁰

Three important fords were located on Dan River between the Madison and Leaksville Bridges. Lone Island Ford, two and one-half miles below Madison, was located near the site of an old Indian village known as Middle Sauratown. This ford was in existence as early as 1772 and continued in use until after the Civil War. Lone Island Ford was too near Madison to be considered as a possible bridge site.¹¹

The Eagle Falls Ford six miles upstream from Leaksville was a favorite fording site as early as 1764. The first court held in the new county of Rockingham met at the home of Adam Tate just south of the ford in February 1786.¹² Later when the first courthouse was built at Wentworth most of the court traffic from the northern part of the county crossed Dan River at Eagle Falls. By 1796 a ferry was established near the ford by the county court. Ferries continued in use at the site until 1854 when the court had a bridge erected near the falls at a cost of \$1,699. Prior to February 1861 the bridge washed away and in May of that year the court called a special session to consider rebuilding the bridge but took no action. After the War politics dictated that the new bridge would be built upstream at Dead Timbers Ford.¹³

Dead Timbers Ford was located two miles above Eagle Falls. Like most of the fords, it could only be crossed during times of low water. James Wray purchased the Dead Timbers Plantation north of the ford in 1778. In 1788 he was appointed as overseer of the road from Richard Sharp's plantation to Dead Timbers with instructions to "keep the road in good repair also the banks of Dan River in good repair". In 1796 Wray established a ferry some distance above the ford but it appears to have been in operation only a short period. While some references are made to the Dead Timbers Ford in the early 1800's, the larger portion of the area traffic probably crossed the river at Eagle Falls during this period.¹⁴



The eastern end of Settle's Bridge in 1950.

Photo by Lula M. Weir

Thomas Settle, Jr. (1831-1888) prominent Republican politician during the Reconstruction Era owned the Mulberry Island Plantation upstream from Dead Timbers Ford. Settle, who served in both houses of the State Legislature, became solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Court and in 1868 was elected an Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. In the 1868 election the Republican Party gained control of the North Carolina State Government and 58 of the 89 county governments in the state including Rockingham County.¹⁵ Through the influence of Thomas Settle the newly elected Rockingham County Commissioners voted to erect a covered bridge at Dead Timbers Ford. A tradition states that Settle viewed the bridge as a way of making markets convenient for the people in the neighborhood and county. No doubt the bridge was needed but the timing for the county to spend a vast sum on erecting a new bridge could not have been worse.¹⁶ Much opposition arose to the bridge and tradition says that an angry mob waited for Settle at the bridge site to protest and give him a through thrashing. The group agreed that there was excellent fording at the site but their arguments were to no avail. With his gifted oratory Settle calmed the crowd and they dispersed.¹⁷

The contract for the bridge was awarded to James Traver of South Boston, Virginia who was both a bridge builder and carpenter. Traver, who was born January 9, 1819 at Sandlake, Rensselaer County, New York, came from Fredericksburg, Virginia to South Boston to build a covered bridge over Dan River. It was said that he saw the ad of the South Boston Toll Bridge Company in a Richmond newspaper, came to South Boston and bid on the project, and was awarded the contract in 1856. The bridge which was finished in 1858 was a rare two lane bridge which stood until demolished ca. 1928. Traver built a number of homes, churches and covered bridges in Halifax County and the surrounding area after the Civil War including the Madison, North Carolina, Bridge in 1887. He died in 1912 and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, South Boston.¹⁸

Construction on the bridge at Dead Timbers probably began late in 1869 or early in 1870 for Traver received two payments totaling \$3,931.04 during the period September 1869 to September 1870. In October 1870 the contractor also received an additional \$1,000 from county funds.¹⁹ According to tradition much of the lumber used in the construction of the bridge was cut on Thomas Settle's Mulberry Island Plantation.²⁰

Perhaps the most difficult job in building the bridge was construction of the four large stone piers that supported the bridge. According to tradition the stone for the piers was quarried at or near Danbury Bridge approximately four miles upstream. A short distance above the old Danbury Bridge site is a large quantity of rubble stone on the river bank. It seems likely that the stone for the bridge piers was loaded on boats at this point and then floated down river to the construction site. Evidently a first class stone mason was employed to erect the piers for they were perhaps the finest example of quarried stonework ever erected in the county. The



**The piers of Settle's Bridge
before demolition.**

Photos by Billie Jacobs Wright



upstream ends of these structures were V-shaped to prevent rafts of driftwood from collecting against the piers.²¹

James Traver employed a large force of carpenters to construct the bridge, but tradition relates the name of only one, a black man named Ed Jones. Court records seem to substantiate that Jones worked on the bridge as he was paid \$17.00 from the "Bridge money" on April 4, 1871. The same tradition also relates that Jones was an excellent carpenter and that he helped construct Thomas Settle's fine Victorian home at Mulberry Island Plantation during this same period.²²

The construction of a covered bridge required a large number of white oak pegs which were driven through auger holes in the truss framework of the bridge. According to tradition Wright Moore manufactured the pegs for the bridge at his mill on Belews Creek. Court records seem to substantiate this as he was paid \$94.00 from county funds on April 4, 1871. The roof of the bridge was covered with hand hewn shingles. Sometime during a much later period it was re-covered with a tin roof.²³

By March 1871 the bridge had been completed. The Board of County Commissioners held a meeting at the bridge to accept the structure from the contractor on April 4, 1871. The Commissioners agreed to accept the bridge if James Traver would reduce the total cost from \$10,000 to \$9,850. Traver agreed to this proposal and received his final payment of \$2,289.65 from county funds.²⁴

Evidently the construction of the bridge was well underway before the county took the necessary action to secure a public road from the west end of the bridge north to the Eagle Falls-Spring Garden Road. The heirs of Pleasant J. Wray who owned the land at the west end of the bridge were petitioned on October 1, 1870 for the new road across their property. Peter P. Wall, Pleasant H. Price, Grief B. Wade, Peter H. Cox, Thomas C. Lewis, James Lemons, W. J. Pratt, James Morgan, Hugh Willis and James P. Dillard were appointed jurors to lay out the "new public road from the centre of Dan River at the new County Bridge" to the old road which was located one and one-half mile north.²⁵

Although official records refer to the bridge as the Dead Timbers Bridge, at an early date it was commonly known as Settle's Bridge. Tradition relates that sometime after the Democrats regained control of the county government the County Commissioners wanted to rename the structure "Wray's Bridge" after the family who had owned the adjoining land since 1778. Albert D. Ray (Wray) refused to have the bridge named after his family so the official name remained the Dead Timbers Bridge but most people continued to refer to the structure as Tom Settle's Bridge or Settle's Bridge.²⁶

The new bridge as completed stood 31 feet over the mean low water mark of the river. The channel span over the main flow of the river was 96 feet in length.²⁷ One source states that the three spans of the bridge covered a total length of



View of approach to Settle's Bridge.

Photo from Leaksville News

300 feet. An uncovered wooden trestle over 100 feet in length was constructed at the western end of the bridge.²⁸

By 1870 the Ku Klux Klan had become a widespread organization in both North Carolina and Rockingham County. As a Judge, Thomas Settle made special efforts to suppress the operation of the Klan and punish those engaged in its activities. By so doing, he incurred the hostility of the Klan, and according to Judge Albion W. Tourgee,²⁹ Settle was placed under a death decree by the organization. The Klan formulated a plan whereby Settle would be captured as he was traveling home to Mulberry Island from Greensboro. Then he would be tied in the middle of "Settle's Bridge" with the planks taken up on each side so no rescue could take place. After this was accomplished the bridge was to be burned. The plan failed to materialize because Settle did not return home that night. Tourgee later wrote that a warning to Settle arrived just in time to prevent him from leaving Reidsville where he spent the night with relatives.³⁰ Tradition also relates that the Klan dug a grave for Settle on his farm but when they called on him at his home he gave them such a hot reception that they quickly dispersed.³¹ Settle and his family soon moved to Greensboro.

The roadway leading on to the trestle at Settle's Bridge was often flooded during times of high water. As early as 1873 a flood washed out part of the road leading on to the trestle. Albert D. Ray took the contract to repair the roadway but later let E. B. Carter finish the work. Carter received \$170.00 for the work on December 1, 1873.³²

During January or February 1875 a flood washed out or badly damaged one span of the bridge making it useless. On March 15, 1875 the North Carolina Legislature enacted a law allowing the Rockingham County Commissioners to issue bonds in the amount of \$5,000 to rebuild and repair the bridge and also to make it a toll bridge to repay the bonds if necessary. The bridge bonds were to be issued in denominations between 100 and 500 dollars each and were to be due in 5 to 15 years with a maximum interest of 8%.³³

In March 1875, Albert D. Ray was making repairs on the bridge. In April, probably because of the vast sum of money already spent on the structure, the County Commissioners voted to sell the bridge at public auction. On May 17, 1875 the Commissioners sold the bridge to Colonel David Settle for the sum of \$1,000. Six months later the Commissioners decided they wanted to retain ownership of the bridge and Settle agreed to sell the structure to the county for the expenses he had incurred during his ownership. The Commissioners issued bonds on November 1, 1875 for \$3,000 to repair the bridge as allowed by the legislative act of March 15, 1875. The contract was let and during the summer of 1876 the work was completed. On August 7, 1876 the Commissioners accepted the bridge as repaired by the contractor.³⁴ A ferry was used to cross the river during part of 1875 and 1876 when the bridge was being repaired. The ferry site was approximately six hundred feet upstream from the covered



Settle's Bridge in process of demolition late in 1951.

Photo by Bille Jacobs Wright





Settle's Bridge in process of demolition late in 1951.

Photos by Billie Jacobs Wright

bridge near the present bridge. An accident occurred on the ferry in January 1876 that nearly cost an area farmer his life. While on the ferry in midstream, Albert D. Ray's horse was frightened by a loud noise made by the ferryman. The animal bolted carrying Ray and the wagon into the river which was in flood stage. Ray was nearly drowned but managed to get to safety.³⁶

After the bridge repair was completed in August 1876, the Commissioners voted to make the structure a toll bridge and to employ someone to collect tolls. The Commissioners had second thoughts about this proposal and voted on September 4, to postpone any action. The Board finally settled the matter by deciding to lease the bridge to the highest bidder at an auction sale. At the auction on October 1, 1876 the bridge was leased to James W. Waddill for one year for the sum of \$155.³⁶

James W. Waddill was a merchant who had opened a store up the hill from the bridge on the Stoneville Road by November 1875. The Commissioners granted him a license "to retail spirituous liquors" in his place of business at that time. On May 10, 1876 he was appointed postmaster of a new post office named Waddills which he established in his store.³⁷ Waddill probably hired Horsely Cox as the toll collector after he leased Settle's Bridge. Tradition says that Cox collected a toll of 10¢ for each person who crossed the bridge. On October 1, 1877 Waddill's lease on the bridge expired and the Commissioners again offered the structure for a year's lease. No one bid on the lease so the Commissioners opened the structure as a free bridge on October 1, 1877.³⁸

A covered bridge could be damaged by a horse galloping across the structure. The concentrated beat of the hoofs coming down simultaneously would shake the bridge and damage the joints. Such a shaking would harm a bridge more than overloading it beyond its load capacity. Apparently this was a problem, because on December 17, 1877 the County Commissioners ordered that anyone riding a horse or driving a vehicle faster than a walk across any of the county bridges would be fined \$5.00 for each offense. One half of the fine was to be paid to the informer and the other half was to go to the county school board.³⁹

The V-shaped piers did not completely solve the problem of driftwood lodging against the stone pillars of the bridge. As early as 1872, H. W. Stanford was paid \$8.00 for removing a large raft of wood from the bridge piers. In 1879 Horsely Cox was paid \$9.00 for removing the drift and in 1882 he was paid \$5.00 for removing more drift from the bridge piers.⁴⁰

All the bonds issued by the county for construction of Settle's Bridge were paid off and canceled by September 1885. Even before the debt was paid off the uncovered wooden trestle on the western end of the bridge had begun to deteriorate. At the March 8, 1881 meeting of the Commissioners, John W. Davis appeared before the Board claiming damage for a mule disabled in crossing Settle's Bridge. The Board did not allow any damage and Davis "prayed an appeal to Superior Court". In September

1884 the Board authorized Albert D. Ray to put 35 or 40 new planks on the trestle. Finally in 1889 a contract was given to Webster and McGehee to construct a new trestle at a cost of \$340.⁴¹

Many people believed that Settle's Bridge was "haunted". The events leading to the "haunting" included a brutal murder and a triple hanging at Wentworth in January 1882. The murder victim, Nash Carter, who was a middle aged negro shoemaker and his wife Tilda lived in or near Madison. Tilda Carter also had several men friends and on the night of December 17, 1880 Joe Hayes, Elridge Scales and Alfred Webster helped her kill her husband by strangulation. During a snow storm on the night of December 18th the body was carried to Stokes County where it was discovered on January 8, 1881. Had it not been for a small wisp of Nash Carter's hair that caught in a gate on the road to Stokes County, the murderers probably would have never been arrested. At first all involved refused to talk but finally Scales confessed. During the trial on December 1, 1881, Alfred Webster turned states evidence and thus escaped the gallows.⁴² Tilda Carter, Joe Hayes and Elridge Scales were found guilty of the murder and were sentenced to be hanged on January 13, 1882 between the hours of 10:00 in the morning and 2:00 in the afternoon. The sheriff hired S. F. Morphis to erect the gallows near the County Poor House which was one mile east of the courthouse at Wentworth.⁴³ All three confessed on the gallows and were hung simultaneously before a great throng of several thousand people.⁴⁴ One account states that after the hanging a relative claimed the body of Tilda Carter. After loading the coffin on a wagon he began the trip back to the western part of the county but night overtook him at Settle's Bridge. As darkness spread over the Dan River Valley, a steady rain began to fall on the area. The driver parked the wagon inside Settle's Bridge and spent the long dark night sitting beside the coffin.⁴⁵ Afterwards Settle's Bridge became known as "a haunted bridge" and many people were afraid to cross the structure at night.⁴⁶

Soon after the arrival of the Twentieth Century many citizens of the county began to demand that a good road be built to the courthouse in Wentworth. Tradition says that during this period it was not unusual to see a dozen or more buggies and wagons stuck on the road between Reidsville and Wentworth during the January term of court. Often these vehicles were left on the road and the people rode to Wentworth on their horse or mule. Although there was opposition, by October 1907 the County Commissioners were committed to building a macadam road from Settle's Bridge to Reidsville by way of Wentworth. It appears that short sections of the road were built during the period 1907-1909 and that it was completed late in 1910.⁴⁷ A rock road was such a novel idea that two Reidsville men who owned automobiles developed a lucrative business hauling passengers out to Settle's Bridge at 50¢ per person.⁴⁸ While a short section of crushed stone roadway had been built in Reidsville during 1906 and also between Leaksville and Spray in 1907, the Settle's Bridge to Reidsville road was the first county highway of any length to be macadamized. Tradition says it was also the first highway built in the county employing convict labor.⁴⁹

One of the largest freshets ever to fall in the Piedmont area occurred in March 1912. The force of the rising flood waters washed the entire trestle at Settle's Bridge downstream tearing off the end of the bridge. For sometime only foot traffic could cross the bridge using a ladder that was placed against one of the stone piers. Later the wooden trestle was rebuilt on concrete pillars and the end of the bridge was repaired.⁶⁰

Two area farmers, Falk Carter and his brother Jake, opened a general mercantile business and motor-powered grist mill at the eastern approach of Settle's Bridge in 1922. They leased one and one-half acres of land from John "Boy" Gallaway for a period of ten years beginning January 1, 1922. For a couple of years the Carters did a large volume of business selling fertilizer and staple groceries "on time" to the area farmers and John "Boy" Gallaway's many tenants. Gallaway died and his vast tracts of land in Rockingham County were sold.⁶¹ On December 15, 1924 Falk Carter purchased the 24 acre tract on which the store and mill were located. After this time his brother was not associated with the business. Carter continued to operate the store for several years but later moved to Reidsville where he became a prominent businessman.⁶² He rented the store to various people in the 1930's. Several people who operated the store during this period included: Charlie Knight, Rob Wilkens, Mr. Smothers and Mr. Tuggle. The store building was later sold to an area farmer who demolished the structure and used the materials to build a tobacco packhouse.⁶³

At least one person was killed in a motor vehicle accident on Settle's Bridge. On the morning of November 30, 1933 an automobile driven by Will Brande hit the guard rail on the bridge trestle. The vehicle broke through the rail and fell twenty-five feet to the ground. Brande, a 43 year old State Highway Foreman, was crushed to death under his car.⁶⁴

By 1950 the North Carolina State Highway Commission decided that Settle's Bridge was insecure and should be replaced. Late in 1950 or early in 1951 work began on a new \$90,000 bridge. A new road was graded to the new bridge site which is several hundred feet upstream from the covered bridge site. During the summer of 1951 the new bridge was completed. A few residents of Wentworth and Reidsville including Mrs. Betty Sue Gardner wanted to see Settle's Bridge preserved as an historical landmark. Little support could be raised for the project but as late as June 1951 there seemed to be a possibility of saving the last covered bridge in Rockingham County.⁶⁵ Local officials of the State Highway Commission assured Mrs. Gardner that the bridge could be saved but suddenly an order came from Raleigh that Settle's Bridge must be demolished immediately.⁶⁶ So late in 1951 the 81-year-old structure was torn down. One of the workmen who helped demolish the bridge stated that "with care it would have stood another 100 years".⁶⁷ By January 1952 most of the timbers of the bridge had been hauled away and soon thereafter the Highway Commission completed the job by blowing up the stone piers.⁶⁸ Today, only the scattered stones of one of the bridge piers remains in the river to mark the site of "Tom Settle's Old Covered Bridge".

Notes

¹Margaret Kernodle, "State Still Has 56 Covered Bridges", Greensboro Daily News, October 18, 1936.

²Richard S. Allen, Covered Bridges of the Northeast, (Brattleboro, Vermont: The Stephen Greene Press, 1970), p. 1, hereafter cited as Allen, Covered Bridges.

³Guilford County Court Minutes, May 1782. Dunn's Bridge is mentioned in the correspondence of General Nathaniel Greene. Also see Fred Hughes' Rockingham County Historical Map.

⁴See Rockingham Court Minutes for many references to construction of bridges.

⁵Richard S. Allen, Covered Bridges of the South, (New York Bonanza Books, 1970) p. 3.

⁶Rockingham Deeds; 2dL, p. 92. The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy, III (December, 1978), 2, 24, 25 hereafter cited as The Journal of Rockingham History.

⁷The Minutes of the Rockingham County Commissioners, 1870-1884, p. 570, hereafter cited as County Commissioners Records. Rockingham Deeds 4E, p. 265. The Highway 87 Bridge is dated 1922. The Reidsville Review, October 13, 1943.

⁸The Laws of North Carolina, Session of 1833-1834, (Raleigh: 1834), pp. 161, 162. A one dollar bank note issued by the Company in the 1830's was purchased by the Town of Madison several years ago.

⁹Rockingham Court Minutes; August 1842, February 1851, August 1863. County Commissioners Records 1870-1884, p 293.

¹⁰The State Magazine, September 9, 1950, p. 24. County Commissioners Records, 1884-1895, pp. 125, 135. The Madison Bridge is dated 1930.

¹¹William L. Saunders (ed.), The Colonial Records of North Carolina, (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1886-1890), XXXIII, 918-919. The 1773 laws ordered that a new road was to be opened from Dan River beginning near the Middle Saura Town south of the present Fayetteville area. This is the only known reference to the Indian village Middle Saura Town. The village site is near Lone Island at the mouth of Upper Hogans Creek. The historical marker on Highway 704 mistakenly refers to the village as Upper Saura Town which is in Stokes County.

¹²The Journal of Rockingham History, V (June, 1980), 25.

¹³Rockingham Court Minutes, November 1796. The court considered building a bridge at Eagle Falls as early as February 1848 but the records indicate the bridge was built in 1854. Rockingham Court Minutes, May 1861.

¹⁴ Guilford Deeds, Book 1, p. 606. Rockingham Court Minutes; August 1788, August 1796.

¹⁵ The County Commissioners Records for the period 1868-1870 are missing but Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1869 lists the Republican Commissioners: Zack Groom, Chairman William F. Windsor, John H. French, Robert Gwinn (black) and Charles Williams. Gwinn (or Gwynn) was probably the only black to hold an elective office in Rockingham during the 19th Century. He was a free man before the Civil War and owned a farm on Lower Hogans Creek in the Lowes Methodist Church area. In 1874 Thomas Settle sold him a 155 acre tract of the Mulberry Island Plantation. (3dD, p. 178).

¹⁶ Avila Lindsay, "Life on the Dan", (typescript written before 1909) gives Thomas Settle's view of the bridge making markets more convenient for the area people. Considering that the Eagle Falls Bridge built in 1854 cost \$1,699 and that the Madison Bridge built in 1887 cost only \$1,800, the \$9,850 cost of Settle's Bridge seems exorbitant especially in the hard times after the Civil War.

¹⁷ Billie Jacobs Wright, "Last Covered Bridge In Rockingham Torn Down", Greensboro Daily News, January 27, 1952.

¹⁸ Kenneth H. Cook, "The South Boston Toll-Bridge Company", The News & Record, August 11, 1980, June 22, 1981. These newspaper articles are in the files of the Virginia-North Carolina Piedmont Genealogical Society room in the Danville Public Library. The State Magazine, September 9, 1950, p. 29. County Commissioners Records, 1884-1895, pp. 125, 135.

¹⁹ County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, pp. 6, 24, 36, 37.

²⁰ Conversation with J. Edmund Draper, February 19, 1982. Mr. Draper is a merchant in the Settle's Bridge area.

²¹ Billie Jacobs Wright, "Last Covered Bridge in Rockingham Torn Down", The Greensboro Daily News, January 27, 1952. It is possible that Traver employed Dennis O'Geary, an excellent Irish stonemason from the South Boston area to construct the massive stone piers at Settle's Bridge. O'Geary built similar piers at the South Boston Bridge for Traver.

²² Conversation with Willie P. Wray, January 6, 1965. County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, p. 36.

²³ Harold Coy, The Prices and the Moores, (New York: International Press, 1944) p. 115. County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, p. 36.

²⁴ County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, p. 36.

²⁵ Copy of the road petition dated October 1, 1870. County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, pp. 15, 17, 18, 19, 31, 36, 50, 51.

²⁶ The Commissioners Records refer to the bridge as the Dead Timber Bridge except for one occasion, June 2, 1873, (p. 131) when it is called Settle's Bridge. The name Settle's Bridge was probably a contemptuous term during the late 19th Century. The Wray's Bridge tradition was told to the author by Albert D. Ray's son, Willie P. Wray, in January 1965. Albert D. Ray changed the spelling of his name from Wray during the Civil War.

²⁷ Roanoke River, Virginia and North Carolina, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 27.

²⁸ The Reidsville Review, July 30, 1948.

²⁹ Albion W. Tourgee was born in Ohio in 1838 and was in the Union Army for a short period but resigned and entered the practice of law in Ohio. He settled in Guilford County, North Carolina in 1865 and was elected a Superior Court Judge in 1868. He later returned to the North and wrote several books about his experiences in the South.

³⁰ Albion W. Tourgee, A Fool's Errand, (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., 1966), pp. 267-297. Tourgee's book is written as a novel but appears to be based on facts.

³¹ Upton G. Wilson, "Mulberry Island Farm", The Reidsville Review, June 5, 1933.

³² County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, p. 140.

³³ The Public and Private Laws of North Carolina, 1874-1875, pp. 183, 184.

³⁴ County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, pp. 182, 185, 200, 204, 225. Colonel David Settle (1839-1906) was a brother of Thomas Settle, Jr. and of Gov. David S. Reid's wife. He was State Representative in the General Assemblies of 1870-1874 for Rockingham County, Clerk of Court in Rockingham County and the United States Marshal for the western half of North Carolina from 1885 to 1889. The Colonel was a bachelor who lived in Wentworth and always kept the finest hunting dogs and horses in the county. He was one of the famous fox hunters of Rockingham County after the Civil War.

³⁵ Rockingham Deeds, 3dP, p. 203. This deed mentions the ferry above Settle's Bridge. Conversation with Willie P. Wray, January 6, 1965. Wray had the tobacco bill that was in his father's pocket at the time of the accident.

³⁶ County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, pp. 225, 227, 232.

³⁷ County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, pp. 204, 212. North Carolina Post Offices and Postmasters 1830-1926, micro-film in the Carolina Collection, Chapel Hill.

³⁸Tradition from Roy P. Crowder, January 22, 1982, a great-grandson of Horsely Cox. Waddill later left the area and Albert D. Ray served as Postmaster of Waddills from March 28, 1881 to November 30, 1886. Ray also operated the store during this period. County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, p. 274.

³⁹County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, p. 293.

⁴⁰County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, pp. 85, 356, 501.

⁴¹Letter to the Editor, Webster's Dollar Weekly, September 10, 1885, stated that all the bridge bonds on the Dead Timbers Bridge had been paid and canceled. County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, pp. 441, 617. Commissioners Records, 1884-1895, p. 242.

⁴²Upton G. Wilson, "Triple Hanging Witnessed by Ten Thousand in 1880", The Reidsville Review, November 9, 1925.

⁴³Rockingham County Superior Court Minute Docket, 1874-1882, pp. 480, 492, 526, 527, 532. County Commissioners Records, 1870-1884, p. 493. The execution site was near the lake behind the County School Bus Garage.

⁴⁴The A. B. Andrews Collection, North Carolina State Archives, letter dated July 19, 1934 from John M. Morehead III to A. B. Andrews describing the hanging.

⁴⁵Alberta Ratliffe Craig, "Old Wentworth Sketches", The North Carolina Historical Review, XI (July, 1934), 201, 202.

⁴⁶Conversation with Roy P. Crowder, July 28, 1980. Conversation with Mrs. Charlie Knight, February 4, 1982.

⁴⁷Tradition from notes made by Billie Jacobs Wright in 1951. County Commissioners Records, 1907, pp. 353, 390. A macadamized road was not a hard surfaced highway but a road covered with several inches of crushed stone that had been packed by a steam roller. Many of the rocks were two or three inches thick and made for a rough ride, but no mud! The macadam road entered Reidsville by way of Wentworth Street. A modern concrete highway was built from Reidsville to Wentworth and to Leaksville in 1922.

⁴⁸Conversation with Dr. J. D. Jacobs of Reidsville, April 8, 1982.

⁴⁹County Commissioners Records, 1906-1907. Notes of Billie Jacobs Wright made in 1951.

⁵⁰The Reidsville Review, March 19, 1912. Conversation with Roy P. Crowder, January 22, 1982. Conversation with Willie P. Wray, January 6, 1965.

⁵¹Rockingham Deeds, Book 206, p. 559. Conversation with R. Percy Carter, December 24, 1981. Conversation with R. Wray Carter, December, 1981.

⁵² Rockingham Deeds, Book 207, p. 426. Conversation with Paul Wilson, R.F.D., Stoneville, April 10, 1982.

⁵³ Conversation with Mrs. Charlie Knight, February 4, 1982.

⁵⁴ Rockingham County Death Records, Volume 20, Mayo Township, p. 245. The Reidsville Review, December 1, 1933. Conversation with Roy P. Crowder, January 22, 1982.

⁵⁵ The Leaksville News, September 1, 1950. William C. Burton, "Highway Officials Tour Rockingham Roads", The Greensboro Daily News, June 12, 1951. The Greensboro Daily News, January 27, 1952.

⁵⁶ Conversation with Willie P. Wray, January 6, 1965.

⁵⁷ Notes made in 1951 by Billie Jacobs Wright.

⁵⁸ The Greensboro Daily News, January 27, 1952.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY IN LEVI BRANSON'S
NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1867-1897

Introduction

Levi Branson's North Carolina Business Directory is an invaluable source for late nineteenth century state history. In the Directory Branson compiled lists of business and professional people and statistical data. For each county there were entries on agriculture, industry, government, religion, education, and population. The various editions contain considerable information on Rockingham County, but, unfortunately, the Directory is found only in the major research libraries. This reprint will make the Directory widely available for historical and genealogical research for the first time in this century.

A native of Randolph County, Levi Branson (1832-1903) was an educator, a Methodist minister, and a publisher. After graduation from Trinity College he became principal of Lenoir Male and Female Seminary, located in Lenoir County, which was renamed Lenoir Collegiate Institute in 1856. He remained there until the Civil War when he moved to Raleigh and began publishing elementary school text books for the youth of the Confederacy. A widely used text, A Geographical Reader for Dixie Children (1863) was authored by his sister, Marinda Branson, who was the wife of James Wright Moore of Rockingham County. Marinda Branson Moore opened a school near her home, the Margarita Seminary, in 1856.¹

Following the death of Marinda, James Wright Moore, the owner of the Moore's Mill industrial complex on Belews Creek, married her sister Emily Branson, and they were the parents of Enoch William Moore (1868-1952), Rockingham County's noted inventor. Young Enoch Moore was fascinated by electricity and had a successful career as an electrical engineer. He installed and operated power plants throughout the South. By 1916 he founded Mooreco Enterprises in Pittsburgh, which manufactured industrial electric furnaces and dryers. He eventually was credited with 130 patents.²

The nine editions of Branson's Business Directory were published after the Civil War from 1865 to 1897. The various editions comprise an amazing amount of historical information about individuals and the county's economy in the late nineteenth century, and some of the material is not available in any other source. The early minutes of the Rockingham County Commissioners apparently are lost; consequently, only in the Directory is there a list of the county's 1868 first board of Commissioners, which had the first black to serve as a commissioner, Robert Gwinn. From the census it is difficult to determine the population of the county's villages; however, Branson listed the population figures for the towns. Especially valuable for the researcher are the lists of doctors, lawyers, teachers, magistrates, merchants, ministers, and manufacturers. Although it is not likely

that these compilations are absolutely complete, the fact that Branson had relatives in the county gave him personal contacts that he lacked in other counties.

The Historical Society obtained copies of the Directory from the North Carolina State Library. The eighth (1896) and ninth (1897) editions were discovered to be exact duplicates; therefore, only the 1897 edition has been reprinted here. The Directory has been reproduced from the original publications.

Lindley S. Butler

Notes

¹Charles R. Holleman, "Levi Branson", in North Carolina Dictionary of Biography, edited by William S. Powell (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979), I, pp. 213-214.

²Henry Anderson, "Electricity Was Produced on Belews Creek Long, Long Ago", Duke Power Magazine, LV (January, 1970), pp. 12-13. Harold Coy, The Prices and the Moores (New York: International Press, 1944). Lindley S. Butler and Edward A. Sutton, "Enoch William Moore", unpublished sketch for the North Carolina Dictionary of Biography.

BRANSON'S

NORTH CAROLINA

BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

FOR 1867-8,

CONTAINING FACTS, FIGURES, NAMES AND LOCATIONS,

REVISED AND CORRECTED ANNUALLY.

A Directory is on the principle of a Railroad.
It shortens Time and Space, and greatly facilitates Business Transactions.

RALEIGH:

BRANSON & JONES, PUBLISHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO BRANSON, FARRAH & CO.)
No. 15, Fayetteville Street.

NORTH CAROLINA

ROBESON.

Gibson's Store, ———
Springfield, ———
Little's Mills, ———

ROBESON COUNTY.

POPULATION IN 1860.....13,489.

County Seat—LUMBERTON.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Attorney, ———
Clerk Co. Court, Jno. A. Rowland.
Clerk Sup. Court, H. B. Regan.
Chairman Co. Court, ———
Clerk and M. in Eq. ———
Coroner, C. Godwin.
Register, ———
Sheriff, Reuben King.
Surveyor, ———
Standard Keeper, ———
Trustee, Reuben King.

COLLEGE.

Floral College (Female,) ———

HOTELS.

Lumberton Hotel, John A. Rowland.
Redman's House, Lumberton, Geo. Redman.

LAWYERS.

French W. F. Lumberton.
Leitch Giles, Lumberton.
McLean Nathaniel, Lumberton.
McLean N. A. Lumberton.
McNair Rory, Lumberton.
Norment W. S. Lumberton.
Rowland Alfred, Lumberton.

MERCHANTS.

Fields & Smith, Shoe Heel.
Fuller A. W. Lumberton.
Hartman & French, Shoe Heel.
Hays (O. S.) & Co. Shoe Heel.
Kelly Geo. H. Lumberton.
Lilly (Roal) & Co. Shoe Heel.
Mygrover Speerman, Lumberton.
Petteway Jas. T. Lumberton.
Godwin Berry, Lumberton.
Paschean E. Lumberton.
Pope (J. T.) & Co. Lumberton.
Redman George, Lumberton.
Vonglahn & Bro. Lumberton.

PHYSICIANS.

Barnes John A. Lumberton.
Brown John B. Lumberton.

ROCKINGHAM.

Bethune Angus, Red Banks.
Dick W. A. Lumberton.
Dick John Red Banks.
McLean Hector, Lumberton.
McLean A. B. Shoe Heel/
McCallum W. D. Red Bank.
McArthur David, Red Bank.
Norment R. M. Lumberton.
Regan John, Lumberton.
Smith Daniel, Shoe Heel.
Smith Duncan, St. Pauls.
Thompson Charles, Lumberton.

POST OFFICES & POST MASTERS.

Lumberton, E. Rancho.
Red Banks, ———
Shoe Heel, O. S. Hays.
St. Pauls, ———

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

POPULATION IN 1860.....16,746.

County Seat—WENTWORTH.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Attorney, Andrew Boyd.
Clerk Co. Court, G. H. Holderby.
Clerk Sup. Court, ———
Chairman Co. Court, Wm. D. Bethel.
Clerk and M. in Eq., John Dillard.
Coroner, ———
Register, Mr. Jones.
Sheriff, James Roberts.
Surveyor, Mildred King.
Standard Keeper, ———
Trustee, Wheeler Hancock.

SCHOOLS.

Leaksville Academy, T. S. Winston.
Wentworth Academy, D. Barnes.
Primary School, Mooresville, Sarah L. Branson.
Orion Hill Academy, Dan'l E. Guarent.
Madison Academy, ———

CHURCHES AND PASTORS.

Wentworth, meth. R. G. Barrett.
Leaksville, meth. Jas. C. Thomas.
Grogansville, meth. Jas. C. Thomas.
Madison, meth. Jas. C. Thomas.
Eagle Falls, meth. Jas. C. Thomas.
Thomsonville, meth. R. G. Barrett.
Mt. Carmel, meth. R. G. Barrett.
Palestine, prot. meth. A. Gray.
New Bethel, chris. M. Dean.
Leaksville, epis. ———

ROSADALIS beautifies the complexion.

ROCKINGHAM

ROCKINGHAM.

Leaksville, bap. ———
 Madison, bap. Mr. Griffin.
 Wentworth, presb. Mr. Jordan.
 Madison, presb. Mr. Jordan.

HOTELS.

Rockingham Hotel, Wentworth, James Wright.
 Wentworth Hotel, Jas. Hall.
 Madison Hotel, Black & Vaughn.
 Reidsville Hotel, Mr. Oates.

LAWYERS.

Boyd A. Reidsville.
 Dillard John, Wentworth.
 Foy B. F. Madison.
 Gorrell Samuel, Madison.
 Dandridge Thos. Madison.
 Reynolds T. J. Leaksville.
 Rains J. R. Wentworth.
 Reid Daniel S. Wentworth.
 Settle Thos. Wentworth.
 Scales A. M. Wentworth.
 Smith Walter, Madison.
 Wall Robt. Ruffin.
 Ward —, Wentworth.
 Waddell J. D. Madison.
 Johns —, Leaksville.

MANUFACTORIES.

Cotton Factory, Leaksville, Turner Morehead.
 Foundry, Leaksville, Burton & Co.
 Tobacco Factory, Leaksville, Martin Grogan.
 Wool Carding, Leaksville, Mr. Morehead.
 Tobacco Factory Madison, Caldwell & Son.
 Tobacco Factory, Madison, McGehee & Reynolds.
 Wool Carding, Madison, A. M. Searcy.
 Tobacco Factory, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson.
 Coach Factory, Wentworth, T. Ratliff.
 Cabinet Shop, Moore's mill, J. W. Moore.
 Tannery, Madison, Drury Smith.
 Tannery, Leaksville, Field & Co.
 Coach Factory, Wentworth, D. K. Humphries.

MERCHANTS.

Burton & Co. Leaksville.
 Cardwell & Co. Madison.
 Black & Vaughn, Madison.
 Fitzgerald & Co. Ruffin.
 Ellington & Co. dry goods, Wentworth.
 Lomax H. P. dry goods, Wentworth.
 Lindsey (Wm.) & Co. Reidsville.
 Morehead Turner, Leaksville.

McGehee & Reynolds, Madison.
 Johnson Thos. Wentworth.
 Reynolds & Field, Leaksville.
 Ray & Co. Leaksville.
 Reynolds & Price, Leaksville.
 Robertson & Co. Leaksville.
 Scroggins — Madison.
 Smith Drury, Madison.
 Scott Wm. Wentworth.
 Ratliff Thos. dry goods, Wentworth.
 Richardson R. P. Reidsville.
 Thompson & Co. Reidsville.
 Wright Newton, Wentworth.

MINISTERS.

Barrett R. G. meth., Wentworth.
 Thomas J. C. meth., Madison.
 Field Benton, meth., (local) Leaksville.
 Endaly Elisha, meth. (local) Lime Kill.
 Jordan — presb., Madison.
 Griffin — bap., Madison.
 Gray Alson, prot. meth., Madison.
 Dean M. chric., Madison.

MILLS AND OWNERS.

Merchant Flour, Madison, Drury Smith.
 Merchant Flour, Leaksville, Martin Grogan.
 Flour mill, Leaksville, Thos. Galloway.
 Flour and Saw mill, Leaksville, Benton Field.
 Flour and Saw, Leaksville, T. Morehead.
 Saw mill, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson.
 Saw, Flour and Oil, Madison, A. M. Searcy.
 Saw mill Reidsville, Wm. Lindsay & Co.
 Flour mill, Troublesome, Lawson Wright.
 Saw and Flour, Troublesome, Geo. D. Ruid.
 Saw and Flour, Troublesome, E. Wade.
 Saw and Flour, Troublesome, J. T. Morehead.
 Flour and Saw, Wentworth, Al. Lomax.
 Saw mill, Madison, H. Foy.
 Flour and Saw, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.
 Steam Saw and Flour, Madison, Cardwell & Son.

PHYSICIANS.

Courts Jas. W. Ruffin.
 Rains John R. Wentworth.
 Reynolds Thos. Leaksville.
 Waddill J. W. Madison.
 Johns — Leaksville.
 Field Thos. Leaksville.
 DeJournett Geo. Ruffin.

ROSADALIS cures Chronic Liver Complaint!

BRANSON'S.
NORTH CAROLINA
Business Directory,
FOR 1869,

Containing Facts, Figures, Names and Locations.

REVISED AND CORRECTED ANNUALLY.

*An accurate knowledge of Names and Locations,
Brings Men nearer together, and quickens trade.*

J. A. JONES, PUBLISHER,

(SUCCESSOR TO BRANSON FARRAR & Co.,)

No. 16, Fayetteville Street.

ROBESON.

ROCKINGHAM.

ROBESON COUNTY.

POPULATION IN 1860.....15,459.

County Seat—LUMBERTON.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk Superior Court. John C. Moore.

Coroner.....Everett Phillips.

Commissioners:....
 { H. J. McLean, Ch.,
 { J. L. Nance,
 { James Oxendine,
 { William Rice,
 { J. D. McAlister.

Register of Deeds...Nat. McLean.

Sheriff.....B. A. Howell.

Surveyor.....J. A. Johnson.

Standard Keeper...H. H. Smith.

Solicitor 4th Dist....John A. Richardson.

Treasurer.....E. D. Johnson.

CHURCHES AND PASTORS.

Black Swamp, —, E. D. Johnson, Bap

Lumberton, Lumberton, — Pit- Bap

man, Bap

Lumberton, Lumberton, W. M. Jor- Meth

dan, Pres

Antioch, Lumberton, H. McLean, Pres

Center, Lumberton, J. H. Coble, Pres

Bethel, Lumberton, M. McNair, Pres

Philadelphia, Lumberton, H. Mc- Pres

Lean, Pres

HOTELS.

Lumberton Hotel, John A. Rowland,

Redman's House, Lumberton, G. Redman.

LAWYERS.

French W. F., Lumberton,

Leitch Giles, Lumberton,

McLean Nathaniel, Lumberton,

McLean N. A., Lumberton,

Norment W. S., Lumberton,

Rowland Alfred, Lumberton.

MERCHANTS.

Ashley Charles, Lumberton, G S

Barnes W. F., Lumberton, G S

Fields & Smith, Shoe Heel, G S

Fuller A. W., Lumberton, G S

Godwin Berry, Lumberton, G S

Hartman & French, Shoe Heel, G S

Hays (O.) & Co., Shoe Heel, G S

Kelly Geo. H., Lumberton, G S

Lilly Roal & Co., Shoe Heel, G S

Meike Arthur, Lumberton, G S

Melliam (R.) & Bro., Clay Valley, G S

Myrover Bridges, Lumberton, G S

Petteway Jas. T., Lumberton, G S

Paschau E., Lumberton, G S

Pitman H. F., Leesville, G S

Pope (J. T.) & Co., Lumberton, G S

Prevatt E. & A., Clay Valley, G S

Smith Nelson, Lumberton, G S

Smith H. H., Lumberton, G S

Stephens M., Lumberton, G S

Tolar S. B., St. Pauls, G S

Vonglahn & Bro., Lumberton, G S

PHYSICIANS.

Barnes John A., Lumberton,

Brown John B., Lumberton,

Bethune Angus, Red Banks,

Dick W. A., Lumberton,

Dick John, Red Banks,

McLean Hector, Lumberton,

McLean A. B., Shoe Heel,

McCallum W. D., Red Banks,

McArthur David, Red Banks,

Norment R. M., Lumberton,

Regan John, Lumberton,

Smith Daniel, Shoe Heel,

Smith Duncan, St. Pauls,

Thompson Charles, Lumberton.

POST OFFICES AND POST MASTERS.

Lumberton, Marvin Q. Bryan,

Red Banks, J. E. Roberts,

Shoe Heel, O. S. Hays,

St. Pauls, S. B. Tolar,

Queensdale, Gilbert O. Dea,

Leesville, William Brown.

SCHOOLS.

Floral College, (Female) Rev. G. Morgan,

Edenboro College (Medical) Shoe Heel,

Hector McLean.

SURFACE—Low, Level, and in many places swampy—lays on both sides of the Lumber River—much of the land is rich.

STAPLES—Cotton, Corn, Shingles, Lumber and Naval Stores.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

POPULATION IN 1860.....16,746.

County Seat—WENTWORTH.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk Superior Court. Thos. A. Bagland.

Coroner.....Calvin Preddy.

STYRON & BALL, Grocers.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM.

ROCKINGHAM.

Commissioners, { Zach. Groom, Ch.,
William F. Windsor,
John H. French,
Robt. Gwinn, (col.),
Charles Williams.

Register of Deeds.... Green L. Jones.
Sheriff..... T. W. Patterson.
Suretyor..... James Starrett.
Standard Keeper.....
Solicitor 7th Dis..... J. R. Bulla.
Treasurer..... John W. Foster.

CHURCHES AND PASTORS.

Wentworth, Wentworth, John W. Meth
Lewis,
Leaksville, Leaksville, John W. Meth
Lewis,
Madison, Madison, S. De. Peeler, Meth
Grogansville, Madison, S. DePeeler, Meth
Eagle Falls, Madison, S. DePeeler, Meth
Mt. Carmel, Wentworth, John W. Meth
Lewis,
Lows' Chapel, Wentworth, John W. Meth
Lewis,
Palestine, Madison, A. Gray, Prot. Meth
Wentworth, Wentworth, D. F. Jordan, Pres
dan,
Madison, Madison, D. F. Jordan, Pres
Leaksville, Leaksville, — Lee, Bap
Madison, Madison, — Griffin, Bap
Center, Leaksville, — McNealy, Prim. Bap
Sardis, Madison, — McNealy, Prim. Bap
Epiphany, Leaksville, P. D. Thompson, Epis
son,
Mt. Bethel, Madison, M. Dean, Chris

HOTELS.

Rockingham Hotel, Wentworth, James Hall,
Reidsville Hotel, — Harris,
Madison Hotel, P. Black,
Wentworth Hotel, Wentworth, James Wright,
Hotel, Leaksville, Wm. Strong.

LAWYERS.

Boyd Andy, Reidsville,
Reid David S., (Ex Gov.) Wentworth,
Settle Thos., Wentworth, (Judge Supreme Court),
Scales A.; M., Wentworth,
Ward —, Wentworth,
Mebane N., Wentworth,
Morehead J. Turner, Leaksville.

MANUFACTORIES.

Cotton Mills, Leaksville, J. Turner Morehead,

Coaches, &c., Wentworth, Dr. A. Humphries,
Foundry, Leaksville, Burton & Co.,
Tobacco, Ruffin, Fitzgerald & Co.,
Tobacco, Leaksville, Price & Evans,
Tobacco, Leaksville, Martin Grogan,
Tobacco, Madison, William Reynolds,
Tobacco, Reidsville, Robt. P. Richardson,
Tobacco, Madison, George Webster,
Tobacco, Madison, J. H. Cardwell,
Tobacco, Reidsville, E. M. Powell,
Tobacco, Madison, Thos. Price & Co.,
Tobacco, Madison, Isaac Hand,
Furniture, Madison, James Wright Moore,
Tannery, Madison, Peter Scales,
Tannery, Madison, Drury Smith,
Tannery, Leaksville, Benton Field,
Wool Carding, Leaksville, J. Turner Morehead,
Wool Carding, Madison, P. Price,
Wool Carding, —, George D. Boyd.

MERCHANTS.

Amos P., Madison, Saddles and Harness
Burton & Co., Leaksville, G S
Black & Vaughn, Madison, G S
Cummings & Bro., Wentworth, G S
Edwards & Co., Wentworth, G S
Field Benton, Leaksville, Jewelry
Grogan Martin, Leaksville, G S
Hopkins P., Monroeton, G S
Fitzgerald & Co., Ruffin, G S
Johnson (Thos.) & Co., Ruffin, G S
Lindsey & Co., Reidsville, G S
Lomax H. P., Madison, G S
Morehead J. Turner, Leaksville, G S
Reynolds W. P., Madison, G S
Oaks, Smith & Co., Reidsville, G S
Price (J. P.) & Son, Leaksville, G S
Price & Bro., Madison, G S
Reynolds & Fields, Leaksville, G S
Reynolds & Price, Leaksville, G S
Ray & Co., Leaksville, G S
Rawley & Bro., Ruffin, G S
Radliff & Bro., Wentworth, G S
Richardson R. P., Reidsville, G S
Spraggins M., Madison, G S
Stone F. L., Madison, G S
Stone P. M., Madison, G S
Smith Drury, Madison, G S
Scott Wm., Wentworth, G S
Wright Newton, Wentworth, G S

MINISTERS.

DePeeler Simcon, Madison, Meth
Field Benton, Leaksville, (Local), Meth
Field Daniel E., Leaksville, (Local), Meth
Eudaly Elisha, Leno Kilm, (Local), Meth
Shelton Samuel F., Walnut Cove, (Local), Meth

STYRON & BALL, Grocers,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

ROCKINGHAM.

Thompson P. D., Leaksville, Epis
Jordan D. F., Madison, Pres
McNeely —, Leaksville, Prim. Bap
Lee —, Leaksville, Bap
Dean M., Madison, Chris

MINES.

Plumbago, Ruslin, Anderson & Co.,
Coal, Leaksville, — Wade.

MILLS AND OWNERS.

Grist, Madison, Louis Joiner,
Grist, Madison, — Humphrey,
Saw, Reidsville, Wm. Lindsay,
Saw, Reidsville, — Jarvis,
Saw, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson,
Flour and Saw, Reidsville, G. D. Boyd,
Flour and Saw, Reidsville, James T. Morehead,
Flour and Saw, Reidsville, Elisha Wade,
Flour, Reidsville, Lawson Wright,
Steam, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson,
Flour, Madison, Drury Smith,
Flour, Leaksville, M. Grogan,
Flour, Leaksville, Thos. Galloway,
Flour and Saw, Leaksville, Burtou & Co.,
F. and Saw, Leaksville, J. T. Morehead,
Flour, Saw and Oil, Madison, P. Price,
Saw and Grist, Madison, W. H. Foy,
Flour and Saw, Madison, Smith & Price,
Flour, Madison, James Cardwell,
Merchant Flour, Grist and Saw, Madison,
James W. Moore,
Steam Saw, Madison, Jas. Cardwell,
Flour and Saw, Madison, A. Lomax.

PHYSICIANS.

Courts James, Ruslin,
Dandridge Thos., Madison,
DeJournett, Geo., Ruslin,
Foy B. F., Madison,
Garrett Samuel, Madison,
Hereford W. N., Wentworth, Dentist
Hay P., Madison, (not practicing),
Martin Sydney, Madison, (not practicing),
Johns A., sr., Leaksville,
Johns A., jr., Leaksville,
Powell E. M., Reidsville,
Patrick H., Reidsville,
Rains J. R., Wentworth,
Reynolds Thos., Leaksville,
Smith J. S., Madison,
Smith Walter, Madison,
Scales Jefferson, Reidsville,
Thompson H. H., Madison.

POST OFFICES AND POST MASTERS.

Lawsonville, John Windsor,
Leaksville, Jones W. Burton,

ROCKINGHAM.

Lennox Castle, James R. Garrett,
Madison, M. S. Black,
Monroeton, Lawson Wright,
Reidsville, Stephen F. Terry,
Ruslin, Mrs. S. T. Strader,
Thompsonville, J. G. Wheeler,
Troublesome, Ann Pearson,
Wentworth, Neil Ellington.

SCHOOLS.

Male Academy, Leaksville, T. S. Winston,
Male Academy, Ruslin, Wm. R. Lindsay,
Madison Academy, Madison, —,
Academy, Oregon Hill, Daniel Garant,
Male Academy, Wentworth, N. Chebon,
Female School, Madison, D. F. Jordan,
Preparatory School, Moore's Mill, Mrs.
E. B. Moore,
Beulah Male Institute, Madison, —,
Male Academy, Reidsville, — Hobgood

PROMINENT FARMERS.

Geo. L. Aiken, 965 acres, valued at
\$9,500; John W. Broadnax, 666—\$12,033;
John W. Broadnax, sr., 1556—\$20,000;
Lon. Broadnax, 333—\$6,666; E. T. Broadnax,
1,500—\$20,000; Jones W. Burton,
1,426—\$12,780; John H. Clark, 1,569—
\$16,000; Jas. P. Dillard, 394—\$4,850;
James T. Morehead, 3,051—\$15,871; Samuel
P. Wilson, 1,874—\$20,890; John H.
Dillard, Thomas Reynolds, Franklin Harris,
Thomas Carter, Leaksville: Valentine Allen,
888—\$8,550; Raleigh Galloway, 1,040—
\$8,000; E. F. Scales, 568—\$6,680; Hon.
Thos. Settle, 1,227—\$17,597. *Spring Garden*:
Lee H. Dalton, 777—\$6,999; Mary
Moore, 1,092—\$8,996; John D. Watkins,
827—\$13,260; J. M. Lindsay, 2318; Jas.
Reynolds, Thos. J. Robertson, Joshua
Wall, Robert Lewis, Joseph Cardwell, *Madison*:
Dr. Giles, P. Bailey, 940—\$10,030;
W. P. Watt, 2,220—\$16,050, *Ruslin*: Dr. E.
M. Powell, 1,140—\$5,248; Hon. Geo. D.
Boyd, 838—\$7,646; Robert W. Lamson,
651—\$7,000; Robert H. Scales, 1,808—
\$15,696; W. D. Bethel, 1,692—\$16,092;
John G. Broadnax, 2,000—\$28,000; Robert
P. Broadnax, Hugh Reid, Wm. Scales,
— Mitchell, *Reidsville*.

SURFACE—Moderately hilly; contains
many beautiful farms and fine country
seats, particularly along the banks of the
Dan River, where the scenery is very fine
and the lands rich.

STAPLES—Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats,
and Fruits in great variety. (This is one
of the finest Tobacco Counties in the
State.)

S. T. JONES & Co., Bankers and Brokers,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

THE
NORTH CAROLINA

Business Directory,

EDITED BY

REV. L. BRANSON, A. M.

*"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live, we will cherish, and love and defend her;
Though the scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness, whenever we name her."*

WM. GASTON.

RALEIGH, N. C. :
PUBLISHED BY J. A. JONES, FOR THE AUTHOR.
No. 15, Fayetteville Street,
1872.

Rockingham County.

050; Henry C. Alford, 415—1,000 dols.; John Patterson, 581—976 dols.; Daniel McCallum, 889—2,000 dols.

Surface.—Low, level, and in many places swampy—lies on both sides of the Lumber River; much of the land is rich.

Staples.—Cotton, Corn, Shingles, Lumber and Naval Stores.

Rockingham County.

POPULATION IN 1870—15,708.

White, 9,493; Colored, 6,215.

County Seat—WENTWORTH.

POPULATION, (includ'g town'p.) 1,767.

White, 1,085; Colored, 682.

Madison has a population of 295.

County Officers.

Clerk Superior Court.—Thomas A. Ragland.

Commissioners.—H. P. Lomax, Jas. H. Hall, Pryor Reynolds, F. T. Stone, R. A. Holderby.

Coroner.—Jas. A. Allen.

Register of Deeds.—D. W. Busick.

Sheriff.—J. S. Johnston.

Solicitor.—J. R. Bulla, 7th Dist.

Surveyor.—E. W. Hancock.

Standard Keeper.—B. J. Law.

Treasurer.—W. M. Edwards.

Townships.

Names, Clerks and Post Offices of Clerks.

Huntsville—J. B. Ray, Leaksville.

Leaksville—W. W. Oliver, Madison.

Mayo—W. P. Hopkins, Madison.

Orgunville—R. S. Mitchell, Ruffin.

Simpsonville—E. M. Seales, Storeville.

Wentworth—J. K. McCoy, Wentworth.

Williamsboro—G. T. Walker, Reidsville.

Churches.

Names, Post Offices, Pastors and Deacons.

Wentworth—Wentworth, John W. Lewis.

Bethlehem—Wentworth, John W. Lewis.

Leaksville—Leaksville, Frank L. Reid.

Madison—Madison, Frank L. Reid.

Grogansville—Madison, Frank L. Reid.

Eagle Falls—Madison, Frank L. Reid.

Rockingham County.

Mt. Camel—Ruffin, John W. Lewis, Meth Low's Chapel—Reidsville, John W. Lewis.

Union—Ruffin, John W. Lewis, Meth Sandy Cross—Wentworth, — Prot Meth

Palestine—Madison, A. Gray, Prot Meth Wentworth—Wentworth, Jas. Shearer, Pres

Leaksville—Leaksville, Jas. Shearer, Pres Madison—Madison, Jas. Shearer, Pres

Leaksville—Leaksville, — Jones, Mis Bap

Reidsville—Reidsville, —, Mis Bap Wolf Island—Reidsville, Robt. Shri-

eve, Prim Bap Lick Fork—Ruffin, —, Prim Bap

Madison—Madison, — Brown, Mis Bap Centre—Leaksville, — McNealy, Prim Bap

Sardis—Madison, — McNealy, Prim Bap Epiphany—Leaksville, — Lee, Epis

Mt. Bethel—Madison, M. Dean, Christ

Hotels.

Names, Post Offices and Proprietors.

Hall House, Wentworth, J. H. Hall.

Black's Hotel, Madison, P. Black.

Smith's Hotel, Reidsville, J. W. Smith & Co

Reidsville Hotel, Reidsville, J. M. Harris.

Wentworth Hotel, Wentworth, Jas. Wright

Lawyers.

Names of Lawyers and Post Offices.

Boyd A. J., Wentworth.

Douglass Stephen A., Douglas.

Mebane W. N., Wentworth.

Morehead J. Turner, Leaksville.

Reid David S., Wentworth, [Ex. Gov.]

Settle Thomas, Wentworth, [Ex. Minister

to Peru.]

Scales A. M., Wentworth.

Manufactories.

Manufactories, Post Offices and Proprietors.

Leaksville Cotton Factory, Leaksville, J.

Turner Morehead.

Tobacco, Wentworth, R. A. Ellington.

Tobacco, Leaksville, Dillard & Co.

Tobacco, Madison, Reynolds & Co.

Tobacco, Reidsville, Oaks & Co.

Tobacco, Ruffin, Fitzgenald & Co.

Tobacco, Ruffin, Holderby & Co.

Tobacco, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson.

Tobacco, Stoneville, J. M. Grogan.

Spoke and Handle, Leaksville, J. Turner

Morehead & Co.,

Wool Carding, Leaksville, J. Turner

Morehead & Co.,

Wool Carding, Reidsville, G. D. Boyd.

Tannery, Leaksville, — Field.

Tannery, Madison, Peter Seales.

Tannery, Madison, Jas. Reynolds.

Tannery, Madison, Drury Smith.

Furniture, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.

Coffins, Wentworth, — Wray.

For compactness, simplicity and durability, the Howe heads the list.

Rockingham County.**Merchants.**

Names, Post Offices, Line of Business.

Black & Vaughn, Madison,	G S
Black & Scales, Madison,	G S
Burton & Smith, Leaksville,	G S
Cummings —, New Bethel,	G S
Cummings T. K., Wentworth,	G S
Edwards & Co., Wentworth,	G S
Fitzgerald R. B., Ruffin,	G S
Grogan M., Leaksville,	G S
Harris & Bro., Reidsville,	G S
Hopkins W. P., Monroeton,	G S
Johnson & Co., Ruffin,	G S
Lomax A., New Bethel,	G S
Lomax H. T., New Bethel,	G S
Lindsay & Reid, Reidsville,	G S
Law & Son, Wentworth,	G S
McGeehe & Carter, Madison,	G S
Morehead J. T., Leaksville,	G S
Price & Co., Grogansville,	G S
Price Thomas, Madison,	G S
Richardson R. P., Reidsville,	G S
Ratlif & Bro., Wenrworth,	G S
Reynolds Pryor, Leaksville,	G S
Reynolds Dr. Thos., Leaksville,	G S
Reynolds & Co., Madison,	G S
Smith & Co., Reidsville,	G S
Scott W., New Bethel,	G S
Smith Drury, Grogansville,	G S
Stone P. M., Stoneville,	G S
Stone F. J., Stoneville,	G S
Withers, Nunnally & Co., Ruffin,	G S

Ministers, Resident.

Names, Post Offices and Denominations.

Anderson John H., Wentworth,	Meth
Reid Frank L., Madison,	Meth
Lewis John W., Wentworth,	Meth
Field D. E., Leaksville,	Meth
Eudaly Elisha, Madison,	Meth
Shearer James, Madison,	Pres
Fontaine J. H., Reidsville,	Mis Bap
Brown —, Madison,	Mis Bap
Shrieve Robt., Reidsville,	Prim Bap
McNealy G. W., Stoneville,	Prim Bap

Mines.

Kinds and Post Offices.

Coal, [not worked,] Leaksville, — Wade.
Iron, [not worked,] near Reidsville, Jas. Morehead.

Mills.

Kinds, Post Offices and Proprietors.

Flour and Saw, Leaksville, J. T. Morehead.
Flour and Saw, Leaksville, D. E. Field.
Flour and Saw, Leaksville, Martin Grogan.
Flour, Eagle Falls, Thos. Calloway.
Flour and Saw, Madison, Walter Smith.
Flour and Saw, Madison, T. D. Price.
Flour and Saw, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.
Flour, Madison, James Cardwell.

Rockingham County.

Saw, Madison, S. Wall.
Saw, Madison, Z. L. Wall.
Saw, Madison, George Webster.
Saw, Madison, H. Foy.
Flour and Saw, New Bethel, A. Lomax.
Flour, Corn and Saw, [steam and water,] Reidsville, G. D. Boyd.
Flour and Saw, Monroeton, J. Morehead.
Flour and Saw, Reidsville, E. Wade & Co.
Flour and Saw, Monroeton, Cunningham.
Saw and Corn, Monroeton, Shaw & Co.
Flour, Ruffin, Bethel & Co.
Flour and Saw, Reidsville, H. Reid.
Flour, Grist and Saw, Wentworth, Miner & Small.
Flour and Corn, Wentworth, T. A. Ratlif.
Flour and Corn, Leaksville, E. T. Broadnax.
Flour and Corn, Wentworth, Galloway & Moore.
Corn, Wentworth, Miss Ann Roach.

Physicians.

Names and Post Offices.

Courts W. J., Ruffin.
DeJarnett G. S., Ruffin.
Dillard John, Madison.
Dandridge T. W., Madison.
Foy B. F., Madison.
Garrett Samuel, New Bethel.
Guarrant F. W., Leaksville.
Hay P. A., Madison.
Johns A., Jr., Leaksville.
Johns A., Sr., Leaksville.
Martin Joshua, Leaksville.
Patrick Hugh L., Monroeton.
Rain J. R., Wentworth.
Spencer —, Madison.
Smith Walter R., Madison.
Scales Richard, Stoneville.
Smith Nat., Stoneville.
Scales Jell, Reidsville.
Smith Joshua, Stoneville.
Wharton H., Ruffin.

Post Offices.

Aspin Grove, Monroeton.
Benaja, Price's Store.
Berry Hill, Reidsville.
Douglas, Ruffin.
Lawsonville, Stoneville.
Leaksville, Thompsonville.
Lenox Castle, Troublesome.
Madison, Wentworth, [c. h.]

Schools.

Names, Principals and Post Offices.

Wentworth Male, Jas. W. Reid, Wentw'h.
Reidsville Male, — Fontaine, Reidsville.
Reidsville Female, Misses Sully Brent & Mary Irvin, Reidsville.
Stoneville Male, R. H. Smith, Stoneville.
Leaksville Male, N. H. Smith, Leaksville.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

CHAMPION PLOW, See Page LI.

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
BUSINESS DIRECTORY

1877 and 1878.

EDITED BY

REV. L. BRANSON, A. M.

(FIFTH EDITION.)

Then let all those who love us, love the land that we live in,
As happy a region as on this side of Heaven,
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us,
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart thrilling chorus!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State Forever!

WILLIAM GASTON.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
L. BRANSON, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER,
No. 15 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

1878.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Post Offices.

Alfordsville,	Melrose,
Antioch,	Moss Neck,
Allenton,	Morrosencan,
Brooklin,	Red Banks,
Dundarrach,	Saint Paul's,
Howellsville,	Shoe Heel,
Leesville,	Sterling's Mills,
Lumberton, (c. h.)	Tolarsville.
	Ward's Store.

Schools.

Names, Post Offices and Principals.

Floral College, Shoe Heel, Rev. Archibald Baker.
 Ashpole Academy, Red Banks, Hamilton McMillan.
 Edinburg Medical College, Dr. Hector McLean.

Farmers.

Post Offices and Names.

ANTIOCH.—John G. Brown, Daniel B. McLean, Jos. A. Smith, Daniel Biggs, H. H. Hodgkin, Arenibald Campbell.
 BROOKLIN.—F. F. Floyd, Hinnant Paulk, Johnson H. Floyd, F. J. Floyd.
 DUNDARRACH.—W. C. McNeill, D. B. McGugan, Jas. A. McGugan, C. Little, Wm. Graham, Hiram Conoly, H. J. Conoly, Neill Graham, J. C. McKenzie, T. B. McLaughlin, Jas. Currie, Col. Alexander McMillan, Sheriff R. McMillan.
 FAIR BLUFF.—B. M. Floyd, Giles Williams, Bright Williams, Spier Walters, Samuel Floyd.
 LUMBERTON.—Dorsey McNeill, A. A. Jarman, J. B. Rowland, David Townsend, Eli T. Wishart, Lewis West, Wright Pitman, Reuben M. White, Hugh M. White, Giles Floyd, T. J. Morisey, A. H. McLeod, Alexander Gunn.
 MOSS NECK.—Jacob Thompson, Willis P. Moore.
 MELROSE.—D. P. McEachin, D. J. McEachin, T. M. Watson, Jno. Graham, Angus McBryde, Hector McLean, D. S. Morrison.
 RED BANKS.—J. W. Alford, Brown McCallum, Dr. W. D. McCallum, J. D. Bridgers, Jos. B. McCallum.
 ST. PAUL'S.—A. C. McKinnon, Neill McNeill, Wm. Davis, N. D. P. McGeachy, Dr. Duncan Smith.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

SHOE HEEL.—Arch'd Purcell, Macon Purcell, John Gowers, M. C. McNair, Wm. A. Sallers, McKay Sallers, Robert McNair, A. S. Baker, Jas. N. McLean, Col. P. P. Smith, Dr. Daniel Smith, Henry C. Alford, John Patterson, Daniel McCallum.

Correspondents Agr'l Dept.

Hamilton McMillan, Red Banks; D. P. McEachern, Shoe Heel.

Land, Live Stock and Values.

LAND.—Acres, 600,459; Value, \$1,081,369; Town Property, \$95,826. Aggregate, \$1,180,198.
 LIVE STOCK.—Horses, 1,406; Value, \$120,700; Mules, 1,078; Value, \$107,800; Jacks, 2; Value, \$200; Jennets, 1; Value, \$30; Goats, 250; Value, \$250; Cattle, 10,511; Value, \$54,000; Hogs, 24,925; Value, \$24,950; Sheep, 7,934; Value, \$7,936.

Surface.—Low, level, and in many places swampy—lies on both sides of the Lumber River; much of the land is rich.

Staples.—Cotton, corn, shingles, lumber and naval stores.

Rockingham County.

POPULATION IN 1870—15,708.

White, 9,493; Colored, 6,215.

County Seat—WENTWORTH.

POPULATION, (inc'g township,) 1,767.

White, 1,085; Colored, 682.

Madison has a population of 295.

County Officers.

Clerk Superior Court.—David Settle.

Commissioners.—A. J. Ellington, J. N. Irvin, A. F. Neal, E. D. Paschall, J. A. Vernon.

Coroner.— — — — —

Register of Deeds.—R. J. Lewellyn.

Sheriff.—John S. Johnston.

Solicitor.—F. N. Strudwick, 7th Dis.

Surveyor.—E. W. Hancock.

Standard Keeper.— — — — —

Treasurer.—James W. Reid.

Courts.

Tenth Monday after first Monday in March and September.

*C. D. YATES, Bookseller and Stationer,
 GREENSBORO, N. C.*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Townships and Magistrates.

Leaksville—Constantine Osborne, John Q. Roberts, Alexander Smith, Jones W. Burton.
 Stoneville—Henry Barnes, E. P. Barnes, Winston Kallam, Francis J. Stone.
 Madison—James A. Vernon, Henry McGehee, Z. L. Wall, T. McWoodburn.
 Huntsville—Wm. Carter, R. S. Reynolds, R. B. Henderson.
 New Bethel—Thos. Cummings, H. P. Lomax, James Kallum.
 Simpsonville—W. P. Hopkins, John Hutchison, Thomas Moore.
 Wentworth—Nathan Mobley, Wm. M. Ellington, P. D. McCollum.
 Oregon—Walter Lauder, R. A. Hold-erby, W. S. Carter.
 Williamsburg—J. W. McDowell, Alfred Walker, Alex. J. Jones, Hugh K. Reid.

Churches.

Names, Post Offices, Pastors and Denom.

Wentworth, Wentworth, V. A. Sharp,	Meth
Bethlehem, Wentworth, V. A. Sharp,	Meth
Bethesda, Madison, L. E. Stacy,	Meth
Eden, Madison, L. E. Stacy,	Meth
Madison, Madison, L. E. Stacy,	Meth
Grogansville, do, L. E. Stacy,	Meth
Eagle Falls, do, L. E. Stacy,	Meth
Mt. Carmel, —, V. A. Sharp,	Meth
Low's Chapel, —, V. A. Sharp,	Meth
Union, Ruffin, V. A. Sharp,	Meth
Sandy Cross, Wentworth, —,	Prot Meth
Palestine, Madison, A. Gray,	Prot Meth
Wentworth, —, C. Miller,	Pres
Leaksville, —, C. Miller,	Pres
Madison, Madison, —,	Pres
Leaksville, Leaksville, — Jones,	Bap
Reidsville, Reidsville, P. H. Fountaine,	Bap
Wolf Island, Reidsville, Rob't Shrieve,	Prim Bap
Lick Fork, Ruffin, —,	Prim Bap
Madison, Madison, P. H. Fountaine,	Bap
Centro, —, P. H. Fountaine,	Bap
Sardis, Madison, Robert Hill,	Prim Bap
Epiphany, Leaksville, — Leo,	Epis
Mount Bethel, Madison, M. Dean,	Christ

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Hotels.

Names, Post Offices and Proprietors.

Hotel, Ruffin, T. L. Rawley.
 Hotel, Wentworth, W. M. Ellington.
 Black's Hotel, Madison, P. Black.
 Labarbe Hotel, Reidsville, A. P. Labarbe.
 Reidsville Hotel, Reidsville, G. W. Church.
 Wentworth Hotel, Wentworth, Jas. W. Reid.

Lawyers.

Names and Post Offices.

Boyd A. J., Wentworth.
 Dillard J. H., Wentworth.
 Glenn, J. B., Reidsville.
 Glenn R. B., Wentworth.
 Johnston P. B., Wentworth.
 Mebane W. N., Wentworth.
 Pannill J. T., Wentworth.
 Reid David S., Wentworth, [Ex-Gov.]
 Reid J. W., Wentworth.
 Reid Thos. S., Wentworth.
 Scott H. R., Aspen Grove.
 Watkins S. F., Wentworth.

Manufactories.

Manufactories, Post Offices and Prop'rs.

Cotton Factory, Leaksville, J. Turner Morehead & Co.
 Tobacco, Wentworth, R. A. Ellington.
 Tobacco, Leaksville, Dillard & Moir.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, J. H. Hall.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Lindsey & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, F. & R. Penn.
 Tobacco, Ruffin, Fitzgerald & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson.
 Spoke & Handle, Leaksville, J. Turner Morehead & Co.
 Wool Carding, Leaksville, J. Turner Morehead & Co.
 Wool Carding, Reidsville, G. D. Boyd.
 Tannery, Leaksville, — Field.
 Tannery, Madison, Peter Seales.
 Tannery, Madison, James Reynolds.
 Furniture, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.
 Coaches, Wentworth, S. B. Wray.
 Tobacco Boxes, Madison, James W. Moore.
 Tobacco, Lawsonville, T. J. Motley.
 Cabinet Making, Leaksville, Jas. R. Stevens.
 Saddles & Harness, Leaksville, Peter D. Wade.

Patent Medicines and Essences a Specialty. Send your orders to CALLUM BROS. & CO.'S Drug Store, Greensboro, N. C.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Cabinet Making, Madison, James L. Morrison.
Cabinet Making and Building, Madison, J. L. Robinson.
Tobacco, Reidville, H. C. Hatcher.
Tobacco, Reidsville, F. R. Penn & Co.
Tobacco, Reidsville, Harris, Motley & Co.

Merchants.

Names, Post Offices, Line of Business.

Black & Price, Madison, G S
Burton & Smith, Leaksville, G S
Burton J. W. & S. S., Reidsville, G S
Bennett J. H. & Bro., Reidsville, G S
Blackwell & Bro., Ruffin, G S
Barnes John, & Son, Reidsville, G S
Cummings M. P., Aspen Grove, G S
Cummings T. K., Aspen Grove, G S
Carter & Guerrant, Ruffin, G S
Daily T. J., Reidsville, G S
Dillard, Moir & Guerrant, Leaksville, Tobacco Warehouse
Dyer & Millner, Leaksville, G S
Ellington & King, Reidsville, G S
Ellington R. M. B. & R. A., Wentworth, G S
Fitzgerald R. B., Ruffin, G S
Field & Lane, Leaksville, G S
Gladstone R. & G., Reidsville, Hardware

Harris & Matthews, Reidsville, G S
Hopkins W. P., Monroeton, G S
Jones J. A., Wentworth, G S
Kemp & Hopper, Leaksville, Builders
King D. F., Leaksville, Tobacco
King & Blackwell, Ruffin, G S
Lomax H. P., Aspen Grove, G S
Lindsay & Reid, Reidsville, G S
Lisberger & Co., Reidsville, G S
Morehead J. T. & Co., Leaksville, G S
Miner & Hall, Wentworth, G S
Mitchell & Whittemore, Wentworth, G S
Montgomery & Co., Reidsville, G S
McGehee, Carter A. Andrews, Madison, Dry Goods, &c
Motley J. P. & Co., Reidsville, Drugs
Neale P. H., Lenox Castle, G S
Price R. P., Price's Store, G S
Parrish J. B. & Bro., Reidsville, G S
Richardson R. P. & Son, Reidsville, G S
Ratliff & Bro., Wentworth, G S
Reynolds Pryor, Leaksville, G S
Redd, Wooten & Co., Reidsville, Leaf Tobacco
Scott H. R., Aspen Grove, G S

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Stone F. J., Stoneville, G S
Terry S. F., Reidsville, Tobacco and Cigars
Vaughn J. M., Madison, G S
Whittemore J. B., Wentworth, G S
Withers, Nunnally & Co., Ruffin, G S
Whitsett & Morris, Aspen Grove, G S
Wall, Webster & Martin, Madison, G S
Woodburn T. M., Madison, Tailor
Ware Bros. & Co., Reidsville, G S

Ministers, Resident.

Names, Post Offices and Denominations.

Fontaine P. H., Reidsville, Bap
Shrieve Robert, Reidsville, Prim Bap
Anderson John H., Wentworth, Meth
Field D. E., Leaksville, Meth
Harris J. M., Madison, Meth
Miller Cornelius, Madison, Meth
Sharpe V. A., Wentworth, Meth
Stacy L. E., Madison, Meth

Mines.

Kinds, Post Offices and Proprietors.

Coal, (not worked) Leaksville, —
Wade.
Iron, (not worked) near Reidsville, James Morehead.

Mills.

Kinds, Post Offices and Proprietors.

Flour and Saw, Leaksville, J. T. Morehead.
Flour and Saw, Leaksville, D. E. Field.
Flour and Saw, Leaksville, Martin Grogan.
Flour, Eagle Falls, Thos. Calloway.
Flour and Saw, Madison, Walter Smith.
Flour and Saw, Madison, P. D. Price.
Flour, Corn and Saw, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.
Flour, Madison, James Cardwell.
Saw, Madison, S. Wall.
Saw, Madison, Z. L. Wall.
Saw, Madison, George Webster.
Saw, Madison, H. Foy.
Flour and Saw, Aspen Grove, A. Lomax.
Flour, Corn and Saw, (steam and water, Reidsville, G. D. Boyd.
Flour and Saw, Monroeton, J. Morehead.
Flour and Saw, Reidsville, E. Wade & Co.
Flour and Saw, Monroeton, — Cunningham.

R. H. DUKE, with L. POWERS & SON, Commission Merchants,
No. 1540 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Flour, Corn and Saw, Madison, I. H. Anderson.
Saw and Corn, Monroeton, Shaw & Co.
Flour, Ruffin, Bethel & Co.
Flour and Saw, Reidsville, H. K. Reid.
Flour, Grist and Saw, Wentworth, — Miner.
Flour and Corn, Wentworth, T. A. Ratliffe.
Flour and Corn, Leaksville, E. T. Broadnax.
Flour and Corn, Wentworth, — Galloway.
Corn, Wentworth, Miss Ann Roach.
Flour, Leaksville, T. J. Galloway.
Flour and Corn, Ruffin, Rawley Bros.
Flour, Troublesome, Geo. D. Boyd.
Flour, Troublesome, Wright & Lawson.
Flour and Saw, Troublesome, E. Wade.

Newspapers.

"Times," Reidsville, W. H. Thompson, Publisher and Job Printer.
"Enterprise," Reidsville, John R. Webster, Publisher and Job Printer.

Physicians.

Names and Post Offices

Courts W. J., Ruffin.
DeJarnett G. S., Ruffin.
Fields B. J., Leaksville.
Garrett Samuel, New Bethel.
Guerrant F. W., Leaksville.
Hay P. A., Madison.
Johns A. B., Leaksville.
Johnston R., Ruffin.
Martin Joshua, Leaksville.
Patrick Hugh L., Monroeton.
Rains J. R., Wentworth.
Smith Walter R., Madison.
Scales Richard, Stoneville.
Scales Jeff., Reidsville.
Smith Joshua, Stoneville.
Wharton H., Ruffin.
Willis H., Hillsdale.
Whitsett A. M., Aspen Grove.
Wall Walter, Madison.

Post Offices.

Aspen Grove,	Price's Store,
Berry Hill,	Reidsville,
Douglas,	Ruffin,
Lawsonville,	Stoneville,
Leaksville,	Thompsonville,
Lenox Castle,	Troublesome,
Madison,	Waddell's,
Monroeton,	Wentworth, (o. h.)

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Schools.

Names, Post Offices and Principals.

Wentworth Male, Wentworth, W. F. Carter.
Reidsville Male, Reidsville, T. D. Norcum & John T. Hall.
Reidsville Female, Reidsville, Misses Emma Scales & Bettie Watt.
Leaksville Male, Leaksville, N. H. Smith.
School, Madison, N. S. Smith.

Farmers.

Post Offices and Names.

LEAKSVILLE.—George L. Aiken, J. W. Broadnax, Jr., J. W. Broadnax, Sr., Lon. Broadnax, E. T. Broadnax, J. W. Burton, J. H. Clark, J. P. Dillard, J. T. Morehead, S. P. Wilson, J. H. Dillard, Thomas Reynolds, F. Harris, Thos. Carter, J. Wright, — Moore.
MADISON.—L. H. Dalton, Mary Moore, J. D. Watkins, J. M. Lindsay, J. Reynolds, T. J. Robertson, R. Lewis, J. Cardwell, J. M. Wall, Samuel Wall, Z. L. Wall, Garley Wall, Wm. B. Carter, Wm. Carter, — Hand, L. H. Anderson.
REIDSVILLE.—Dr. E. M. Powell, G. D. Boyd, R. W. Lamson, R. H. Scales, W. D. Bethel, J. G. Broadnax, R. P. Broadnax, Hugh Reid, William Scales.
RUFFIN.—Dr. G. P. Bailey, W. P. Watt.
SPRING GARDEN.—V. Allen, R. Galloway, Hon. Thomas Suttle.

Correspondents Agricul Dept.

John W. Hutchinson, Wentworth;
Thos. W. Field, Leaksville.

Land, Live Stock and Values

LAND.—Acres, 326,081; Val., \$1,353,821; Town Property, \$145,931. Aggregate, \$1,499,742.
LIVE STOCK.—Horses, 1,581; Value, \$86,889; Mules, 1,003; Val., \$63,639; Jacks, 4; Val., \$140; Jennets, 2; Value, \$50; Cattle, 6,290; Val., \$48,459; Hogs, 10,339; Val., \$19,808; Sheep, 4,240; Value, \$4,240.

Surface—Moderately hilly; contains many beautiful farms and fine country seats, particularly along the banks of the Dan river, where the

BRANSON'S
NORTH CAROLINA
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
FOR 1884.

EDITED BY

REV. LEVI BRANSON, A. M.

SIXTH EDITION.

"Oh! there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours."

"Ho! for Carolina! that's the land for me;
In her happy borders roam the brave and free;
And her bright-eyed daughters, none can fairer be.
Oh! it is the land of love and sweet liberty!"

PRICE, \$5.00.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
LEVI BRANSON, OFFICE PUBLISHER,
OFFICE 113 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
1884.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

AREA 550 Square Miles.

POPULATION 21,744; White 12,432, Colored 9,312.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY was formed in 1785, from Guilford county, and was named in honor of Chas. W. Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, who was a distinguished friend of America in the English Parliament.

WENTWORTH, the county-seat, was named in honor of the family of the House of Rockingham, is 110 miles north-west of Raleigh. Population 309.

Surface—Moderately hilly; contains many beautiful farms and fine country seats, particularly along the banks of the Dan river, where the scenery is very fine and the lands rich.

Staples—Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and fruits in great variety. (This is one of the finest tobacco counties in the State.)

Fruits—Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers—Pine, oak and hickory.

Minerals—Coal, with a large number of iron springs.

TAXES AND VALUES.

Total State tax.....	\$ 7,832 35
County tax.....	16,782 76
School tax.....	7,400 97
Total State and county tax,	32,016 08
Listed number acres.....	331,337
Value.....	\$1,213,939 00
Town lots, value.....	224,786 00
Aggregate value.....	1,438,725 00
Average value per acre.....	3 66

STAPLE PRODUCTS.

Cotton—Acres.....	5
Bales.....	3
Corn—Acres.....	25,175
Bushels.....	392,767
Oats—Acres.....	15,200
Bushels.....	139,266
Rye—Acres.....	301
Bushels.....	1,381
Tobacco—Acres.....	9,332
Pounds.....	4,341,250
Wheat—Acres.....	11,298
Bushels.....	71,187

LIVE STOCK.

Horses.....	1,761
Value.....	\$ 90,194 00

Mules.....	1,089
Value.....	\$ 59,983 00
Jacks.....	15
Value.....	\$ 615 00
Jennies.....	2
Value.....	\$ 35 00
Goats.....	34
Value.....	\$ 33 00
Cattle.....	6,251
Value.....	\$ 43,938 00
Hogs.....	9,974
Value.....	\$ 19,995 00
Sheep.....	4,800
Value.....	\$ 4,800 00
No. acres improved land...	84,188
No. acres unimproved land	211,458
White polls.....	1,796
Colored polls.....	961

POST OFFICES.

Aspen Grove,	Monroeton,
Benaja,	Oregon,
Berry,	Pleasantville,
Cases,	Price's Store,
Douglas,	Reidsville,
Lawsonville,	Rock Level,
Leaksville,	Rocky Springs,
Lenox Castle,	Ruffin,
Maddison,	Simpson's Store,
Matrimony,	Stoneville,
Mayfield,	Troublesome,
Mayo,	Waddell's,
	Wentworth (C. H.).

COUNTY OFFICERS.

<i>Clerk Superior Court</i> —David Settle.
<i>Commissioners</i> —H. P. Lenox, chairman; J. A. Vernon, J. N. Irwin, R. Reynolds, A. J. Ellington.
<i>Coroner</i> —J. J. Mitchell.
<i>Register of Deeds</i> —R. J. Lewellyn.
<i>Sheriff</i> —J. S. Johnson.
<i>Solicitor (5th District)</i> —F. N. Strudwick.
<i>Surveyor</i> —E. W. Hancock.
<i>Standard Keeper</i> —W. F. Murphy.
<i>Sup. Pub. Schools</i> —N. S. Smith (Leaksville).
<i>Treasurer</i> —James W. Reid.

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

COURTS.

Superior Court meets twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

TOWNSHIPS AND MAGISTRATES.

[Address Magistrates at the county-seat, care of Sheriff.]

Huntsville—R. B. Henderson, A. T. Neal, J. M. Gant, Thomas Payne, James Roberts.

Leaksville—J. W. Burton, P. French, T. R. Pratt, C. S. Hamlin, N. P. Ford. Mayo—R. P. Price, L. C. Grogan, N. C. Deshazo, Samuel W. Carter.

Madison—James A. Vernon, T. McWoodburn, E. L. Martin, C. A. McGhee, Jos. W. Glenn, John H. Price.

New Bethel—H. P. Lomax, W. J. Witty, Luther Lowe, Roland Williams, Albert Simpson.

Oregon—R. A. Holderby, J. A. Gibson, L. J. Walker.

Simpsonville—W. P. Hopkins, Thos. Moore, James Elmore, William Green, Thos Butler.

Stoneville—W. Kallam, J. T. Smith. Wentworth—T. A. Ratcliffe, J. M. Ellington, E. N. Anderson, John Carter, G. W. Mobley.

Williamsburg—Alfred Walker, W. C. Staples, E. D. Parchal, W. D. Hightower, E. R. Harris, William Brannock.

CHURCHES.

Names, Post-offices, Pastors and Denom.

Wentworth—Wentworth, Alex. R. Raven, Meth

Reidsville—Reidsville, Alex. R. Raven, Meth

Bethlehem—Wentworth, N. E. Coltraine, Meth

Bethesda—Madison, R. P. Troy, Meth

Eden—Madison, R. P. Troy, Meth

Madison—Madison, R. P. Troy, Meth

Grogansville—Madison, R. P. Troy, Meth

Eagle Falls—Madison, R. P. Troy, Meth

Mt. Carmel—N. E. Coltraine, Meth

Law's Chapel—Alex. R. Raven, Meth

Union—Ruffin, Alex. R. Raven, Meth

Sandy Cross—Wentworth, T. J. Ogburn, Meth Prot

Palestine—Madison, T. J. Ogburn, Meth Prot

Wentworth—Wentworth, C. Miller, Pres

Leaksville—Leaksville, C. Miller, Pres

Madison—Madison, C. Miller, Pres

Leaksville—Leaksville, P. H. Fontaine, Bap

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Reidsville—Reidsville, P. H. Fontaine,

Madison—Madison, P. H. Fontaine, Bap

Centre—P. H. Fontaine, Bap

Wolf Island—Reidsville, Robert Shrieve, Prim Bap

Lick Fork—Ruffin, Robert Shrieve, Prim Bap

Sardis—Madison, Robt. Hill, Prim Bap

Epiphany—Leakeville, John T. Clarke, Epis

Mt. Bethel—Madison, M. Dean, Chris

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Names, Post-offices and Denominations.

Anderson, J. H., Reidsville, Meth

Troy, R. P. Madison, Meth

Coltraine, N. E., Ruffin, Meth

Field, Daniel, Leaksville, Meth

Raven, Alex. R., Reidsville, Meth

Waymick, W. A., Reidsville, Meth

Craig, D. I., Reidsville, Pres

Miller, C., Wentworth, Pres

Fontaine, P. H., Reidsville, Bap

Phillips, B. H., Reidsville, Bap

Wilson, Wm., Reidsville, Bap

Wilson, W. H., Reidsville, Bap

Hill, Robt., Madison, Prim Bap

Shrieve, Robt., Reidsville, Prim Bap

Clarke, Jno. T., Wentworth, Epis

Dean, M., Madison, Chris

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

Names, Post-offices and Proprietors.

Hotel, Ruffin, J. W. Fitzgerald.

Hotel, Wentworth, J. W. Reid.

Hotel, Madison, P. D. Price.

Hotel, Reidsville, J. M. Harris.

Hotel, Reidsville, J. L. Harrison.

Hotel, Reidsville, R. O. Neville.

Hotel, Leaksville, A. T. Hopper.

Boarding House, Leaksville, L. J. & W. D. Martin.

Boarding House, Madison, A. D. Price.

Boarding House, Madison, M. Stamps.

LAWYERS.

Names and Post-offices.

Boyd & Reid, Wentworth.

Dillon & Pannill, Wentworth.

Fields, John E., Leaksville.

Johnston & Johnston, Wentworth.

Mebane & Scott, Wentworth.

Reid & Reid, Reidsville.

Reid, J. W., Wentworth.

Reynolds, J. F., Leaksville.

Watkins, S. F., Wentworth.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

MANUFACTORIES.

Kinds, Post-offices and Proprietors.

Building and contracting, Madison, W. T. Chambers.
 Building and contracting, Madison, S. S. Higgie.
 Building and contracting, Ruffin, Wm. Fitzgerald.
 Building and contracting, Ruffin, W. P. Graves.
 Building and contracting, Matrimony, J. H. Hall.
 Building and contracting, Leaksville, Kemp & Hopper.
 Building and contracting, Aspen Grove, J. S. Moore.
 Building and contracting, Aspen Grove, P. S. Williams.
 Building and contracting, Aspen Grove, R. A. Williams.
 Cotton factory, etc., Leaksville, J. T. Morehead & Co.
 Cabinet, Leaksville, J. R. Stevens.
 Cabinet, Madison, J. L. Morrison.
 Cabinet, Madison, J. L. Robinson.
 Coaches, Wentworth, S. B. Wray.
 Carriages, shuttle-blocks, etc., Leaksville, Reynolds, Hampton & Milner.
 Distillery (brandy), Matrimony, W. H. Price.
 Distillery (brandy), Matrimony, T. J. Roberts.
 Distillery (whiskey), Ruffin, R. T. Blackwell.
 Furniture, Reidsville, J. J. Martin.
 Furniture, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.
 Harness and saddles, Madison, Samuel Fels.
 Harness and saddles, Reidsville, J. H. Benson.
 Harness and saddles, Reidsville, W. C. Keatts.
 Harness and saddles, Wentworth, John Croom.
 Harness and saddles, Cases, Jno. Highfill.
 Harness and saddles, Aspen Grove, J. A. Smith.
 Harness and saddles, Leaksville, P. D. Wade.
 Harness and saddles, Leaksville, Joseph Wade.
 Iron, Leaksville, Rodensizer & Co.
 Iron and wood-working, Aspen Grove, James Banes.
 Iron and wood-working, Aspen Grove, Jonathan Banes.
 Iron and wood-working, Aspen Grove, Bedford, Lassiter & Bro.
 Iron and wood-working, Ruffin, L. Brown.
 Iron and wood-working, Ruffin, T. J. Scott.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Iron and wood-working, Ruffin, G. Withers.
 Iron and wood-working, Reidsville, F. M. Davidson.
 Iron and wood-working, Reidsville, Calvin Smith, colored..
 Iron and wood-working, Madison, Wyatt Foy.
 Iron and wood-working, Madison, Martin Kallam.
 Iron and wood-working, Madison, W. B. Vanderford.
 Iron and wood-working, Madison, N. Wall, colored.
 Iron and wood-working, Leaksville, Kemp & Hopper.
 Iron and wood-working, Wentworth, H. Haslip.
 Iron and wood-working, Wentworth, S. F. Morphis.
 Iron and wood-working, Wentworth, Price & Morphis.
 Iron and wood-working, Wentworth, S. B. Wray.
 Millwrighting, Ruffin, F. M. Alcorn.
 Millwrighting, Cases, J. H. Cardwell.
 Millwrighting, Aspen Grove, W. L. Griffin.
 Millwrighting, Aspen Grove, J. S. Moore.
 Millwrighting, Aspen Grove, Jas. Small.
 Tannery, Cases, Jas. Highfill.
 Tannery, Madison, Peter Scales.
 Tannery, Madison, Jas. Reynolds.
 Tobacco boxes, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.
 Tobacco-boxes, Reidsville, J. M. Walker & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, D. Barnes & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, R. A. Ellington & Sons.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Harris, Sampson & Co.
 Tobacco (smoking), Reidsville, Keech, Davis & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Motley, Wright & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, F. R. Penn & Co.
 Tobacco (smoking and cigarettes), Reidsville, Richardson, Denny & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson, Sr.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Watt Bros.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Burton Bros.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Reid, Wooten & Co.
 Tobacco, Leaksville, Dillard & Moir.
 Tobacco, Leaksville, W. F. King.
 Tobacco, Wentworth, Miner & Hall.
 Wool-carding, Reidsville, G. D. Boyd.

MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN.

Names, Post-offices, Line of Business.

WENTWORTH (C. H.).

Hall, J. H. & Son,	G S
McCargo & Hancock,	Saloon

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.		ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	
		REIDSVILLE.	
Mitchell, J. G.,	G S	Anderson & Pinnix,	G S
Ratcliff, T. A.,	G S	Barnes, John & Son,	Dry Goods
Raine, Dr. J. R.,	Drugs	Barnes, Mrs. Sallie,	Milliner
Reid, J. W.,	Ins Agt	Burton, W. M.,	Butcher
Roach, J. T.,	Soloon	Blackburn & Baynes,	Gros
Whittemore, J. B.,	Saloon	Butts, C. L.,	G S
Whittemore, A. J.,	G S	Carter, P. H. (col.),	Gro
Wright & Johnson,	G S	Colinsky, A.,	Billiard Saloon
ASPEN GROVE.		Dillard & Moir,	G S
Cummings, M. P.,	G S	Denny Bros.,	Hardware
Scott, William,	G S	Dobson, J. M.,	Saloon
BERRY.		Evans, T. C.,	Job Printer
Mobley & Co.,	G S	Ellington, A. J. & Co.,	Tob Warehouse
Mobley, John W.,	Books and Stationery	Farris, G. A.,	Saloon
LEAKSVILLE.		Graves, J. W.,	Saloon
Burton & Jones,	G S	Greenlee, Robert (col.),	Saloon
Field, D. E.,	G S	Gardner, J. C.,	Butcher
Heggie, A.,	G S	Gladstone, R. G., Sr.,	Hardware
Ivey, B. F.,	G S	Goode, C. M.,	G S
Johns & Martin,	G S	Goodman, Wm.,	G S
Martin, L. J. & W. D.,	G S	Hand & Manly,	G S
Moir & Hamlin,	G S	Harris, E. R. & Co.,	G S
Morhead, J. T. & Co.,	G S	Hasseltine, J. A., Son & Co.,	Clothing
Odell, A. J.,	G S	Hughes, J. R. & Bro.,	G S
Pratt, T. R. & Bro.,	G S	Hughes, T. I.,	Ins Agt
Stephens, J. R.,	G S	Harris & Hawlett,	Livery
Summerfield & Co.,	G S	Hill, Wm.,	Saloon
LENOX CASTLE.		Hopkins, Hancock & Co.,	Tob Wrh
Neal, P. H.,	G S	King, F. M.,	Gro
MADISON.		Kernoodle, J. W.,	Butcher
Apple & Nelson,	G S	Lives, J. W.,	Saloon
Carter, Jesse & Co.,	Ins Agts, Lumber Dealers and	Lamberth, J. E. & Co.,	G S
Carter, Nelson,	G S	Lindsey, Harris & Co.,	G S
Fels, Isaac,	Live Stock	Miller, R. M. & Co.,	Saloon and Butchers
Fulton, J. F. & Co.,	G S	Michaels, A. H. & Co.,	Drugs
Pratt & Jones,	Saloon	Mathews & Williamson,	G S
Price, P. D.,	Lumber Dealer	Moore & McCargo,	G S
Scates, Mrs. Mary,	G S	Morris & Overman,	G S
Scates, P. M.,	Saloon	Morrison, J. S.,	Gunsmith
Smith, Smuel,	G S	Parish & Son,	G S
Vaughan, J. M. & Son,	Lumber Dealers and	Paisley, S. W.,	Job Printer and Bookstore
Warren, Sallie M.,	G S	Richardson, R. P., Sr.,	G S
Woodburn, T. M.,	Tailor	Roach, Mrs. R. E.,	Milliner
Wall, J. W.,	Drugs	Scott, Samuel,	G S
MATRIMONY.		Smiley, R. L.,	G S
Garrett, W. S. & Son,	G S	Scott, H. L.,	Livery
OREGON.		Smith, Pinnix & Co.,	Tob Warehouse
Foster & Walker,	G S	Smith & Matthews,	Drugs
PRICE'S STORE.		Tesh, J. M.,	Jeweler
Price, R. P.,	G S	Vickers, W. R.,	Saloon
		Webster, J. R.,	Job Printer
		Womack, Harris & Co.,	Hardware
		Walker, W. A.,	Butcher
		Windsor, G. T.,	Butcher
		Waynick, J. W.,	Baker and Conf
		Ware, J. E.,	G S
		Ware, S. H.,	G S
		White, J. E.,	G S
		Whitsel & Crafton,	G S
		Williams, R. T.,	G S
		Wray, W. B.,	Conf
		Williams, Hopkins & Co.,	G S

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ROCKY SPRINGS.

Gant, J. M., G S
Moore, J. W., G S

RUFFIN.

Fitzgerald, R. B., Saloon
Fitzgerald & Warner, G S
Griffin, Mrs. V. A., G S
Guerant, J. W., G S
Johnson & Stubblefield, G S
Miller, G. A., Drugs
Mills, T. S., Fertilizer Agt
Price, W. H. & Co., G S and Liq
Rawley, R. L., Fertilizer Agt
Rawley, T. L., Fertilizer Agt
Stokes, C. H. & Co., G S
Stubblefield & Blackwell, Saloon

STONEVILLE.

Lewis, R. H., G S
Stone, F. J. & Co., G S

WADDELL'S.

Ray, A. D., G S

MINES.

Kinds, Post-offices and Proprietors.

Coal, Leaksville, G. B. Wade.
Iron, Reidsville, Graham & Co.

MILLS.

Kinds, Post-offices and Proprietors.

Flour, corn and saw, Leaksville, J. W. Rodenhizer.
Flour, corn and saw, Leaksville, J. B. King.
Flour, corn and saw, Leaksville, E. T. Broadnax.
Flour, corn and saw (steam), Leaksville, Reynolds, Hampton & Milner.
Flour, corn and saw, Madison, Walter Smith.
Flour, corn and saw, Madison, L. H. Anderson.
Flour, corn and saw, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.
Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, J. Morehead.
Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, Shaw & Co.
Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, J. Cunningham.
Flour, corn and saw, Reidsville, E. Wade & Co.
Flour, corn and saw, Troublesome, Mrs. E. Wade.
Flour, corn and saw, Reidsville, H. K. Reid.
Flour and corn, Reidsville, G. D. Boyd.
Flour and corn, Leaksville, R. A. Broadnax.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Flour and corn, Leaksville, J. T. Morehead & Co.

Flour and corn, Mayfield, T. B. Hagood.

Flour and corn, Madison, J. Cardwell.

Flour, corn and saw, Madison, Nat. Foy.

Flour, corn and saw, Madison, W. H. Foy.

Flour and corn, Madison, Searcy, Price & Searcy.

Flour and corn, Madison, Smith & Price.

Flour and corn, Waddell's, J. Carter.

Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, Griffin & Smathers.

Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, W. P. Cummings.

Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, B. Laster.

Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, Price Bros.

Flour and corn, Matrimony, J. B. King.

Flour and corn, Rocky Springs, J. Wright.

Flour and corn, Ruffin, T. L. Rawley.

Flour and corn, Ruffin, Rawley Bros.

Flour and corn, Ruffin, Richard Watkins & Co.

Flour and corn, Wentworth, Small & Everett.

Flour, Wentworth, Jas. Morgan.

Flour, Wentworth, J. B. Miner.

Flour, Wentworth, T. A. Ratliff.

Flour, Wentworth, Dr. J. Coster.

Flour, Wentworth, W. L. Griffin.

Flour, Wentworth, W. S. Hudson.

Flour, Ruffin, Bethel & Co.

Corn, Wentworth, R. P. Sanders.

Saw, Madison, Z. L. Wall.

Saw, Madison, Samuel Wall.

Saw, Madison, George Webster.

Saw, Madison, Flinn & Flinn.

Saw, Reidsville, Taylor & Rogers.

Saw, Reidsville, J. M. Walker & Co.

PHYSICIANS.

Names and Post-offices.

Balsley, T. E., Reidsville.
Balsley, J. B., Reidsville.
Binford, J. W., Oregon.
Courts, W. J., Reidsville.
Carter, J., Wentworth.
DeJarnette, G. S., Ruffin.
Ellington, J. W., Wentworth.
Fields, B. J., Leaksville. (Dentist)
Guarant, F. W., Leaksville.
Garrett, S. A., Aspen Grove.
Howlett, F. R., Reidsville. (Dentist)
Hay, P. A., Madison.
Hughes, T. I., Reidsville.
Johns & Martin, Leaksville.
Patrick, H. L., Monroeton.
Payne, T. C., Madison.
Payne, W. A., Rocky Springs.
Raine, J. R., Wentworth.
Smith, J. R., Stoneville.

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Smith, W. R., Madison.
 Smith & Matthews, Reidsville.
 Scales, Richard, Stoneville.
 Taylor, Thomas, Leakaville.
 Wharton, H., Ruffin.
 Wharton, R. G., Ruffin.
 Wall, J. W., Madison.
 Wall, W. Z., Madison.
 Whitsett, A. M., Reidsville.
 Willie, H., Hillsdale (Guilford co.).

SCHOOLS.

Names, Post-offices and Principals.

Wentworth, Wentworth, Miss Mattie Mebane.
 Reidsville (male), Reidsville, J. T. Hall, R. S. Powell.
 Reidsville (female), Reidsville, Miss Emma Scales.
 Leakaville (male), Leakaville, N. H. Smith.
 School, Reidsville, Mrs. Redd.
 Academy, Madison, Miss Hattie Mebane.
 Academy, Ruffin, Miss S. M. Norman.
 No. Pub. Schools—White 48; colored 31.

TEACHERS.

Names and Post-offices.

Hall, J. T., Reidsville.
 Howard, P. N., Reidsville.
 Mebane, Miss Mattie, Wentworth.
 Mebane, Miss Hattie, Madison.
 Norman, Miss Sue M., Ruffin.
 Powell, R. S., Reidsville.
 Price, Miss Salle, Ruffin.
 Redd, Mrs. —, Reidsville.
 Scales, Miss Emma, Reidsville.
 Smith, N. H., Leakaville.
 Southern, L. A., Rocky Springs.
 Smith, N. S., Leakaville.
 Walker, Geo. T., Reidsville.
 Walker, John S., Reidsville.
 Walker, James W., Reidsville.

LOCAL CORPORATIONS.

Bank of Reidsville, Reidsville; A. J. Boyd, President; R. M. Sloan, Cashier.
 Mt. Bethel Lodge, No. 254, A. F. & A. M., Aspen Grove; time of meeting, first Saturday, June 24th and December 27th.
 Wentworth Lodge, No. 324, A. F. & A. M., Wentworth; time of meeting, Saturday before third Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.
 Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 334, A. F. & A. M., Reidsville; time of meeting, third Friday evening, June 24th and December 27th.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette (Dem.), weekly; Leakaville; J. T. Darlington, Editor and Proprietor.
 Reidsville Times (Dem.), weekly; Reidsville; T. C. Evans, Editor and Proprietor.
 Webster's Dollar Weekly (Dem.); Reidsville; John R. Webster, Editor and Proprietor.

FARMERS.

Names and Post-offices.

Aspen Grove—Robert Brown, P. S. Williams, F. B. Williams, S. Simpson, Robert Simpson, Jr., J. F. McCallum, A. H. Garrett, G. Sharp, Sr., M. P. Cummings, Robert Cummings, Wm. Scott, W. I. Witty, R. A. Williams, W. A. Sharp, H. J. Sharp, D. H. Mosely, R. G. Lowe, J. W. Elnore, Wm. Green, Wm. Bennett, W. T. Comer, S. G. Fuqua, J. M. Kullum, Wm. Herbin, W. L. Griffin.
Berry—C. W. Mobly, J. W. Mobly, N. Mobly, J. Richardson, J. J. Mitchell, T. A. Mitchell, Col. E. W. Hancock, W. M. Settle, S. W. Carver, J. J. Dallas, J. T. Ellington, W. A. Jarrell, J. S. Wilson, P. Price, S. Williams, W. M. Sanders, D. Williams, E. N. Anderson, J. J. Ratcliffe, R. A. Moir, W. G. Burton, J. M. Moore, J. R. Moore, W. B. Moore, R. F. Moore, E. H. Moore, W. M. Harrison, E. P. Meador.
Cuscs—J. H. Price, S. N. Gant, S. T. Gant, J. W. Johnson.
Douglas—V. Allen.
Lawsonville—Mrs. M. T. Neal, I. Stacy, W. Lynn, R. B. Watt.
Leakaville—R. F. Broadnax, J. G. Broadnax, J. P. Dillard, D. P. French, C. S. Hamlin, P. D. Happer, Jno. Moir, P. J. Pratt, A. J. Odell, J. W. Broadnax, Sr., Lou Broadnax, E. T. Broadnax, J. W. Burton, J. H. Clark, J. T. Morehead, S. P. Wilson, J. H. Dillard, Thomas Carter, J. D. Glenn, E. N. Anderson, John Carter, W. J. Pratt, J. M. Ellington, Peter Wilson.
Lennox Castle—Dr. J. H. Simpson, D. L. Wright, P. H. Neal, E. P. Perschal, Z. Groom.
Madison—L. W. Andrews, W. R. Carter, Sr., S. T. Gant, J. M. Vaughan, J. H. Price, Peter Scales, J. J. Lantenschlager, W. P. Southern, Thomas Hall, Stephen Moore, A. F. Neal, Thos. Payne, James Roberts, J. T. Reynolds, Sr., J. H. Cardwell, R. Lewis, R. B. Webster, John Young, J. S. Wall.
Matrimony—W. S. Garrett, J. M. Evans, J. B. King, W. M. Roberts, T. J. Roberts, R. F. Joyce, J. T. Price, T. J. King.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Mayo—J. H. Glenn, N. Gant, Jas. Hall, R. Joyce, A. T. Kallum, Saml. Martin, J. M. Sutterfield, J. H. Price, H. Highfill.
Monroeton—B. L. Hopkins, G. S. Kernoodle, James Elmore, J. F. Dixon, R. L. Moore.

Oregon—J. H. Anderson, D. F. Ratliffe, Wm. Lander, J. H. Davis, William French, John Wall, J. F. Burton, J. W. Foster, J. C. Wall.

Price's Store—W. Kallum, W. C. Smith.

Pleasantville—P. D. McCollum, D. H. Webb, G. W. Carter, W. P. Wells, D. H. Mosely, A. N. Love.

Reidsville—J. G. Duke, J. N. Irvin, D. G. Flack, G. W. Garrett, A. J. Jones, Wm. Lindsay, J. W. Martin, A. J. Pritchett, H. K. Reid, J. F. Burton, J. R. Brown, J. F. Clark, J. R. Lindsay, J. Y. Stokes, Robert Blackwell, Dr. E. M. Powell, J. M. Hopkins, R. P. Richardson, Sr., C. G. Ferry, Wm. Burton, Mrs. P. J. Mitchell, W. H. Schoolfield, Abram Womack, R. Jones, Wm. Carter, Thomas Rankin, R. C. Saunders, W. L. Walker, W. Z. Barber, J. W. Bethel, W. J. Courts, T. J. Motley.

Rocky Springs—J. M. Gant, T. B. Knight, E. B. Vaughan, J. W. White.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Ruffin—W. S. Carter, James Dodd, R. L. Rawley, W. B. Wright, T. L. Rawley, F. M. Alcorn, J. L. Williams, S. W. Hubbard, J. F. Burton, A. A. Spalding, R. B. Fitzgerald, J. H. Nully, C. M. Roberson, M. T. Sparks, W. L. Wright, A. Womack, A. Poteat, R. T. Fitzgerald, Wm. Lewis, R. Dix, W. P. Dix, U. B. Guynn, E. B. Gibson, E. R. Harris, W. T. Hagood, J. S. Johnson.

Stoneville—A. J. Carter, P. M. Carter, W. Claybrook, J. M. Evans, W. P. Grogan, R. Galloway, Jno. Joyce, Sr., J. W. Price, W. F. Pratt, N. Scales, J. Carter, J. W. Lewis, W. Smith, P. Gaither.

Waddell's—R. F. Trogden, Dr. J. Carter, J. Q. Roberts, John McDaniel, Jos. Willis, G. W. Irving, W. S. Irving, Thos. Carter, Wm. Carter, E. B. Carter, T. R. Ray, Allen Thomas, J. H. Thomas, A. D. Williams, S. Sharp.

Wentworth (C. H.)—G. P. Craddock, N. H. Cantrell, J. W. Hutchison, L. L. Lowe, D. H. Mosely, L. Barnes, John Harper, G. W. Carter, C. F. Ellington, J. D. Glenn, J. H. Hall, D. M. Malloy, P. D. McCollum, R. H. Meador, L. Mobley, David Settle, C. G. Terry, J. T. Wall, I. B. Whittemore.

W. E. SPACH,

Wagon Manufacturer,



J. C. SPACH, Agent.

SHOPS:

WAUGHTOWN, N. C.

POST-OFFICE:

SALEM, N. C.

BRANSON'S
NORTH CAROLINA
Business Directory

1890.

VOLUME VII.

EDITED BY
LEVI BRANSON, A. M.
Miss MYRTLE C. BRANSON, FIRST ASSISTANT.



"Ho! for Carolina! that's the land for me;
In her happy borders roam the brave and free."
"Oh! there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours."

PRICE, \$5.00.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
LEVI BRANSON, OFFICE PUBLISHER,
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 31, BRANSON HOUSE.
1889.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

AREA 550 Square Miles.

POPULATION 21,744; White 12,432, Colored 9,312.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY was formed in 1785, from Guilford county, and was named in honor of Chas. W. Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, who was a distinguished friend of America in the English Parliament.

WENTWORTH, the county-seat, was named in honor of the family of the House of Rockingham, and is 110 miles northwest of Raleigh. Population (estimated) 508.

Surface—Moderately hilly; contains many beautiful farms and fine country-seats, particularly along the banks of the Dan river, where the scenery is very fine and the lands rich.

Staples—Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and fruits in great variety. This is one of the finest tobacco counties in the State.

Fruits—Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers—Pine, oak and hickory.

Minerals—Coal, with a large number of iron springs.

TOWNS AND POST-OFFICES.

	POP.		POP.
Adelaide,	15	Mayfield,	35
Aspen Grove,	75	Mayo,	35
Bason,	—	Mooreton,	20
Benaja,	10	Nance,	—
Berry,	—	Oregon,	50
Boyd,	50	Pleasantville,	20
Cases,	10	Price's Store,	20
Douglas,	15	Pritchett,	—
Ferndale,	—	Reidsville,	4,500
Gant's,	50	Rock Level,	20
Geneva,	—	Rocky Springs,	40
Gentry,	—	Ruffin,	300
Grogansville,	—	Sharp,	—
Hogan,	25	Simpson's Store,	25
Lawsonville,	—	Stoneville,	100
Leaksville,	250	Thompsonville,	—
Lenox Castle,	25	Waddell's,	30
McNeely,	—	Wentworth	—
Madison,	300	(C. H.),	508
Matrimony,	20		

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk Superior Court—John T. Pannill.
Commissioners—A. J. Ellington, chmn.; C. S. Hamlin, J. A. Gibson, R. S. Williams, J. M. Galloway.
Coroner—J. J. Mitchell.

Register of Deeds—R. J. Lewellyn.

Sheriff—A. H. Galloway.

Solicitor Ninth Dis—Thos. Settle, Jr.

Standard-Keeper—D. F. Rail fl.

Surveyor—W. I. Witty.

Treasurer—A. J. Smith.

Supt. Public Schools—N. S. Smith (Leaksville).

Co. Board of Education—Thomas A. Ratliff, chmn.; J. B. Miner, John G. Staples.

COURTS.

Superior Court meets third Monday in January, fourth Monday in July, and first Monday in November.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Leaksville—Mayor—S. W. Carter.

Reidsville—Mayor—W. P. Watt.

City Clerk—S. A. Allen.

Treasurer—W. S. Wray.

Chief of Police—Capt. — Apple.

Commissioners—A. J. Ellington, Dr. John Smith, Sam'l L. Smith, W. S. Wray, S. A. Allen.

Stoneville—Mayor—F. J. Stone.

Commissioners—R. H. Lewis, J. A. Thomas, J. P. Smith.

TOWNSHIPS AND MAGISTRATES.

Huntsville—R. B. Henderson (Hogan), A. F. Neal, Thomas Payne (Madison), Joseph H. Gentry, J. A. Colley, W. A. Goutley, R. B. Henderson, C. Lasley (Rocky Spring).

Leaksville—B. R. Terry (Byrdville, Va.), John W. Edwards, H. B. Foard (Leaksville), F. W. Odell (Rock Level), A. H. Strong, J. M. Price, C. G. Jones (Leaksville).

Madison—T. Mc. Woodburn, E. S. Martin, R. P. Webster, James Highfill (Madison), J. A. Vernon (Mayo), D. W. Busick (Madison).

Mayo—S. W. Carter, N. C. Desazo, Thomas Garrett.

New Bethel—W. I. Witty, A. H. Garrett (Aspen Grove), L. L. Lowe (Pleasant Hill), A. R. Bennett, Patrick Williams (Wentworth).

Ruffin—J. A. Gilkin (Ruffin), W. I. Gardner (Oregon), George W. Neal (Mayfield), William Butler (Thompsonville).

Mecklenburg Iron Works' Engines and Variable Feed Saw-Mills are unexcelled for Durability. Charlotte, N. C.

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Simpsonville—Thomas Rankin (Reidsville), John W. Hutcherson (Wentworth), John F. Dixon, J. R. Shreve, W. K. Gibbs, Robert Brown (Wentworth).

Wentworth—J. M. Ellington (Pleasantville), W. R. Saunders (Leaksville), J. G. Mitchell (Wentworth), G. W. Moore, E. P. Meador (Berry).

Williamsburg—W. H. Brannock (Wentworth), W. C. Staples, W. D. Hightower, R. A. Holderby, A. Walker (Reidsville), E. D. Paschal (Lenox Castle), J. W. Justice (Thompsonville).

CHURCHES.

Names, Post-offices, Pastors and Denominations.

Bethesda—Madison, J. W. Jones, Meth
Bethlehem—Wentworth, R. P.

Troy, Meth

Church—Leaksville, J. W. Jones, Meth

Church—Madison, J. W. Jones, Meth

Church—Reidsville, A. McCullen, Meth

Church—Ruffin, R. P. Troy, Meth

Church—Stoneville, J. W. Jones, Meth

Church—Wentworth, R. P. Troy, Meth

Eden—Boyd, J. A. Bowles, Meth

Eagle Falls—Madison, R. P. Troy, Meth

Lowes—Reidsville, R. P. Troy, Meth

Laws—Thompsonville, R. P. Troy, Meth

Mt. Carmel—Reidsville, R. P. Troy, Meth

Mt. Carmel—Stokesdale, J. A. Bowles, Meth

Mt. Pleasant—Stokesdale, J. A. Bowles, Meth

Mt. Zion—Rocky Springs, J. A. Bowles, Meth

Peniel—Lawsonville, R. P. Troy, Meth

Stoneville—Stoneville, J. W. Jones, Meth

Troy—Price's Store, J. W. Jones, Meth

Wesley Chapel—Leaksville, J. W. Jones, Meth

Palestine—Rocky Springs, — Kennett, Meth. Prot

Sandy Cross—Jobe, — Kennett, Meth. Prot

Midway— —, W. F. Kennett, Meth. Prot

Warren's Chapel (col.)—Rocky Springs, — Hairston, N. Meth

Church—Pleasantville, Levi Bodenhammer, Bap

Church—Reidsville, W. L. Wright, Bap

Church (col.)—Madison, Parham Howard, Bap

Church—Madison, W. H. Wilson, Bap

Church—Leaksville, J. B. Richardson, Bap

Mt. Hermon—Berry, W. H. Wilson, Bap

Providence—Leaksville, J. B. Richardson, Bap

Centre—Stoneville, F. J. Stone, Prim. Bap

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Lick Fork—Ruffin, James Dameron, Prim. Bap

Sardis—Hogan, James Harris, Prim. Bap

Wolf Island—Reidsville, James Dameron, Prim. Bap

Howard Chapel—Wentworth, Henry Fulton, Chris

Kellum's Grove—Hogan, Henry Fulton, Chris

Mt. Bethel—Simpson's Store, Henry Fulton, Chris

Church—Reidsville, A. Greaves, Epis

Epiphany—Leaksville, A. Greaves, Epis

Church—Douglas, —, Free

Union—Mayfield, —, Free

Church—Leaksville, S. O. Hall, Pres

Church—Madison, S. O. Hall, Pres

Church—Wentworth, S. O. Hall, Pres

Speedwell—Reidsville, P. H. Dalton, Pres

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Names, Post-offices and Denominations.

Anderson, J. H., Oregon, Meth

Bowles, J. A., Summerfield, Meth

Field, Daniel, Leaksville, Meth

Jones, J. W., Madison, Meth

McCullen, A., Reidsville, Meth

Troy, R. P., Reidsville, Meth

Craig, D. I., Reidsville, Pres

Dalton, P. H., Reidsville, Pres

Hall, S. O., Madison, Pres

Bodenhammer, Levi, Pleasantville, Bap

Parham, Howard (col.), Madison, Bap

Richardson, J. B., Leaksville, Bap

Wilson, W. H., Madison, Bap

Wright, W. L., Reidsville, Bap

Dameron, James, Reidsville, Prim. Bap

Harris, James, Hogan, Prim. Bap

Stone, F. J., Stoneville, Prim. Bap

Greaves, A., Leaksville, Epis

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

Names, Post-offices and Proprietors.

Boarding house, Madison, M. Stamps.

Boarding house, Leaksville, L. J. & W. D. Martin.

Hotel, Wentworth, N. F. Hancock.

Hotel, Reidsville, G. R. Quincey.

Hotel, Madison, John Watkins.

Hotel, Wentworth, W. P. Hancock.

Hotel, Leaksville, A. T. Hopper.

Hotel, Ruffin, J. W. Fitzgerald.

Reid House, Wentworth, Miss Nannie Wright.

LAWYERS.

Names and Post-offices.

Boyd & Johnson, Wentworth.

Edm. Wilson, W. B., Reidsville.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Fields, John E., Leaksville.
 Johnston & Johnston, Yanceyville (Cas-
 well co.).
 Mebane & Scott, Wentworth.
 Reid & Reid, Reidsville.

MANUFACTORIES.

Kinds, Post-offices and Proprietors.

Brick, Madison, J. A. Byerly.
 Buckets, &c., Reidsville, Iron Brand
 Bucket Co.
 Building and contracting, Aspen Grove,
 R. A. Williams.
 Building and contracting, Aspen Grove,
 P. S. Williams.
 Building and contracting, Aspen Grove,
 J. S. Moore.
 Building and contracting, Leaksville,
 Kemp & Hopper.
 Cabinet, Leaksville, P. H. Stevens.
 Carriages, Reidsville, J. M. Parish & Son.
 Carriages, Gentry, Fred. Gant.
 Carriages, shuttle-blocks, etc., Leaksville,
 J. H. Hampton & Co.
 Coaches, Wentworth, S. B. Wray.
 Contractors and builders, Reidsville, Mc-
 Coy Bros.
 Cotton factory, etc., Leaksville, J. T.
 Morehead & Co.
 Distillery (whiskey), Jobe, Jas. Smathers.
 Distillery (brandy), Matrimony, F. J.
 Roberts.
 Distillery (brandy), Wentworth, J. M.
 Jones.
 Furniture, Leaksville, Jas. R. Stephens.
 Furniture, Madison, James W. Moo e.
 Furniture, Reidsville, J. J. Martin.
 Harness and saddles, Leaksville, P. D.
 Wade.
 Harness and saddles, Cases, Jno. Highfill.
 Harness and saddles, Reidsville, W. C.
 Keatts.
 Harness and saddles, Reidsville, J. H.
 Benson & Son.
 Harness and saddles, Madison, Samuel
 Fels.
 Iron and wood working, Wentworth, S.
 B. Wray.
 Iron and wood working, Wentworth, T.
 E. Morphis.
 Iron and wood working, Leaksville, Kemp
 & Hopper.
 Iron and wood working, Madison, W.
 Wall (col.).
 Iron and wood working, Madison, Martin
 Callum.
 Iron and wood working, Madison, Wyatt
 Foy.
 Iron and wood working, Reidsville, Cal-
 via Smith (col.).
 Iron and wood working, Reidsville, F. M.
 Davidson.
 Iron and wood working, Ruffin, G. Withers

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Iron and wood working, Ruffin, T. J.
 Scott.
 Iron and wood working, Ruffin, L. Brown.
 Iron and wood working, Aspen Grove,
 Bedford, Lassiter & Bro.
 Iron and wood working, Aspen Grove,
 Jonathan Banes.
 Iron and wood working, Aspen Grove,
 James Banes.
 Iron, Leaksville, Z. Beale.
 Millwrighting, Adelaide, James Small.
 Millwrighting, Cases, J. H. Cardwell.
 Millwrighting, Ruffin, F. M. Alcorn.
 Paper boxes, Reidsville, W. J. Irvin.
 Saddles and harness, Reidsville, J. H.
 Benson & Son.
 Tannery, Cases, James Highfill.
 Tobacco, Wentworth, Miner & Hall.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson,
 Jr., & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, F. R. Penn & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Wm. Lindsay & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Johnson Bros.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Robt. Harris & Bro.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, A. J. Ellington &
 Bro.
 Tobacco boxes, coffins and furniture,
 Boyd, J. W. Moore & Sons.
 Tobacco, Leaksville, W. F. King.
 Tobacco, Leaksville, Dillard & Moir.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Reid, Wooten & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Burton Bros.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Watt Bros.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, R. P. Richardson, Sr.
 Tobacco (smoking and cigarettes), Reids-
 ville, Richardson, Denny & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, F. R. Penn & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Motley, Wright & Co.
 Tobacco (smoking), Reidsville, Keech,
 Davis & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Harris, Sampson
 & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, R. A. Ellington &
 Sons.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, D. Barnes & Co.
 Tobacco boxes, Reidsville, J. M. Walker
 & Co.
 Tobacco boxes, Madison, Jas. W. Moore.
 Whiskey, Pleasantville, T. E. Webb.
 Wool-carding, Reidsville, G. D. Boyd.
 Tobacco (plug and twist), Reidsville, De-
 catur Barnes.
 Tobacco (plug and twist), Price's Store,
 W. P. & C. Grogan.

MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN.

Names, Post-offices, Lines of Business.

EASON.
 Brown, T. W., & Co., GS
 BENAJA.
 Weatherly, W. R., Sewg. Mach. Agt

GOLD-MINING MACHINERY, COMPLETE OUTFITS. Mecklenburg Iron Works, Charlotte, N. C.

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.		ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	
BOYD.		REIDSVILLE.	
Moore, J. Wright,	G S	Allen & Burton,	Tobaccos
FERNDALE.		Barnes & Hamlin,	Dry Goods
Small, James,	Millwright	Blair & Wray,	Gro. and Feed
GANT'S.		Brodnex & Graves (col.),	G S
Barham, J. F.,	G S	Brand, Hoffins & Co.,	G S
Simpson, J. M.,	G S	Carson, J. L., & Co.,	Books and Sta
GENTRY.		Collins, F. J.,	Painter
Knight, William,	G S	Crafton & Clack,	Livery and Saloon
Walker, P. G. W.,	Millwright	DeGott, J. W., & Bro.,	Shoemakers and Confec
HAMLET.		Denny, Bros.,	Hardware
Pace, T. B.,	G S	Farmers' Alliance,	G S
HOGAN.		Fitzer, Charles E.,	Drugs
Dalton, C. H., & Co.,	G S	Mountain, O. F.,	Gro
Price, J. V.,	G S	Francis, Peter E.,	Jeweler
MADISON.		Fretwell, W. A.,	Mdsc. Broker
Apple & Nelson,	G S	Gardner, Mrs. H. D.,	Millinery and Dress Goods
Cardwell, H. A. (col.),	Grocer	Giles & Co.,	Hardware
Carter & Wall,	Tob. Warehouse	Gladstone, R. G., & Sons,	Tinners
Carter, Jesse,	G S	Go-sett, George T.,	Marble Yard
Highfill & Goun,	G S	Gwyn, Z. V.,	Leaf Tobacco
Lassiter, J. W., & Co.,	Grocers	Hazell, J. B., & Co.,	Coffins and Fur
Lauten, T. C., & Co.,	G S	Harris, E. R., & Sons,	G S
Lewelyn, A. W.,	Saloon and G S	Hawkins, C. E.,	Saloon
Lewis, M. J., & Co.,	Milliners	Huffins, J. D.,	Millinery
Scales & Scales (col.),	Gros	Hutchinson, John, & Co.,	G S
Scales, Mrs. G. M.,	Milliner	Hutchison, J. S., & Co.,	Clothing
Smith & By-ry,	Gros	Hutcheson, Robert,	G S
Stamps, M.,	Printer	Irvin, J. W.,	Job Printer
Vaughn, E. D.,	G S	Irvin Bros.,	Drugs
Vaughn, J. M., Jr.,	Confec	Johnson, Pink, & Bro. (col.),	Saloon
Wall, R. P. & A. J.,	Lumber	Johnson, G. W., & Son,	Leaf Tobacco
Warren, Mrs. Sallie,	Millinery	Kager, J. F. (col.),	G S
MAYFIELD		King & Hazell,	Livery Stables
Neal, George W.,	G S	Lambert Bros & Co.,	G S
NANCE.		Martin, Mrs. M. L.,	Dry Goods
Gibson, E. B.,	G S	Matthews, C. J.,	Dry Goods and Gro
OREGON.		Matthews, Dr. F. M., & Co.,	Drugs
Gibson, J. L.,	Saloon	Matley, J. T.,	G S
Loveland, J. A.,	Liquors	Mayo, R. J., & Co.,	Job Printers
PLEASANTVILLE.		Montgomery, Wm. (col.),	Confec
Carter, G. W.,	G S	Morris, D. E.,	G S
PRICE'S STORE.		Owens & Bevell (col.),	Confec
Grogan, W. P., & Co.,	G S	Peay, J. W., & Co.,	Hardware
Price, R. P.,	G S	Phillips, R.,	Livery Stables
		Phillips & Young,	Saloon
		Rawley, T. L., & Co.,	G S
		Redd, E. M., & Co.,	Leaf Tobacco
		Red Flag Pharmacy Co.,	Drugs
		Reidsville Cotton Factory,	G S
		Review Pub. Co.,	Job Printing
		Rosch, Mrs. J. A., & Son,	Millinery
		Sharp, J. O.,	Ice and Butling
		Small, W. W.,	Saloon
		Smith, J. B.,	Saloon
		Smith, A. L., & Co.,	Books and Sta
		Smith, Pinnix & Co.,	Com. Tobacco
		Smith & Galloway,	G S
		Smith & Smith,	Furniture
		Stone, M. P.,	Photographer
		Tallucks, J. R.,	G S

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Terry & Lindsay,	Fertilizers
Teah, J. M., & Co.,	Jewelers
Thomas, R. S.,	Gro. and Saloon
Thornton, O. F.,	Saloon
Vernon, W. H.,	Saloon
Wade, D. L.,	Publisher
Walker, J. M., & Son,	Gro
Walker, J. H., & Co.,	Lumber
Walker, David,	G S
Walker, D. A.,	G S
Ware, W. P.,	G S
Ware, J. A.,	G S
Watts Bros. & Womack,	Warehouse
Watt, John N., & Co.,	Leaf Tobacco
Waynick, J. M.,	Bakery
Webster, John R.,	Publisher
Wells & Cager (col.),	Saloon
White, Mrs. S. N.,	Millinery
Whitsett, A. M., & Co.,	Com. Tob
Williams & Hopkins,	Clothing
Williams, G. D., & Co.,	G S
Williamson, P. H.,	G S
Wood, G. V.,	Jeweler
Wooten, W. T., & Bro.,	G S
Womack & Stokes,	Boots and Shoes
Wray, B. H.,	Lumber
Young, William, & Co.,	Cig. and Tob

SIMPSON'S STORE.

Price, John T.,	G S
-----------------	-----

STONEVILLE.

Garrett, W. S., & Son,	G S
Glenn, J. H.,	G S
Lewis, R. H., & Son,	G S
Stone, F. J., & Son,	G S

THOMPSONVILLE.

Walters, M. D.,	Saloon and G S
Walton, J. B.,	G S

WADDELL'S.

Grady, J. E.,	G S
---------------	-----

WENTWORTH.

Ellington, J. M., & Son,	G S
Johnson & Wright,	Shoes
Minor, J. B., & Son,	G S
Nichell, J. T.,	G S
Morris, B. W.,	G S
Raine, Dr. J. K.,	Drugs
Reynolds, T. J.,	G S
Whittimore, L. B.,	Saloon

MINES.

Kinds, Post-offices and Proprietors.

Coal, Leaksville, G. B. Wade.
Iron, Reidsville, Graham & Co.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

MILLS.

Kinds, Post-offices and Proprietors.

Corn, Wentworth, R. P. Saunders.
Colton mill, Reidsville, Company.
Flour, Ruffin, Bethel & Co.
Flour, Wentworth, W. L. Griffin & Smathers.
Flour, Wentworth, Dr. J. Carter.
Flour, Wentworth, T. A. Ratliff.
Flour, Stoneville, James Morgan.
Flour and corn, Wentworth, Small & Minor.
Flour and corn, Reidsville, Milling and Mfg. Co.
Flour and corn, Madison, John Price.
Flour and corn, Boyd, J. W. Moore & Sons.
Flour and corn, Wentworth, Dr. Jesse Carter.
Flour and corn, Ruffin, Richard Watkins & Co.
Flour and corn, Ruffin, Rawley Bros.
Flour and corn, Ruffin, T. L. Rawley.
Flour and corn, Rocky Springs, J. Wright.
Flour and corn, Matrimony, J. B. King.
Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, Price Bros.
Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, B. Laster.
Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, M. P. Cummings.
Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, Griffin & Smathers.
Flour and corn, Madison, Smith & Price.
Flour and corn, Madison, J. Cardwell.
Flour and corn, Mayfield, T. B. Hagood.
Flour and corn, Leaksville, J. T. Morehead & Co.
Flour and corn, Leaksville, R. A. Broadnax.
Flour and corn, Reidsville, G. D. Boyd.
Flour and saw, Madison, R. M. Cardwell.
Saw, Reidsville, J. M. Walker & Co.
Saw, Reidsville, Taylor & Rogers.
Saw, Madison, Fliin & Fliin.
Saw, Madison, George Webster.
Saw, Madison, Z. L. Wall.
Steam corn and saw, Berry, C. W. Mobley & Co.
Steam saw, Madison, A. Webster.
Flour, corn and saw, Reidsville, H. K. Reid.
Flour, corn and saw, Troubles-me, Mrs. E. Wade.
Flour, corn and saw, Reidsville, E. Wade & Co.
Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, J. Cunningham.
Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, Shaw & Co.
Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, J. Morehead.
Flour, corn and saw, Boyd, James W. Moore.

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Flour, corn and saw, Madison, L. H. Anderson.
 Flour, corn and saw, Madison, Walter Smith.
 Flour, corn and saw (steam), Leaksville, Reynolds, Hampton & Miller.
 Flour, corn and saw, Leaksville, E. T. Broadnax.
 Flour, corn and saw, Leaksville, J. B. King.
 Flour, corn and saw, Leaksville, J. W. Rodenhizer.

PHYSICIANS.

Names and Post-offices.

Balsley, T. E., Reidsville.
 Binford, J. W., Oregon.
 Broughton, L. H., Reidsville.
 Carter, C. G., Madison.
 Carter, J., Wentworth.
 Courts, W. J., Reidsville.
 DeJarnette, G. S., Ruffin.
 Ellington, Samuel, Wentworth.
 Fields, B. J. (dentist), Leaksville.
 Galloway, Robert, Reidsville.
 Garrett, S. A., Aspen Grove.
 Gararant, F. W., Leaksville.
 Hay, P. A., Reidsville.
 Johns & Martin, Leaksville.
 Matthews, W. R., Stoneville.
 McAnally, Charles B., Madison.
 Raine, J. R., Wentworth.
 Patrick, H. L., Monroeton.
 Payne, W. A., Hogan.
 Powell, E. M., Reidsville.
 Raine & Matthews, Reidsville.
 Rominger, — (dentist), Reidsville.
 Smith, Marion, Price's Store.
 Smith, J. R., Stoneville.
 Taylor, Thomas, Leaksville.
 Tucker, —, Ruffin.
 Wall, W. Z., Madison.
 Wharton, R. G., Ruffin.
 Whitsett, A. M., Reidsville.

SCHOOLS.

Names, Post-offices and Principals.

Academy, Ruffin, James Dameron.
 Academy, Madison, Miss Irene McGee.
 Academy, Wentworth, R. S. Powell.
 Leaksville (male), Leaksville, Prof. Ray and wife.
 Reidsville (female), Reidsville, Miss Emma Scales.
 School, Reidsville, Mrs. — Redd.

Public schools—white, 52; colored, 47.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

Names and Post-offices.

WHITE.

Baker, Mrs. Mary, Wentworth.
 Barber, Josie, Reidsville.
 Baughn, A. S., Douglas.
 Burnett, Manie, Reidsville.
 Carter, Cornelia, Berry.
 Dameron, Mrs. K. E., Mayfield.
 Dameron, J. H., Mayfield.
 Dameron, James, Ruffin.
 Farrington, Maggie, Waddell's.
 Fitzgerald, Mattie, Wentworth.
 Harrison, Willner, Reidsville.
 Henderson, R. B., Hogan.
 Holderly, J. H., Mayfield.
 Hopper, Mary, Leaksville.
 Humphrey, J. D., Bason.
 Jones, Agnes, Reidsville.
 Lasley, J. C., Stokesdale.
 Lewis, Annie, Madison.
 Lewis, Kate, Madison.
 Malloy, Thomas S., Wentworth.
 Malloy, Lelia, Wentworth.
 Malloy, Mollie, Wentworth.
 Mebane, Mattie R., Wentworth.
 Moore, Carrie, Berry.
 Norman, Mattie, Reidsville.
 Nunnally, Alice, Ruffin.
 Nunnally, G., Ruffin.
 Oliver, Mary, Madison.
 Powell, R. S., Wentworth.
 Pratt, B. A., Leaksville.
 Price, Lottie, Reidsville.
 Ragland, Phoebe, Leaksville.
 Ragland, Emma, Leaksville.
 Ragland, Hattie, Leaksville.
 Rakestraw, Mrs. S. M., Price's Store.
 Ratliffe, Minnie, Leaksville.
 Scales, Fannie, Reidsville.
 Smith, Rufus H., Madison.
 Stephens, Cora, Leaksville.
 Stewart, Isaiah, Oregon.
 Suttle, Clara, Berry.
 Taylor, Lizzie, Jobe.
 Vernon, D. M., Leaksville.
 Walker, George T., Reidsville.
 Walker, James M., Reidsville.
 White, Annie, Oregon.

COLORED.

Aiken, Alex., Leaksville.
 Bethel, George W., Reidsville.
 Bevil, Sallie, Reidsville.
 Clark, A., Thompsonville.
 Cobb, Mary B., Oregon.
 Courts, Emily, Ruffin.
 Dellinger, James R., Reidsville.
 Frazure, Tempie, Stoneville.
 Frazure, D. J., Leaksville.
 Garrett, J. H., Lennox Castle.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Graham, J. R., Reidsville.
 Griffith, J. M. R., Reidsville.
 Gwyn, Robert, Waddell's.
 Lesure, Sallie, Douglas.
 Martin, Clay, Leaksville.
 McCleese, Francis, Reidsville.
 Mendor, Maggie, Reidsville.
 Morgan, J. H., Reidsville.
 Neal, Salina B., Reidsville.
 Parham, E. F., Wentworth.
 Price, Fannie, Ruffin.
 Richardson, Jane, Madison.
 Scales, Susan, Madison.
 Seacy, Lizzie, Reidsville.
 Settle, Jacob, Reidsville.
 Sharp, Morris, Leaksville.
 Wall, Martha, Madison.
 Watt, Mary P., Reidsville.
 Withers, Warren, Rocky Spings.

LOCAL CORPORATIONS.

[To be filled out hereafter.]

A. O. U. W., Reidsville.
 Building and Loan Association, Reidsville.
 — Lodge, No. —, A. F. and A. M., Reidsville.
 Rockingham Club, Reidsville.
 Reidsville Cotton Mills; — Gambrill, pres.; S. H. Royal, sec. and treas.
 Reidsville Electric Light Co.; J. F. Risson, pres.; C. A. Ballou, engineer; W. N. Ruffin, sec. and treas.; W. E. Moore, supt.; capital stock, \$13,000.
 Y. M. C. A., Reidsville.

NEWSPAPERS.

Democrat, Reidsville; weekly; Oliver Brothers, editors and proprietors.
 Gazette, Leaksville; dem.; weekly; J. T. Darlington, ed. and prop.
 Leader, Madison; dem.; weekly; — Patross, ed. and prop.
 Reidsville Times, Reidsville; prohibition; weekly; C. F. Lewis, ed. and prop.
 Review, Reidsville; dem.; weekly; Edw. Gilliam, ed.; I. C. Womack, bus. man.
 Webster's Weekly, Reidsville; dem; Jno. R. Webster, ed. and prop.

FARMERS.

Names and Post-offices.

Adelaide.—R. L. Apple, Robt. Brown, P. G. Carter, W. T. Carter, T. T. Carter, J. A. Coleman, G. H. Garrison, I. W. Hudson, J. W. Jones, J. M. Kallum, A. M. Loving, J. T. Loving, W. P. Saunders, Thomas K. Shriver, J. N. Shriver, Albert Wall, James P. Wilson.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Aylen Grove.—Bradshaw, A. T. Carroll, John Carroll, L. A. Cummings, D. J. Cummings, Robert Cummings, M. P. Cummings, James W. Elinen, T. G. Elinen, J. D. Moore, Thomas Oakley, Simon Simpson, W. J. Watts, P. S. Williams, F. B. Williams, A. G. Williams, S. G. Williams, G. D. Williams, R. A. Williams.

Ayrsville.—Jno. Cardwell, J. H. Glenn, Alex. Harris, W. T. Hennis, David Joyce, Thomas Martin, Samuel Martin, Robert Martin, P. F. Martin, Shadrack Martin.

Bason.—Jonathan Banes, Jas. Banes, Jr., T. P. Baham, A. B. Baham, J. L. C. Bevil, A. J. Braim, F. P. Brim, W. T. Corner, A. H. Fields, Robert Fugna, S. G. Fugna, A. R. Griffin, W. L. Griffin, S. A. Harris, Bud Hays, V. B. Humphreys, R. P. Humphreys, D. N. Joiner, W. S. Joiner, James M. Kallum, G. T. Lester, Leo. Lowe, A. N. Lowe, L. L. Lowe, L. C. Paschal, J. C. Pearson, F. F. Sharp, H. J. Sharp, J. M. Sharp, J. H. Sharp, A. M. Simpson, R. C. Simpson, A. J. Smathers, T. W. Stewart, J. C. Strader, G. W. Suits, Levi Tuett, Lewis Truett, James H. Turner, T. D. Washburn, Lee Waugh, B. G. Wilson.

Bonaja.—Wm. Green, D. I. Hopkins, R. A. Hopkins, T. P. Hopkins, T. W. Hopkins, M. P. Hopkins, W. D. Maxwell, Wm. McCallum, Ben. Moon.

Berry.—J. H. Brindle, Jesse Brodnax, Nash Brodnax, J. M. Burton, George W. Carver, James W. Carver, Samuel Carver, S. H. Clifton, I. P. Clifton, W. W. Dallas, James J. Dallas, G. A. Davis, J. H. Davis, Jacob Dixon, W. H. Duncan, Joe H. Duncan, Robert J. Duncan, M. J. Durham, Willis Gammon, W. D. Gammon, W. M. Harrison, Joe W. King, Alexander King, W. J. King, C. W. Mobley, J. W. Mobley, W. B. Moore, James W. Moore, John R. Moore, A. M. Settliiff, John Settliiff, Anderson Settliiff, W. H. Shriver, Allan Strader, Charles Strader, R. J. Stone, William Summers, R. L. Suthard, William Suttle.

Bryan.—Samuel Johnson, I. W. Jones. Cases.—Nathaniel Case, M. I. Case, James H. Scales.

Danglas.—S. N. Allen, A. S. Baughn, M. D. Baughn, R. A. Baughn, P. M. Carter, W. J. Carter, Robert L. Carter, J. C. Lanten, C. J. Lanten, R. R. Lewis, Wallace Lesure, T. B. Lindsay, J. F. Martin, J. D. Meador, Hyman Mills, T. C. Peaye, William Pool, Porter Scales, James Trent, J. B. Ziglar.

Hamlet.—T. B. Pace.

Hogan.—N. B. Alley, D. R. Fuddle, T. F. Gentry, J. F. Gooldsbey, R. B. Henderson, Wm. Knight, W. M. Knight,

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

P. B. Neal, W. F. Neal, J. H. Neal, James M. Neal, Thomas D. Neal, W. A. Payne, Thos. Payne, Mrs. Minnie Price, James Roberts, W. T. Wall, J. P. Wilson, T. F. Wilson, D. F. Wilson, C. G. W. Wilson, Fenner Wilson, J. F. Williams, R. D. Williams.

Jobe—E. Baile, Thomas Butler, J. S. Butler, Eliza King, Ellen M. King, John W. Miller, W. P. Miller, J. W. H. Moon, Smith Moon, T. C. Moon, Jerry Morehead, T. S. Mall-y, James P. Smathers, C. W. Woolen.

Lawsonville.—J. U. Burton, W. S. Butler, N. Canada, Thomas Chambers, George W. Cole, W. B. Motly, David Mullins, J. H. Nunn, R. M. Saunders, S. T. Walker.

Leakville.—Green Allen, E. N. Anderson, John Buteman, D. L. Carter, John Carter, J. C. Cox, J. N. Cox, W. M. Craddock, James P. Dillard, Sam. Dillard, Spott Dillane, I. W. Edwards, James P. Ellington, James M. Ellington, J. M. Ellington, Sr., James C. Ester, Geo. W. Ester, I. W. Fagg, D. P. French, Aaron Galloway, Peter Galloway, Wm. Gilly, Richard Gilly, James H. Hampton, Peter Hamlin, C. S. Hamlin, William Holland, Nat. Holbrook, P. D. Hopper, W. C. Jones, L. H. Jones, W. C. Kemp, J. A. Kemp, Thomas W. Kemp, I. B. King, C. J. Land, William Land, W. J. Land, I. W. Land, H. C. Martin, A. J. B. Martin, W. D. Martin, Henry Meador, Geo. W. Miller, Josiah Newnam, J. H. Newnam, A. J. Odell, C. H. Osborne, R. V. Osborne, J. H. Pratt, W. F. Pratt, A. J. Pratt, Josephus Pratt, P. J. Pratt, F. P. Pratt, John D. Price, J. H. Price, Rufus Price, Henry Price, York Price, I. T. Pullin, James R. Roach, C. A. Roberts, F. A. Roberts, James S. Roberts, Robert P. Saunders, Thomas J. Saunders, W. R. Saunders, David Samuelwood, Alex. Smith, W. D. Stocks, Anderson Strong, W. W. Strong, A. M. Stultz, B. K. Teiry, Elijah Thompson, Polk Thompson, N. Thompson, Richard Thompson, I. T. Tient, F. P. Walker, J. D. Webb, T. A. Williams, T. R. Williams, W. B. Williams, John S. Wilson, Joseph Willis, Peter Willson, J. E. Wilson, Nat. Wilkerson, James Witt, I. R. Wyatt.

Lennox Castle.—B. Y. Brincefield, W. H. Brown, I. P. Brown, T. J. Garrett, S. W. Garrett, I. W. Gwyn, Thomas Slade, M. H. Saunders.

Madison.—W. G. Anderson, H. W. Baughn, T. J. Benton, D. W. Basick, J. Ham. Cardwell, J. H. Cardwell, J. L. Cardwell, W. C. Cardwell, George E. Crews, Reuben Dalton, W. P. Dalton, J. G. Dalton, C. H. Dalton, W. F. Dal-

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ton, David Fulp, J. W. Garrett, R. J. Gentry, J. H. Gibson, Thomas Hall, James Hall, C. A. Hand, J. M. Hilton, T. B. Knight, Robert Lewis, W. R. Lindsay, Abram Manna, A. J. Martin, J. R. Martin, W. D. Martin, C. A. McGhee, John D. Meadows, Geo. Mitchell, J. W. Moon, W. F. Ninnan, John J. Phillips, J. A. Price, J. H. Price, George Richardson, T. M. Richardson, Joseph Richardson, Thos. H. Robertson, David Shiives, R. C. Smith, W. C. Truett, S. M. Tucker, E. B. Vaughn, M. B. Vaughn, Z. L. Wall, James T. Wall, J. M. Wall, J. T. Wan, J. C. Young.

Matrimony.—W. L. Garrett, W. A. Garrett, G. A. Smith, J. R. Turner, Hardin Turner.

Mayfield.—T. R. Bass, R. H. Bruett, G. T. Cook, W. T. Cook, John Daniel, Alvis Daniel, George W. DeJarnett, E. F. Dix, W. P. Dix, Green Dix, J. F. Dix, M. G. Dix, J. R. Dix, Robertson Dix, W. H. Ferguson, F. A. Ferrell, E. B. Gibson, J. H. Griffith, V. M. Holderby, J. W. Lumpkin, W. B. McKinny, N. McKinny, A. T. Walker, Jim Washington, J. B. Yates.

Mayo.—S. T. Gann, S. N. Gann, Thomas J. Glenn, James A. Glenn, Nathaniel Glenn, L. T. Highfill, James Highfill, John Johnston, John W. Johnson, H. W. Joyce, P. H. Joyce, Alexander Joyce, J. R. Smith, A. J. Smith, I. M. Sutterfield, James H. Vernon, James A. Vernon.

Monroeton.—J. A. Jones, G. S. Kernodle, J. W. Mehony, G. W. Mehony, W. D. Smith, V. M. Smith, H. L. Watson, D. L. Wright, J. J. Waynick, G. Westbrook, George R. Wright.

Nance.—P. P. Foster, W. H. Gilly, J. T. Hopper, J. R. Hopper, J. M. Montgomery, R. Montgomery, John Reese.

Oregon.—George W. Andersn, J. H. Anderson, John Anderson, Jackson Carmon, T. C. Chandler, Nick Cobb, W. E. Dix, G. D. Ellington, C. F. Ellington, W. G. Ellington, A. J. Ferguson, J. W. Foster, W. S. French, W. R. French, I. D. French, W. F. French, Taylor Hagood, Thomas Hagood, Thomas Harvel, A. A. Hill, Henry Jeffeys, William Lander, W. D. Lander, G. A. Lillard, A. C. Lillard, J. H. Lovelace, J. A. Lovelace, I. F. Martin, Henry Martin, R. E. Scarlett, J. M. Scott, Joe Setliff, J. H. Sheffield, M. T. Sparks, Jno. Strader, S. E. Strader, Thos. Strader, W. H. Wall, W. D. Wall.

Pleasantville.—Thos. J. Carter, Geo. W. Carter, A. C. Corner, I. M. Ellington, Cicero Knight, N. T. Martin, P. D. McCallum, I. V. McCallum, Jesse McCallum, P. D. McCallum, Jr., W. S. McCallum,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Thomas McCallum, David McCallum, N. D. McCallum, Ellis McCallum, J. B. Mitchell, B. P. Moore, R. F. Moore, D. H. Mosely, Robert Mosely, John Mosely, T. E. Webb.

Price's Store.—John Cox, — Craddock, N. C. Deshago, Henry Grogan, W. T. Grogan, L. C. Grogan, B. Grogan, A. I. Grogan, C. P. Grogan, Reese Price, Joe H. Price, D. H. Price, R. P. Price, J. H. Roberts, Dr. D. Smith, J. C. Smith.

Reidsville.—Ennis Allen, F. W. Barber, W. T. Barber, W. Z. Barber, Sr., W. Z. Barber, Jr., D. Bateman, J. H. Bennett, David Bennett, Charles Boyd, S. D. Bran, Coleman Bran, T. H. Brincefield, T. P. Burton, E. P. Butler, Thos. D. Carnell, W. A. Carroll, George W. Carroll, J. D. Carroll, J. L. Carroll, Geo. W. Carter, W. J. Clarke, Geo. T. Davis, M. L. Delap, I. G. Duke, T. L. Evans, W. Filman, D. G. Flack, H. W. Harrell, J. M. Harris, J. L. Harrison, George Herbin, W. D. Hightower, John Hopkins, Craven Horseford, D. G. Horseford, James M. Irvin, W. A. Irvin, Jas. Irvin, Peter Jackson, J. F. Jarrett, W. G. Jennings, J. Willie Jones, J. A. Jones, J. W. Justice, W. S. Laschal, Jos. R. Lindsay, T. H. Loftin, James Lucas, W. C. Madkins, Rufus Lynn, I. T. Madkins, I. W. Martin, I. T. Martin, David McCallum, A. B. McKinny, B. B. McKinny, A. W. Meador, George F. Meador, Samuel J. Meador, Martin Miller, I. W. Mims, Henry Neal, Mrs. M. T. Neal, A. L. Palmer, W. S. Palmer, E. D. Paschal, D. B. Paschal, I. T. Paschal, W. F. Paschal, D. S. Paschal, R. T. Paschal, Green Paschal, H. L. Patrick, W. A. B. Pearson, Ike Pearson, P. A. Pedegrew, Lem. Pedegrew, J. S. Perkins, C. T. Perkins, Dr. E. M. Powell, T. H. Pritchett, J. L. Pritchett, W. N. Pritchett, T. F. Rankin, J. H. Rich, R. P. Richardson, Simon Roach, W. H. Roberts, J. W. Roberts, J. F. Robertson, Mrs. F. J. Robertson, W. W. Robertson, Joseph Rodgers, W. Schofield, T. T. Simpson, Harrison Smith, J. J. Smith, D. L. Smithey, N. W. Smathers, J. W. Stallings, A. J. Stallings, Samuel H. Stone, G. C. Strader, P. Summers, Q. H. Tatten, C. G. Terry, I. A. Terry, Joseph Tacker, B. F. Trent, I. G. Trent, I. M. Vaughn, J. T. Walker, P. M. Walker, Alfred Walker, George T. Walker, W. L. Walker, U. Ware, Wm. Ware, Robert Watkins, Garland Watt, L. L. Waymick, P. D. Waymick, H. J. Wheeler, I. M. Whitmore, Hubbard Williams, Abram Wommack, W. P. Wommack, R. J. Young, H. Young.

Rocky Springs.—Rufus Angel, C. R. Angel, I. W. Angel, C. D. Angel, R. W.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Baker, J. F. Caruthers, John Caruthers, H. L. Gant, J. M. Gant, W. A. Gourley, I. M. Knight, F. M. Knight, J. W. Landreth, J. P. Landreth, L. D. Landreth, J. C. Lasby, W. A. Pegram, W. C. Pegram, B. F. Powers, W. H. Powers, R. J. Roberts, A. L. Self, James Sharon, P. J. Simmons, E. N. Sneed, J. H. Suthern, W. P. Suthern, B. F. Turner, J. R. Turner, Robert C. Tucker, M. H. Webster, J. W. Webster.

Ruffin.—I. N. Adams, James R. Adkins, E. Adkinson, F. M. Alcorn, J. H. Alverson, Robert Blackwell, Thos. Burton, A. thony Burton, Joseph Burton, J. F. Burton, Cary C.annon, W. S. Carter, J. W. Chandler, J. C. Chandler, J. B. Chelton, M. L. Cobb, N. E. Cobb, J. S. Dameron, J. P. Delaney, A. G. Dix, Thomas Donaldson, James Dodds, R. T. Fitzgerald, J. P. Flintoff, Thomas A. Ferguson, W. B. Ferguson, J. H. Ferguson, J. D. Gardner, W. L. Gardner, J. A. Gibson, William Gilliam, N. B. Gwyn, L. L. Hamilton, J. H. Hagood, J. C. Hannah, I. W. Harris, R. D. Harris, F. A. Hubbard, J. P. Johnston, S. Y. Johnston, R. A. Johnston, A. L. Jones, J. H. Johnston, J. S. Johnston, R. H. Johnston, J. L. Jones, Robert M. Jones, Jack Lawson, W. T. Lecres, Thos. Lea, W. A. Lillard, R. G. Lindsay, R. A. McDowell, P. A. McKinny, J. B. McKinny, Fountain Nance, John H. Nunnally, A. J. Powell, W. T. Price, W. H. Price, H. M. Price, A. R. Potcat, T. F. Rainey, S. W. Rainey, E. H. Rainey, R. L. Rawly, C. M. Robertson, T. G. Robertson, J. T. Robertson, J. Saunders, R. C. Saunders, J. C. Sayers, A. B. Spalding, Iverson Stacy, H. B. Stevens, T. W. Stokes, Stephen Strader, J. J. Swann, W. J. Tally, James Tollock, R. L. Warner, T. F. Warf, J. L. Williams, J. M. Wilson, William Wright.

Sharp.—James W. Bethell.

Simpson's Store.—E. S. Bailly, I. W. Bailly, J. H. Bailly, I. Q. Barham, A. G. Barham, A. B. Barham, J. M. Bennett, A. R. Bennett, W. W. Bennett, A. H. Garrett, Richard Gentry, William Herbin, Pinkney Knight, S. G. Truit, R. S. Williams.

Stokesdale.—L. Crawford, E. Crawford, J. N. Gant, W. B. Gentry, Richard Gentry, J. N. Joyce, W. L. Joyce, Dodson Nelson, George W. Nelson, Q. L. Oliver, Joyce Thomas, P. G. W. Walker.

Stoneville.—George L. Barker, John Barnes, H. H. Barnes, Jason Barnes, Jesse Barnes, W. H. Bowers, S. W. Carter, A. J. Carter, J. S. Claybrook, Jasper Claybrook, B. F. Clifton, Jas. H. Currie, James F. Fagg, Samuel H. Fagg, W. S.

The Centennial Cotton Press, Hall Self-Feeding Gin and Erie City Engines make up the Farmer's Outfit.

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Fagg, Hardin Floyd, P. F. Galliher, Nash Galloway, Armstrong Galloway, George Griggs, Robert Grogan, Jas. P. Grogan, John Grogan, W. P. Grogan, Thomas Grogan, James H. Hill, Tyler Hollingsworth, Patrick Hopper, A. N. Irvin, Henderson Joyce, K. Joyce, R. D. Joyce, R. F. Joyce, J. H. Joyce, Spencer Kallum, John F. King, A. T. Kallum, Thos. Lemmons, W. F. Lemmons, Lurkin Lemmons, Alex. Lewelyn, R. H. Lewis, John McDonald, James R. Morgan, James Morgan, Jr., R. R. Morgan, James M. Pratt, Granville Price, Whit. Price, Thos. Price, Daniel Roberts, Thos. P. Roberts, W. A. Roberts, James D. Roberts, Geo. W. Roberts, E. S. Roberts, W. M. Roberts, John S. Roberts, Peter Roberts, Robert Simms, R. H. Smith, W. C. Smith, C. L. Smith, Alford Smith, W. Smith, Rufus Smith, I. P. Snead, W. S. Snead, Z. T. Snead, I. W. Vernon, J. R. Watkins, D. M. Watkins.

Thompsonville—R. S. Boswell, W. H. Brannock, J. H. Combs, F. M. Combs, W. H. Herbin, I. H. Simpson, P. Q. Waymick, C. J. L. Williams.

Troublesome.—J. F. Dixon, L. R. Dixon, James M. Foster, Matt. Frieze, Z. W. Griffin, James M. Haynes, T. W. Huffines, T. C. Huffines, I. W. Hutcherson.

Waddell's—Ruffin I. Carter, E. B. Carter, A. W. Combs, J. P. Farrington, Hiram Gibson, W. A. Gibson, J. A. Grady, Robert Gwyn, George Irvin, W. S. Irvin, Alexander McDonald, Thomas R. Ray, A. D. Ray, J. P. Roach, J. Q. Roberts, R. H. Robertson, J. A. Roberts, Allan Thomas, W. T. Thomas, James H. Thomas, Joseph Troyden, Joel Walters.

Wentworth.—A. S. Alcorn, W. A. Alcorn, John B. Alcorn, W. T. Allen, Charles Allen, A. J. Allen, Wesley Bailey, William Bailey, C. D. Baker, Green Bailey, George W. Baker, Levi Barnes, John Barber, Peter Bevil, James Biggs, Isaac Bingham, W. S. Bolling, George Booker, Zach. Brim, Joe Brodnax, George C. Cahall, John Cantral, W. H. Cantral, An-

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

thony Carter, John T. Carter, Dr. Jesse Carter, T. E. Carter, J. L. Carroll, H. A. Clarke, R. L. Cobb, R. R. Cobb, Rich. Cobb, Thomas J. Cobb, W. L. Cole, R. T. Corum, Robert L. Corum, Sr., Robert L. Corum, Jr., Harsely Cox, John Craddock, Green Craddock, J. M. Crowder, P. D. Crowder, H. C. Crowder, T. S. Dallas, J. J. Dallas, Thomas M. Delaney, A. F. Delaney, John W. Delaney, F. R. Delzardo, R. F. Dill, John T. Ellington, John K. Ellington, W. S. Ellington, Mrs. Martha E. Ellington, Moses Ellington, Jackson Ellington, Jas. M. Fagg, Frank Flinn, J. B. Flinn, Alex. Flinn, G. L. Foard, Samuel Galloway, Hubbard Galloway, Batt. Galloway, A. F. Grady, Samuel D. Green, James M. Gunn, W. P. Gunn, W. W. Gunn, J. A. Gunn, Dennis Gunn, Morris Hamlin, Willis Hamlin, James A. Hancock, J. W. Hancock, James W. Handley, R. J. Harrison, A. J. Hudson, R. D. Hudson, A. J. Q. Hudson, E. T. Hudson, W. M. Hudson, W. A. Jarrell, R. F. Jarrell, W. H. Jarrell, R. G. Johnson, D. W. Johnson, Cicero Jones, C. H. Jones, Wash. Jones, Rawley Jones, J. D. Jones, Robert M. Jones, Porter M. King, Samuel M. King, Wilson King, Samuel Knight, Jas. R. Lasley, Jas. H. Lillard, J. W. Lillard, Bunn Lowe, W. B. Madison, George McCain, J. J. McCargo, I. W. McDonald, E. P. Meador, W. M. Miller, Robert C. Mills, James B. Miner, J. J. Mitchell, T. A. Mitchell, W. J. Mitchell, Robert A. Moir, Zach. S. Moore, Nelson Mosely, Alfred North, Mrs. L. V. Pannill, George Parks, Alexander Parks, T. W. Ferguson, T. R. Ferguson, R. S. Powell, David Purcell, James J. Ratliffe, T. A. Ratliffe, T. I. Reynolds, Joseph Richardson, Samuel Roberts, James M. Roberts, J. J. Scott, Anderson Settle, Robt. W. Shives, James Small, W. C. Smothers, T. M. Smothers, W. C. Stewart, Samuel Suttle, J. B. Tally, W. R. Tally, Matt. Thomas, W. A. Trotwell, Samuel Walters, Charles Wells, H. I. Whitmore, A. M. Wray, John Young.

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BRANSON'S

BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

1897.

VOLUME IX.
(Thirty-first Year of Publication.)

EDITED BY
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LEVI BRANSON, OFFICE PUBLISHER.

OFFICE: 530 HILLSBORO STREET.

1897.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

AREA 550 SQUARE MILES.

POPULATION 25,373; White 15,197, Colored 10,176.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY was formed in 1785, from Guilford county, and was named in honor of Charles W. Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, who was a distinguished friend of America in the English Parliament.

WENTWORTH, the county seat, was named in honor of the family of the House of Rockingham, and is 110 miles northwest of Raleigh. Population (estimated) 500.

Surface—Moderately hilly; contains many beautiful farms and fine country seats, particularly along the banks of the Dan river, where the scenery is very fine and the lands rich.

Staples—Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and fruits in great variety. This is one of the finest tobacco counties in the State.

Fruits—Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers—Pine, oak and hickory.

Minerals—Coal, with a large number of iron springs.

Coroner—John F Jarrett.

Register of Deeds—Robt L Snead.

Sheriff—Wm B Wray.

Solicitor 9th District—Marshall Mott.

Standard Keeper— —.

Surveyor—E P Ellington.

Treasurer— —.

Superintendent Public Schools—N S

Smith (Leaksville).

County Examiner—N S Smith.

COURTS.

Fifth Monday before the first Monday in March, and fifth Monday before the first Monday in September, and ninth Monday after the first Monday in September.

TOWN OFFICERS.

LEAKSVILLE—*Mayor*, T G Taylor.

REIDSVILLE—*Mayor*, E M Redd; *City Clerk*, —; *Treasurer and Chief of Police*, John Lambert; *Commissioners*, P H Williamson, Henry Motley, Robt Williams, Wm Lindsay;

TOWNSHIPS AND MAGISTRATES.

Huntersville—R B Henderson (Hogan), A F Neal, J H Gentry, S G Gentry, J Simpson, C P Angel (Madison), J A Colly, W A Gourks (Rocky Springs).

Leaksville—B K Terry (Birdville, Va.), Jno W Edwards, S P Garrett, J W Flanagan, C J Land, Terrel Nance, A H Strong, C G Jones (Leaksville).

Madison—T McWoodburn, James Highfile, D W Busick, G W Mangum, R Satterfield, W H Suthern, G L Trogden, G C Johnson, Jno Yowing, E A McGhee, R G Lowellin (Madison), J A Vernon (Mayo).

Mayc—J E Roberts, N C Deshazo, N S Smith, W A Smith, J W Roberts, A W Combs, T B Lindsey (Mayo).

New Bethel—A H Garrett, J A Harlin, J E Purcell, John G Price, John Bailey, J P Wilson, Patrick S Williams (Aspen Grove).

Price—C W Smith, J M Stone, J M Currie, J M Barnes (Price).

Ruffin—J A Gibson, L L Bennett, W S Carter, J R Hopper, R A McDowell, T W Stokes, T R Williams, W T Lewis, sr, J W Foster, V Holderly (Ruffin), W L Gardner (Oregon), G W Neal (Mansfield).

TOWNS AND POST OFFICES.

	POP.		POP.
Adelaide,	15	McNeely,	10
Aspen Grove,	75	Madison,	700
Ailee,	—	Mayfield,	35
Bason,	20	Mayo,,	35
Benaja,	10	Monroeton,	—
Berry,	25	Nance,	35
Boyd,	50	Oregon,	50
Case,	10	Pleasantville,	20
Douglas,	15	Price,	20
Ferndale,	10	Pritchett,	10
Gant's,	50	Reidsville,	5,000
Geneva,	15	Rock Level,	20
Gentry,	5	Rocky Springs,	40
Grogansville,	50	Ruffin,	800
Hogan,	25	Sharp,	25
Hopper,	—	Simpson's Store	25
Langdon,	—	Spray,	—
Lawsonville,	25	Stoneville,	200
Layton,	—	Thompsonville,	25
Leaksville,	250	Waddell's,	80
Lenox Castle,	25	Wentworth,	500

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk Superior Court—Thos S Malloy.

Commissioners—John M Galloway, chm'n; A M Whitsett, A G Ferrell, D F King, W J Witty.

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Simpsonville—G R Shrives, J M Haines, J D Moon, W T King, Josiah Newman, W K Gibbs (Simpson's Store).

Reidsville—W C Staples, W D Hightower, G M Hazel, Geo J Meador, W G Terry, A J Davis, R L Saunders, R H Wray, J M Jones, D G Flack (Reidsville).

Wentworth—Jno R Moon, J C Lashley, W G Burten, T E Merphies, Jno Y McCollum, S O Green, P W Hudson, Jno G Mitchel, Levi Barnes (Wentworth).

Williamsburg—Jos Waywick, F L Simpson, G Pink Walker, W S McKinney, R H Saunders, G T Davis, W F Priddy (Reidsville).

CHURCHES.

Names, Pastors, Postoffices and Denom.

METHODIST.

Bethesda—Madison, C F Sherrill.
Bethlehem—Wentworth, F W Womble.

Church—Leaksville, W F Womble.
Church—Madison, C F Sherrill.
Church—Reidsville, L W Crawford.
Church—Ruffin, J B Tabor.
Church—Wentworth, F W Womble.
Eden—Boyd, — Gibson.
Hickory Grove—J B Tabor.
Lowe—Reidsville, F W Womble.
Mt Carmel—Reidsville, J B Tabor.
Mt Carmel—Stokesdale, — Gibson.
Mt Pleasant—Stokesdale, — Gibson.
Mt Zion—Rocky Springs, — Gibson.
Pernell—Lawsonville, J B Tabor.
Salem—W F Womble.
Ward Chapel—Reidsville, J B Tabor.

METH. PROTESTANT.

Midway—Aspen Grove, Rev Raper.
Palestine—Rocky Springs, Rev Ogburn.
Sandy Cross—Ferndale, Rev Raper.

BAPTIST.

Church—Pleasantville, J A Bead.
Church—Reidsville, M A Adams.
Church—Madison, W H Wilson.
Church—Leaksville, J B Richardson.
Matrimony—Sunford Biggs.
Mt Hermon—Berry, W H Wilson.
Providence—Leaksville, W H Wilson.
Sharon—W H Wilson.
Shiloh—R W Dix.
Three Forks—M A Adams.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST.

Lick Fork—Ruffin, James Dameron.
Sardis—Hogan, James Harris.
Wolf Island—Reidsville, James Dameron.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church—Madison, Rev — Rankin.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Church—Wentworth, D J Craig.
Church—Reidsville, D J Craig.
Church—Leaksville, Rev — Doggett.
Speedwell—Reidsville, D J Craig.

CHRISTIAN.

Happy Home— —, J Holt.
Howard Chapel—Wentworth, T B Dawson.
Kellum's Grove—Hogan, C B Dawson.
Mt Bethel—Swepson's Store, C B Dawson.

EPISCOPAL.

Church—Reidsville, J W Baker.
Church—Madison, J W Baker.
Epiphany—Leaksville, J W Baker.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

Church—Douglas.
Stoneville—Stoneville, C W Sherrill.
Troy—Price's Store, C W Sherrill.
Union—Mayfield.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Church—Stoneville, T I Stone.

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Name, Post Office and Denomination.

METHODIST.

Anderson, J H, Nance.
Crawford, L W, Reidsville.
Field, Daniel, Leaksville.
Gibson, F F, Summerfield.
Strader, Thos I, Berry.
Tabor, J B, Reidsville.
Womble, W F, Wentworth.

BAPTIST.

Adams, M A, Reidsville.
Betts, I L, Madison.
Kerr, G S, Thompsonville.
McKinnery, Ren, Thompsonville.
Wilson, W H, Madison.

PRIM. BAPTIST.

Dameron, James, Nance.
Harris, James, Hogan.
Stone, F J, Stoneville.

EPISCOPAL.

Baker, J W, Leaksville.
Ellington, E P, Wentworth.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Craig, D I, Reidsville.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

Sherrill, G W, Madison.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

Names, Post Offices and Proprietors.

Boarding, Leaksville, Mrs A T Hopper.
Boarding, Leaksville, Mrs M Stamps.
Hotel, Ruffin, Rich Stokes.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Hotel, Leaksville, A T Hopper.
 Hotel, Wentworth, M M Crafton.
 Hotel, Madison, John Watkins.
 Hotel, Reidsville, W R Vickers.
 Hotel, Wentworth, Mesdames Wright
 and Johnston.
 Reid House, Wentworth, Miss Nannie
 Wright.

LAWYERS.

Names and Post Offices.

Burton, R, Reidsville.
 Fields, John E, Leaksville.
 Johnson, P B, Wentworth.
 Johnston & Johnston, Yanceyville
 (Caswell county).

McMichael, O, Madison.
 Pannill, J T, Reidsville.
 Reid & Reid, Reidsville.
 Reid, Thomas S, Reidsville.
 Reid, R D, Wentworth.
 Scott, H R, Reidsville.

MANUFACTORIES.

Kinds, Post Offices and Proprietors.

Aluminum Works, Spray.
 Berry Canning Co, Berry, Settle Bros.
 Boyd Mfg Co, Reidsville, No. looms,
 70.
 Bricks, Madison, Jim Foust.
 Buggies and wagons, Leaksville, Hamp-
 ton & Co.
 Building and contracting, Leaksville,
 Kemp & Hopper.
 Cabinet, Leaksville, P H Stevens.
 Carriages, Reidsville.
 Carriages and buggies, Leaksville, J W
 Harper.
 Carriages, Gentry, Fred Gant.
 Carriages, Leaksville, J H Hampton &
 Company.
 Coaches, Wentworth, S B Wray.
 Cotton mill, Madison, S Mead, m'g'r.
 Cotton mills, Leaksville, incorporation.
 Cotton mills, Leaksville, B F Mebane,
 pres; looms, 174.
 Distillery (brandy), Wentworth, J M
 Jones.
 Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, J M Ar-
 rington, treas.
 Furniture, Reidsville, J T Smith & Co.
 Furniture, Madison, Jas W Moore.
 Furniture, Leaksville, Jas R Stephens.
 Harness and saddles, Madison.
 Harness and saddles, Reidsville, J W
 Peas.
 Harness and saddles, Case's, Jno High-
 fill.
 Harness and saddles, Leaksville, P D
 Wade.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Iron and wood working, Ruffin, G
 Withers.
 Iron and wood working, Madison, W
 Wall (col.).
 Iron and wood working, Leaksville,
 Kemp & Hopper.
 Iron and wood working, Wentworth,
 T E Morphis.
 Iron and wood working, Wentworth,
 S B Wray.
 King Tobacco Mfg Co, Leaksville, D F
 King.
 Millwrighting, Ruffin, F M Alcorn.
 Millwrighting, Adelaide, James Small.
 Old North State Tobacco Works, Reids-
 ville, R P Richardson, jr.
 Paper boxes, Reidsville, W J Irvin.
 Roller mills, Reidsville, J H Walker &
 Company.
 Saddles and harness, Reidsville, J H
 Benson & Son.
 Spray Mfg Co, Spray, manufacturers
 of acetylene gas.
 Tannery, Cases, James Highfill.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, D Barnes & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Johnson & Bro.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Lindsay & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Watt & Penn.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, A H Motley & Co.
 Tobacco Factory, Leaksville, B F Ivie.
 Tobacco Factory, Leaksville, E V
 Gravely & Co.
 Tobacco, Leaksville, Shultz Tobacco
 Co.
 Tobacco, Leaksville T G Taylor.
 Tobacco, Leaksville, Bateman & Tur-
 ner.
 Tobacco, Madison, I W Mangum.
 Tobacco, Madison, Penn Bros & Co.
 Tobacco, Madison, W H Plantera.
 Tobacco, Madison, R P Wall & Co.
 Tobacco, Madison, Martin McGhee &
 Co.
 Tobacco (plug and twist), Price's, W P
 & C Grogan.
 Tobacco boxes, Madison, Jas W Moore.
 Tobacco boxes, Reidsville, J M Walker
 & Co.
 Tobacco (smoking), Reidsville, Robert
 Harris & Co.
 Tobacco (smoking and cigarettes),
 Reidsville, Richardson, Denny & Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, R P Richardson, sr.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Watt Bros.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Burton Bros.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Reid Wooten & Co
 Tobacco, Leaksville, Dillard & Moir.
 Tobacco, Leaksville, D F King.
 Tobacco boxes, coffins and furniture,
 Boyd, J W Moore & Sons.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Robt Harris & Bro.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Johnson Bros.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, Wm Lindsay &
 Co.
 Tobacco, Reidsville, F R Penn & Co.

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Tobacco, Leakville, Samuel Williams.
Walfland Roller Mills, Pelham, Cand-
ler & Bethel.
Woolen mills, Leakville, incorpora-
tion.
Wool-carding, Reidsville, S H Boyd.

MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN.

Names, Post Offices and Lines of Business.

ADELAIDE.

Moseley, John, G S
Shrives, J R, G S

ASPEN GROVE.

Cummings, Mrs Eliz, G S

ATLEE.

Setliffe, W H, jr, G S

BASON.

Price, John S, G S
Sharp, W P & Co, G S
Smathers, W O, G S

BENAJA.

Green, Wm, G S

BERRY.

Mobley, C W & Co, G S

BOYD.

Moore, J Wright, G S

ELLISBORO.

Roberts, James, G S

FERNDAL.

Small, James, Millwright

GENEVA.

Price, J T, G S

GENTRY.

Knight, William, G S
Payne, J R, G S

GROGANSVILLE.

Grogan, W P & Co, G S

LANGDEN.

Wall, J T, Poultry Farm

LAWSONVILLE.

Motley, Giles O, G S

LAYTON.

Baker, W H & Co, G S

LEAKSVILLE.

Carter & King, Hdw and Fert
Carter & Moir, Hdw and Fert
Dyer, Miss Mollie, Millinery

Dyer, B H & G D, Tob

Ellington, D R, Gro

Fields, D E, Dry Goods

Fields, J E, Dry Goods

Gravely & Co, Tob

Ivie Bros, Gro and Livery

King, D F, G S

King, Jos B, Tob

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Lane & Land, Tob Warehouse
Martin, S L, G S
Moir, H C, Furniture
Ray, Mrs A M, Millinery
Seay, E F, Conf
Stephenson & Moir, G S
Wade, P D, Harness

LENOX CASTLE.

Citty, D B, G S
McKinney & Stanfield, G S

MADISON.

Adkins, J H, Jeweler
Apple, J M, G S
Busick, D W, Gro

Carter, Jesse, Drugs and G S
Cardwell, R M, Miller

Carter, Jesse & Co, Furniture

Cates, O J & Co, G S

Coble, H L & Co, G S

Gentry, W B, G S

Hatch & Coble, Gro

Lewis, Miss Mary, Milliner

Lowe & Warren, Misses, Milliners

Martin, G W, Tob Warehouse

McGhee Bros, G S

Moore, Jones & Co, G S

Payne, Frank, Confec

Pratt Bros, Hdw

Price, Jno H, Miller

Scales, Mrs P M, Milliner

Simpson, H, Confec

Smith & Wall, G S

Swann, J W & Co, G S

Wade, H H, Harness

Wall, R P & Co, Tob Warehouse

Webster, Rankin & Co, G S

Wortham, T R, G S

MAYFIELD.

Cook, G G, G S

Neal, Geo W, G S

MONROETON.

Huffines & Hopkins, G S

Moore, R L, Millwright

NANCE.

Gilley, T D, G S

Gilley, W C, G S

OREGON.

Adkins, J L, G S

Foster, Jno W, G S

Frinelle, W R & Co, G S

French, W R, G S

Lovelace, J A, G S

PRICE'S.

Holland, Grogan & Co, G S

Price, R P & Sons, G S

Watkins, D W, G S

REIDSVILLE.

Allen, W S, Drugs

Allen, M A, Tob

Beaman, L, Clothing

Benson, J H & Son, Confec

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.		ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	
Berman, L,	Second-hand Clo	Watts' Warehouse,	Tobacco
Blackburn, D L,	G S	Webster, Jno R,	Publisher
Blackwell, Pinnex & Co,	Com Tob	White, S N,	G S
Bradnax & Reavis,	Barbers	White, Mrs M A,	G S
Burton, A M,	Leaf Tob	Williams, Hopkins & Co,	Clothing
Burton, J H,	Leaf Tob	Williams, G D,	G S
Coverts, Dr W J & Sons,	—	Williamson, P H, & Co,	G S
Craig, J N,	Bookstore	Wood, G V,	Jeweler
Degrote, E H,	Shoemaker	Wooten Bros,	G S
Denny Bros,	Hdw and Crockery	Wooten, W T, & Bro,	G S
Fetzer & Overman,	Drugs	Wooten & Pool,	G S
Ford, H R,	Tinner	Young, William & Co,	Cig and Tob
Giles & Co,	Hdw	ROCKY SPRINGS.	
Gladstone, R G,	Tinner	Knight, Wm,	G S
Gosett, Geo T,	Marble Yard	RUFFIN.	
Graves, Walter,	Liquors	Allison, J C (near),	Carriages
Gwyn, Z V,	Leaf Tob	Blackwell, E B,	G S
Hall, E F,	Lumber and Brick	Cook, G T,	G S
Harris, Robt & Bro,	Tob	Fitzgerald, O L. & Co,	G S
Hendricks, D A,	Dry Goods	Griffith, Mrs A V,	G S
Hester, J N,	Millinery	Mitchell, R S,	G S
Hirston, Burton & Co,	Gro	Neal, G W,	G S
Huffines, J D,	Dry Goods	Rice & Ware,	G S
Huffines, John,	Millinery	Wariner, W H, & Co,	G S
Hutchison, Will,	Clothing	Worsham Bros,	G S
Irwin, J W, Paper Box Mfr,	Job Printer	SHARP.	
Johnson, G W & Son,	Leaf Tob	Thomas, R,	G S
Johnson Bros,	Tob	SIMPSON'S STORE.	
Jones, T B,	Gro	Simpson, P H,	G S
Keatts, W C,	Harness	STONEVILLE.	
King, F M,	Livery Stables	Boaz & Martin,	Drugs
Koyer, J F, col,	G S	Garrett, W S, & Son,	G S
Lamberth & Huffnis,	G S	Glenn, J H, & Co,	G S
Lindsay, Wm, & Co,	Tob	Joyce, Garrett & Stowe,	Tobacco
Loper, B E,	Liquors	Lewis, R H & Sons,	G S
Matthews, C J, & Co,	Dry Goods & Gro	Ray, J B, agent,	Dry Goods
Mayo, R J, & Co,	Job Printers	Smith, T L & Co,	G S
Miller, J A,	G S	Stone, R T & Co,	G S
Motley, A H, & Co,	Tob	SPRAY.	
Parkinson, J N,	G S	Leaksville Mercantile Co.	
Paylor & De Grote,	G S	THOMPSONVILLE.	
Parrish, H G, Carriage & Repair Shops		Ware, N,	G S
Pray, J W, & Co,	Hardware	WENTWORTH.	
Penn, F R, & Co,	Tob	Johnson & Wright,	G S
Perkinson, R N,	Racket Store	Minor, J B,	Fertilizers
Pinnix & Blackwell,	Tob	Mitchell, J W,	G S
Purcell & Dudley,	Drugs	Whittmore, A J,	Livery
Redd, E M, & Co,	Leaf Tob	Withers, D L,	G S
Reidsville Cotton Factory,	G S	MILLS.	
Review Pub. Co,	Job Printing	Kinds, Post Offices and Proprietors.	
Richardson, R P, sr,	G S	Bag Factory, Reidsville, Geo Boyd,	
Richardson, R P, jr, & Co,	Tob	mgr.	
Richardson, J T,	Confec	Corn, Wentworth, G S Whittmore,	
Roach, Mrs J A, & Son,	Millinery	Cotton Mill, Reidsville.	
Sharp, J O,	Ice and Bottling	Flour, corn and saw, Madison.	
Smith, J T, & Co,	Furniture	Flour, corn and saw, Madison, L H	
Steer, —	Confec and Baker	Anderson.	
Storie, M P,	Photo	Flour and corn, Berry, Mrs Lucy Moore	
Stokes, C H,	Fert	& Sons.	
Terry, Lindsay & Co,	Racket Store		
Tesh, J M, & Co,	Jewelers		
Tullock, M A, & Co,	G S		
Walker, J H, & Co,	Lumber		
Ware, J A, & Sons,	G S		
Ware, W P, agt,	G S		

BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Flour and corn, Wentworth, Ed Wright.
 Flour, corn and saw, Boyd, J Wright Moore.
 Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, William Cummings.
 Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, Shaw & Co.
 Flour, corn and saw, Monroeton, J Cunningham.
 Flour, corn and saw, Reidsville. T F Rankin.
 Flour, corn and saw, Troublesome, Mrs E Wade.
 Flour and saw, Madison, R M Cardwell.
 Flour and corn, Reidsville, S H Boyd.
 Flour and corn, Leaksville, T L Morehead & Co.
 Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, Price Bros.
 Flour and corn, Mayfield, T B Hagood.
 Flour and corn, Madison, J Cardwell.
 Flour and corn, Madison, Smith & Price.
 Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, W M Cummings.
 Flour and corn, Aspen Grove, Price Bros.
 Flour and corn, Matrimony, D L King.
 Flour and corn, Rocky Springs, J Wright Moore.
 Flour and corn, Ruffin, Rawley Bros.
 Flour and corn, Boyd, J W Moore & Sons.
 Flour and corn, Madison, John Price.
 Flour and corn, Milling and Mfg Co, Reidsville, J H Walker.
 Flour, Stoneville, T H Unna.
 Flour, Ruffin, Bethel & Co.
 Saw, Madison, H J Wall.
 Saw, Madison, Geo Webster.
 Saw, Reidsville, M Walker & Co.
 Steam saw, Madison, A Webster.
 Steam corn and saw, Berry, L B Suttle & Bro.

PHYSICIANS.

Names and Post Offices.

Balsley, T E, Reidsville.
 Binford, J W, Oregon.
 Carter, C G, Madison.
 Courts, D W, Reidsville.
 Courts, W J, Reidsville.
 Ellington, Samuel, Wentworth.
 Fields, B J (dentist), Leaksville.
 Guarant, F W, Leaksville.
 Hester, J H (dentist), Reidsville.
 Johns & Martin, Leaksville.
 Martin, Sidney, Leaksville.
 Matthews, W R, Stoneville.
 McAnally, Charles B, Madison.
 Payne, W A, Hogan.
 Powell, M A, Reidsville.
 Rominger, C A (dentist), Reidsville.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Smith & Iris, Stoneville.
 Smith, Marion, Price's Store.
 Smith, J R, Stoneville.
 Taylor, Thomas, Leaksville.
 Walton & Mills, Reidsville.
 Walton, J C, Reidsville.
 Wharton, R G, Ruffin.
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Reidsville Electric Light Co, J F Rison, pres; W N Ruffin, sec and treas.
Reidsville Cotton Mills.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette, Leaksville; (Democratic weekly); J T Darlington, editor and prop.
Review, Reidsville; (Democratic weekly); Edw Gilliam, editor.
Webster's Weekly, Reidsville; (Democratic); John R Webster, ed and pro.

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The Authors

Robert W. Carter, Jr. of Sandy Cross Community is a director of the Historical Society and a frequent contributor to the Journal.

Lindley S. Butler, historian-in-residence at Rockingham Community College, is the editor of the Journal and author of books and articles on county history.

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Editorial Policy

The publication committee is interested in receiving articles on the history and the genealogical source materials of Rockingham County and the adjacent area. The historical articles must be well written and thoroughly documented. Genealogical articles should consist of previously unpublished primary source materials pertaining to Rockingham County, such as abstracts of local records and edited diaries, letters, or church records. Papers on family history should not be submitted. All copy, including footnotes, should be typed double-space. Articles and correspondence should be sent to the editor: Dr. Lindley S. Butler, Rockingham Community College, Wentworth, N.C. 27375.

Cover Illustration

Charles Watson-Wentworth, second Marquess of Rockingham. Studio of Joshua Reynolds, date unknown. National Portrait Gallery, London.

Reproduced in *"The Dye Is Now Cast": The Road to American Independence, 1774 - 1776* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press for the National Portrait Gallery, 1975), Plate 107.

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Price-Strother Survey, 1808

Courtesy of the Department of Cultural Resources

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY *

By ALEXANDER SNEED¹

For the Star

Messrs Editors,

In compliance with your request of the 30.th of March 1810, I beg leave to submit the following description of the County of Rockingham.

Boundaries and extent; } Rockingham County is bounded on the North
Population & c } by the State of Virginia; on the East by
Caswell County; on the South by Guilford County (of which formerly it
was a part;)² on the West by Stokes County, and is about 30 miles in

¹ Alexander Sneed was a justice of the peace, a commissioner of Leaksville in 1797, and a representative of Rockingham County in the House of Commons in 1803, 1805 and 1806. *North Carolina Manual*, 1913, 784; *Laws of North Carolina*, 1797, ch. 66; Rockingham County Court Minutes, 1804-1808, in possession of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

² In 1785, all of Guilford County north of an east and west line "beginning at Haw river bridge, near James Martins" was erected into Rockingham County. The first county court was to be held at the home of Adam Tate. Commissioners appointed to run the line were: William Dent, John Hamilton, Charles Bruce, Samuel Henderson, Joshua Smith, and Abraham Phillips. To select a site for and to erect a court house, prison, and stocks, the following were appointed: James Hunter, John Dabney, Thomas Henderson, John May, and Hugh Challis. S. R., XXIV, 745-746. These

* Originally published in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, VI (July, 1929), 294-301. Reprinted with the permission of the Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

TWELVE NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES IN 1810-1811

length from East to West, and between 19 and 20 miles in breadth from North to South; and contains agreeable to the late census 10,278. Inhabitants, which give an increase in the last 10 years of 2,001.—³

Face of the Country, air, soil, } The Country is rather broken than
productions, water & c } level, tho' not mountaineous, with
a Salubrious air, which renders it as healthy, perhaps, as any part of North Carolina—the atmosphere, however, is subject to sudden and Violent transitions from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, so common in the middle and Southern States, owing chiefly to the shifting of the wind from one point to another, which are very frequent during autumn and the Winter months.

The lands on the Dan⁴ and Haw⁵ Rivers, and the Various Streams that fall into them, are interspersed with all the Variety of soil.—The bottom lands on Dan River, are mostly of a dark Rich mould, mixt with sand, and are well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, &^c and are the most Valuable of any in the county; which upon an average may be estimated at about \$10 pr: acre. about the year 1750, Robert Jones⁶ (the great attorney) and Daniel Weldon,⁷ both of this State, men of great speculative genius, entered and surveyed all the lands on this river from the lower Saura Town⁸ to the upper, including the latter, in Stokes County, a distance of 40 miles taking the meanders of the River, which land they sold from about 17 to 25 dollars pr hundred acres, some of which could not now be got for a less sum pr acre.—The lands next in quallity to these, are the bottom and high lands on the Haw River, the Mayo and Smiths⁹ Rivers, and some of the large Creeks (to wit) Troublesome¹⁰ Hogans creek,¹¹ Wolf island,¹² Jacobs creek, Bever Island, and some others;—on which are a Variety of Soil, well adapted to the Culture of Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, Rye, Oats, the Irish and sweet pittato, and most of the Vegetable productions, necessary for the use of man, and which are common in the Western part of the State; and may be estimated at about 5\$ pr acre.—The next and third quallity of land, Situate on the Small

commissioners displeased the people by selecting a county seat far from the centre of the county, and on January 1, 1787, the General Assembly directed that the public buildings be erected near the centre on the lands of Charles Mitchell on the east side of Big Rock House Creek. Samuel Henderson, John Reagan, Richard Marr, Peter O'Neal, and Thomas Massey were directed to have the buildings constructed, in lieu of the commissioners appointed in 1785. S. R., XXIV, 798.

The county was named for Charles Watson-Wentworth, second Marquis of Rockingham (1730-1782), under whose prime ministership, 1765-1766, the Stamp Act was repealed. *North Carolina Manual*, 1913, 783; *Dictionary of National Biography*, LX, 48-51.

³ The population in 1800 was 8,277 and in 1810, 10,316. *Ninth Census*, 1, 52-54.

⁴ The Dan River, a tributary of the Roanoke, flows across the northern part of the county.

⁵ Haw River or the upper part of the Cape Fear flows through the southeastern part of the county.

⁶ Robert Jones was attorney general of the colony, 1756-1766, and a representative of Northampton County in the House of Commons, 1754-1760, 1761, 1764-1765. *North Carolina Manual*, 1913, 333, 371-372.

⁷ Daniel Weldon was a commissioner for the State in extending the North Carolina-Virginia line in 1749; clerk of Granville County, 1754; and a director and trustee of the town of Halifax, 1759. *C. R.*, V, 320; *S. R.*, XXIV, 224, XXV, 399.

⁸ Lower Saura Town was on the Dan River in Rockingham County. *S. R.*, XXIII, 497.

⁹ Both are northern tributaries of the Dan.

¹⁰ An eastward-flowing tributary of Haw River in the southern part of the county.

¹¹ It rises in Rockingham and flows into the Dan in Caswell County.

¹² A tributary of the Dan.

Streams and Rivulets, is mostly of a light Soil, mixt with Stone and gravel, and much better adapted to the culture of Cotton and some Vegetable productions, than either of the above mentioned qualities; and may be worth about \$2—50 pr. acre.—The fourth & last quality of land is generally broken, poor, and Stoney, Situated on the dividing ridges between the differant water courses, the greater part of which is Scarcely fit for cultivation, and formerly contributed much to the benefit and convenience of the citizens, as an outlet for their live Stock, but of late years, as population increased, the range has been nearly eaten out; and is not at present, worth more than from 50 to 100 cents pr. acre.¹³

The timber, consists of a Variety of the Oak, some of which are found here in the greatest perfection, Black Walnut, Cherry, hickory, chesnut, poplar, (which make excellent Shingles) ash, Beach, Elm, Birch, Sycamore, Mulberry, Maple, Sweet gum, Locust (which make excellent garden posts) and some pine of an inferior quality; together with a Variety of under groth common in the Western part of the State.—Springs of excellent water abound in almost every part of the County, particularly on the head waters of the differant Streams that fall into the above mentioned Rivers—and Small and large Streams, Suitable for Mill Seats, and other purposes, are interspersed with profusion throughout the County.

When Settled, object of first Settlers, } This County was first Settled in
remarkable occurrences &c } and about the year 1750 by hunters, the proper pioniers of all new countries, as the county increased in permanent Settlers, those hunters, like the Ball of Empire, took their Western course, and soon gave way to a description of persons more enterprising and industrious, from whom the present Inhabitants have mostly decended.—There are no remarkable occurrences in the history of this County, prior to, or during the Revolutionary war, worthy of notice, except the Battle at Guilford Court House, which more properly belongs to a description of that County; it may not, however, be improper here to remark, that the Citizens generally were zealous in the cause of liberty, and much attached to the principles of the Revolution; many of whom Volunteered their Service and marched against the commony Enemy, when occasion required.—¹⁴

Rivers, Cataracts, } The Dan, which is the principal River in this
Roads & Bridges } County, is a gentle Stream, confined by Banks so high as to prevent its often overflowing; it is about 100 yards wide generally, and navigable by Batteaux to near the Mountains in Stokes County.—The River, which was formerly well Stored with fish of Various kinds, meanders with many windings through the county in a North easterly direction until it intersects the Virginia line a little below the

¹³ The average value of land as assessed for the federal direct tax in 1815 was \$2.33 per acre. *Murphy Papers*, II, 165.

¹⁴ During the Revolution, the region was in Guilford County. The battle of Guilford Court House occurred on March 15, 1781. For Tory activity in Guilford, see *C. R.*, IX, 1241, X, 451, 727; *S. R.*, XII, 811-812, 832, 838-839, 877, XVII, 335, 444, 706, XXII, 923.

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mouth of Cascade Creek—The Mayo and Smiths Rivers, are Shallow and rapid Streams, and empty themselves into the Dan from the North West, by mouths of 60 or 70 yards wide.—on both of these Rivers, near their mouths, and on the main Road leading from Salisbury and Salem, to Petersburg in Virginia are Mill Seats equal perhaps, to any in the State, and form the greatest Cataracts in the County, which are of a gentle decent at least a mile in length—nay it is thought by some, that Mills on the most improved plan, and on a large Scale, might be erected here with the greatest ease, and much to the advantage of the citizens generally.—The Haw River and Troublesome creek, are deep and muddy Streams, and narrow,—the bottom lands on these Waters, are said to be much the best for meadow of any in the County, but it is beleaved, there are others that would answer the purpose very well.—The only Merchant Mills in the County are erected on these waters; Two of which are the property of James Patrick Esquire: one is erected on a Small branch of Haw River, the other, which is more worthy of notice, Stands on the Site of the old Iron works on Troublesome Creek, a never failing Stream; and on the main Road leading from Salisbury to Danville in Virginia there being only one more in the County, which is owned by Peter Bysor at the high Rock ford on Haw River.—In Justice to the enterprising Spirit of these two Gentlemen, it may not be amiss here to remark, that Flour of the first quality is manufactured here, which find a ready market at Petersburg and Fayetteville.—The County is intersected in every direction with convenient Roads, and some wooden Bridges are thrown across Haw River and Troublesome creek of tolerable workmanship.

Mines, Minerals, and } There are some Iron mines, particularly in the
Medicinal Springs } neighbourhood of the Troublesome old Iron works,
but they are disused at present:—The works (which were erected about
the year 1770, and perhaps the first in the State) having gone to ruin.
—There is likewise, specimens of the Load Stone found near the con-
fluence of the Dan and Smiths Rivers, which appear to possess in an
eminent degree, all the Virtues of the real magnet; and it is beleaved, that
there are Various other kinds of ore hid in the Bowels of the Earth,
there being in different parts of the County, Several Spare water
Springs impregnated with different kinds of metal; those near Lenox
Castle, on the Waters of Hogans creek, are in the greatest repute, and
were formerly the resort of the Wealthy citizens from the Eastern part
of the State.—

Staple Commodities } Tobacco, Cotton, Beaf, pork, flour, flax seed, wheat,
Markets, produce &c } Bees wax, and some hemp, form the Staple com-
modities of this county, the principal of which is Tobacco: the most of
which are carried to Petersburg and Richmond in Virginia, except wheat
and flax seed, which articles will better bear the carriage to Fayetteville,
where they meet with a ready market in exchange for Salt, much to the
profit, and domestic convenience of the citizens generally:—The quantity
of produce thus exported, is indeed very considerable, but there is no

data by which an estimate of its Value can be formed with any degree of accuracy.—Rockingham, abounds with fruits of Various kinds, particularly apples and Peaches, from which large quantities of cyder and Brandy is made yearly for home consumption, and some for market.—

General and Individual wealth } Perhaps there is no part of the State where the people are nearer upon a meduim, than in this county; this may be easily accounted for, when it is recollected that the price of land, has always been low in comparison with lands of an equal quallity in the Eastern parts of the State.* The most of our Farmers and planters,

*It is believed that this remark will apply with equal force to most of the Counties in the western parts of the state

live on lands of their own which give them an air of Independence, rarely to be met with in Countries where the labouring part of the community are Vassals and dependants on the Rich.—it is not, however, to be infered from this, that there are no men of wealth in the County, on the contrary, there are many, some of which are of respectable Standing in Society.—¹⁵

Towns and General Stile of Building } Leaksville¹⁶ and Wentworth¹⁷ are the only Towns in the County, and they at present Scarcely deserve the name.—Leaksville, Stands on a high bluff on the North Side of Dan River, near its confluence with Smiths River, and within one mile of the above mentioned Mill Seat the latter.—This is a most delightful Spot, and the best situated for trade, perhaps, of any in the County, as it commands a very extensive back Country, the produce of which (in consequence of a navigation free of obstructions up and down the River) would inevitably center here.—It was established by an act of assembly passed some years ago, but in consequence of a failure to complete the navigation of the Roanoak¹⁸ (on which contingency its fate depends) it

¹⁵ In 1790, the largest slaveholders in Rockingham County were John Price, 105 slaves; Alexander Martin, 47; and Benjamin Jones Iron Works, 35. Of a total of 844 heads of families, 203 owned slaves as follows: 129, less than 5 each; 46, from 5 to 10; 21, from 10 to 20; and 7, 20 or more. S. R., XXVI, 986-1003. In 1810, the total population of 10,316 included 2,114 slaves. The growth of tobacco production gradually increased the number of slaves to 6,318 in a total population of 16,746 in 1860. *Ninth Census*, I, 52-54.

¹⁶ In 1797, the General Assembly appointed Robert Coleman, Nathaniel Seals, Alexander Sneed, Terry Hughes, and John Leake commissioners to build and improve the town of Leaksville in accordance with the plan drawn up by Abraham Phillips. John Leake had already laid off and sold 45 lots, and some houses had been erected. *Laws of North Carolina*, 1797, ch. 68.

¹⁷ On account of the fact that there was no town or public land at the court house for the accommodation of the persons who attended court, the General Assembly of 1796 authorized Pleasant Henderson, John May, Abraham Phillips, Drewry Smith, Samuel West, Samuel K. Jennings, and James Hunter to purchase not less than 40 acres, including the site of the court house, from Robert Galloway and company, or others, for a town by the name of Wentworth. If they did not buy from Galloway, they were to purchase 100 acres within 3 miles of the centre of the county and sell the old courthouse and prison. *Laws of North Carolina*, 1796, ch. 56. This arrangement was represented as injurious to the county and against the wishes of the majority of citizens. The General Assembly of 1797 suspended its operation until after the meeting of the next legislature. *Laws of North Carolina*, 1797, ch. 76. Robert Galloway agreed to give 100 acres, including the site of the existing court house, and the General Assembly of 1798 appointed William Bethell, Joseph Clark, James Patrick, Nathaniel Scales, and Joshua Smith as trustees and directors to receive the deed and to lay off and sell at auction for the benefit of the county as many one-acre lots as they should agree upon. *Laws of North Carolina*, 1798, ch. 76.

¹⁸ The Roanoke Navigation Company was chartered in 1812, but little improvement in the navigation of the river was made for a number of years. A canal around the falls of the river was necessary to make the river a commercial outlet for the rich agricultural section above the falls. A report of the Roanoke Navigation Company in 1834 states that 3,945 hogsheds of tobacco were transported through the canal during the preceding year. *Legislative Papers*, 1834; C. C. Weaver, "Internal Improvements in North Carolina previous to 1860," *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Series XXI, Nos. 3-4.

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has as yet made but a small progress; We cannot, however, in Justice to its founder (John Leak Esq^r.¹⁹ whose zeal for the public welfare far exceeded his ability) omit to premise, that at some future period, when public Spirit and patriotism Shall have assumed their proper Stations, this Town will rise to that degree and State of usefulness, which nature, and its local situation have seemed to assign to it.—Wentworth, which is the County Town, where our Courts of Justice are held, is remarkable for nothing, except its high and healthy Situation it stands about three miles South of the River Dan, in a poor and broken part of the county, and near its Center; we have here a tollerable wooden Court House, painted, and a common Goal built of wood and Stone, the Rooms of which are dark and miserable beyond description; there are likewise some public Houses for the accomodation of Strangers, and the citizens generally tho' Scarcely enough for so populous a County.—The buildings in this county, are Generally of wood, some Framed but the greater part of hewn logs, covered with Shingles with Brick and Stone Chimneys, which render them more warm and comfortable than elegant.—

State and progress of agriculture, }
 improvements, Breeds of useful }
 Domestic animals &c } be expected in a Country imbracing

such a variety of soil, and a climate favourable to the production of every necessary of life, yet it must be acknowledged, that considerable progress have been made within a few years past The culture of Tobacco and Indian Corn (so destructive to our best lands) which have long been pursued with avidity by most of the planters, has of late years, in some degree given way to a rotation of crops, consisting of Indian corn, oats and wheat;—wheat, for exportation, might be raised in the greatest abundance, if proper encouragement was given by the Building of Mills Suitable for manufacturing it into flour, and a hope is entertained, that e'er long, Some of our Wealthy and enterprising Citizens, will see the necessity, or at least find it to their interest, to erect Mills on Some of the most eligible Seats for the purposes above mentioned;—It will be seen, by what has already been said that great improvements have been made in agriculture;—and it is no less a fact, that considerable improvements have also been made, in our domestic manufactures; particularly in the following articles, to wit, Saddles, Hats, Boots Shoes, Cabenet ware, Carpenter and House Joiners, Millwrights, Rifle and Smothe bore guns, the two latter of which are executed in the neatest and best manner by Capt. Joshua Farrington, equal, if not Superior to any imported, nor must it be forgotten, that the Ladies, have also made as great a progress in their Household manufactures, which has created in some degree a Spirit of emulation, to vie with each other, who shall be foremost, nor is it uncommon, to see both Gentlemen and Ladies of the first respectability, in all public places of resort, dressed in a full suit of homespun, which would do honor to the citi-

¹⁹ John Leak represented Rockingham County in the House of Commons, 1791. *North Carolina Manual*, 1913, 783.

zens of any Country.—The Breed of Horses have much improved, but Cattle, Sheep and Hogs have somewhat degenerated, owing chiefly to the range being eaten out.—

Distilleries and } agreeably to the return of the assistant Mar-
Labour saving Machines } shal, there are in this County 126.²⁰ Stills in
use, from which Vast quantities of whiskey and Brandy is made yearly,
part of which is exported to the adjoining States, which very much increase
the wealth of those who have them in use.—Cotton gins are common
throughout the county. the number not known, but fully Sufficient to
clean all the cotton for market and home consumption.—

Tan yards } Several Tan yards have been erected in this County, which
would be of the greatest utility, were it not for the prevailing practice of
driving our Beef to market;

Commerce and trade } here, as in most parts of the back Country, Com-
and how carried on } merce and trade is engrossed by a few enterprising
individuals, who generally keep the People in debt to them; too many of
our Farmers and planters, owe the proceeds of their crop to the Merchant
before it is put into the ground, which is the principal cause of the Scarci-
ty of cash so often felt, and complained of in this part of the State.—
Some of our planters Role their tobacco,²¹ but the greater part of them
make use of Waggons for the conveyance of their Surplus produce to
market.—

Fisheries and } Some Shad, and a Variety of fresh water fish are caught here,
game &c } tho' Scarcely enough for neighbourhood consumption.—
The Sturgeon is an inhabitant of the Dan, and is sometimes caught from 7
to 10 feet long.—The wild game, which about 40 years ago were found here
in the greatest plenty, have for several years been on the decline; the
Deer, tho' few are hunted by men and hounds with such eagerness and
avidity that it is very rare to see one—Fur of various kinds is Still
caught to a considerable amount, the most of which is manufactured into
Hats for home consumption.

State of Society, and } The present State of Society presages the most
progress of civilization } flattering consequences, and no people in the
State, perhaps, have made a greater progress in civilization in the last
20 years, than the Citizens of Rockingham; they are in general hospitable
to Strangers, and appear to affect what may be called a Snug, rather
than a Splendid way of living.—

²⁰ The total value of manufactures in the county was reported in 1811 as \$31,100 per year, including 1,000 tanned hides valued at \$7,200; 126 distilleries producing 30,900 gallons worth \$15,400; and 420 looms making 85,000 yards of cloth valued at \$16,500. "Report of Manufactures Within the State of North Carolina," by Beverly Daniels, Marshal for the District of North Carolina, January 1, 1811, in *The Star*, February 21, 1811. Daniel's assistant in Rockingham was Mark Harden. There is evidently one or more mistakes in these figures.

²¹ An early method of transporting tobacco to market. The hogshead was rolled over the ground by a horse hitched between two shafts attached to an axle inserted through the centre of the hogshead.

TWELVE NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES IN 1810-1811

Learned professional men, } We have som Phisicians and at-
 men of talents, & progress of literature } tornies,²² whose practice and moral
 Character entitle them to the patronage of an enlightened public, and
 men of the first natural abilities, both now and heretofore, have often been
 found in the Humble Walks of life. There have been no schools estab-
 lished for the education of youth, more than for a common English
 education of course, we have but few men of Science or a classical educa-
 tion; And altho' we cannot boast of the progress of Literature, the com-
 parative difference in the respect, between the present time and 25 years
 ago, is almost beyond conception.

Religion &c.} There is but one Framed Meeting House in the County,
 and that was built by mutual subscription, and therefore open to all de-
 nominations; there are a great many (the number not known) both Bap-
 tist and Methodists Houses of Worship built in the most cheapest manner
 of hewn Logs &c which are generally large and convenient; Those two
 professions are the prevailing ones in the County, Supposed to be nearly
 equal in number of communicants members &c. there are but few Pres-
 byterians compared with the number of the above named Societies, and
 Still fewer of Universalists, but there are some, and perhaps more than is
 generally beleaved.

Diseases &c.} Dysenteries, and nervous fevers &c are the most prevailent
 diseases in the Summer & fall Season; Rheumatisms pluresies and other
 inflammatory complaints are most common in the Winter and Spring Sea-
 son; Intermittant fevers, agues &c; which were formerly a sore Scourge
 to the Inhabitants of Dan River, have of late years intirely disappeared.—

Amusements &c.} Dancing and horse Racing, are the only amusements
 practised by the citizens of this county, and these, have in some degree
 fallen off within a few years past.—I forbear to mention that vile and
 abominable practice of card playing &c which is so prevalent at our
 County Court Houses, Taverns &c and many other nefarious practices to
 delude the young and unwarry; as they cannot be too Severly reprehended
 by every honest and patriotic Citizen.—

The foregoing description, has been thrown together under circumstan-
 ces not the most favorable; nay I am fully sensible of its defects in point of
 Stile, but the Substance matter as far as it goes* therein contained; I be-

*The information given under some of the foregoing heads is not so full and com-
 plete as could have been wished, owing to the failure of Some, who were applied to,
 to furnish facts necessary to complete the work, which is very much regretted by the
 writer.—The different heads omitted, have been fully attended to, but do not apply
 to this County, and therefore were thought not necessary to be inserted.

A. Sneed

leave, is Substantially correct.

Alex: Sneed

²² The first Rockingham graduate of the University was John Motley Morehead, class of 1817.
 In 1823, Theophilus Lacy, James T. Morehead, John May, Rice Garland, and Thomas Settle were
 resident practicing attorneys. The resident physicians were Edward T. Broadnax, George W. Jones,
 and John Murry. K. P. Battle, *History of the University of North Carolina*, 1, 788; *The North
 Carolina Register*, 1823, 48, 57.

HOME-LIFE IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY IN THE 'EIGHTIES AND 'NINETIES* *

Edited by MARJORIE CRAIG

In Old Wentworth

In old Wentworth, North Carolina, the village of my birth, the homesteads were situated on spacious lots, composed of several acres, so that the owners had room not only for houses, outhouses, front and back premises, but large orchards and grass-lots besides. The front yards and houses were on a fairly level piece of ground, but the back yards and gardens on either side of one street gradually slanted back to a spring branch or some stream of water; and for that reason many of the gardens were terraced to prevent washing away during heavy rains. On these terraces were often planted grape and raspberry vines, fig bushes, damson and quince trees. In protected spots, facing south, little blue and white Roman hyacinths, buttercups, and violets often bloomed in January. Hot beds and asparagus beds on these slopes produced greens for the table very early in the spring—crisp radishes and lettuce, and asparagus for soup.

Neat flower beds began on each side of the front gate, inside the palings that divided the street from the yards, the larger plots being separated by shrubs and borders of dwarf tree boxwood, euonymous, arbor vitae, roses, spirea, deutzia, syringa, wiegelia, forsythia, the golden bell, crepe myrtle, lilac, and the beds made of hyacinths, violets, white and purple, that were fragrant, buttercups, tulips, crocuses, anemone, little Johnny-Jump-ups, lily of the valley, and other summer flowers. I used to think that our own garden was sweetest when the Siberian crab-apple was in bloom and the Paul Neron, the Sofrano and the La France roses nearby were bursting their buds, but it was hard to find a special

* These vignettes, largely reminiscences, were written about 1935 by Alberta Ratliffe Craig (1871-1950), who was the author of "Old Wentworth Sketches," published in this journal, Volume XI (July, 1934). Miss Marjorie Craig, her daughter, who edited the notes for the present article, died on July 5, 1955. She was the author of numerous articles and poems. Her most recent work *The Known Way* a collection of poems, was published posthumously in October, 1955.

* Originally published in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, XXXIII (October, 1956), 510-528. Reprinted with the permission of the Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.



The Wentworth home (c. 1900) of Thomas Anderson Craig, father of Albert Ratliffe Craig.

season for my father's flower garden. There were favorites for every season, even in a green-house full of "box flowers" that called for his most devoted care and attention, in the dead of the winter.

Beautiful and rare flowers in boxes and pots graced the lawns and porches in summer on flower stands, pyramid in shape, and in pits in winter on a succession of wooden shelves. These had to be watched in winter and kept from freezing by means of lighted stoves or lamps, to be occasionally watered, and otherwise cared for.

Every available place had some sort of fruit growing—raspberries, strawberries, currants, grapes, cherries, apricots, apples, peaches, pears, quinces, damsons, and plums—not one but several varieties, so that each season there was an abundance to eat, and quantities to preserve for winter use. There were big walnut, hickory, chestnut, and mulberry trees, besides chinquapin, hazelnut, haw, locust, and persimmon, growing wild nearby, on hillside lots. Blackberry, dewberry, and huckleberry vines also furnished wild fruits. Fox grapes and another variety called 'possum grapes made a delightful change from the cultivated garden grapes. These grew along creek banks, and were hard to get. They grew high among branches of willows near or over streams, and among brambles. To go hunting fox grapes, or muscadines, combined with a fishing trip, was one of Wentworth youths' pastimes.

Locust and persimmon trees always grew together, or quite near each other; and that is why I suppose some one thought up "'simmon beer," which is made of these two fine old wild fruits, combined often with dried apples in the beer.

Sassafras tea made from the bark of dried sassafras root was drunk at the table, as a tonic as well as a beverage, in spring. Other wild roots, such as calamus, sarsaparilla, burdock, "bar foot," and many others, were stored for medicinal purposes.

The Siberian crab-apple in my father's flower garden perfumed the whole neighborhood while blooming and later delighted the eye by its cherry-like fruit, hanging in clusters of rose and gold. When, too, the wild locust trees bloomed, the whole town was perfumed by their grape-like clusters of

pure white loveliness. Of course copals were not highly appreciated, except by the bees. When in bloom they were offensive to smell, but the bees swarmed to get the sweets. Years ago, the legend goes, a Wentworth student returning home from a Virginia college, brought the first "Tree of Paradise" and planted it there on the street. Its graceful foliage, bright seed pods, and sturdy drought-resistant qualities make it a desirable plant for the landscaper and builder of parks in many cities of today.

In the spacious back yards, fenced off from garden and lot, were outhouses for servants, for poultry, a wellhouse, and smokehouse.

In the old log-bodied kitchen, or servants' house, was a big open fireplace for heating flatirons, and boiling the clothes in an immense black iron pot, hung on a crane over the fire. Here the family washing was done. Here, too, was baked the salt-rising bread, in skillets and ovens, heated by means of hot coals, beneath and on top. Delicious loaf pound cake and fruit cake were likewise baked in this manner. Corn bread, corn pone, and soda biscuits baked in this manner, made out by hand, had a taste and flavor unexcelled by any other method of cookery. Ash-cakes made of meal and water, baked on the hot rocks of the fireplace, and covered by ashes, were luxuries from Black Mammy's kitchen which once enjoyed were never to be forgotten.

The ash-hopper, standing in the chimney corner of the servants' house, was the first step to homemade soap, made of drip lye, and used for many household purposes, especially the washing of clothes. Hickory ashes from the wood fires were put into the hopper; and water poured over them trickled through to the bottom. A vessel set beneath the platform on which the hopper rested caught the resulting liquid lye. Waste fats from the kitchen, combined with this lye, and boiled to solid mass, became lye soap.

Nearby was the smokehouse, a large log-bodied building with a stout lock and key, that held a year's supply of salt pork.

Chickens, turkeys, ducks, and guineas roosted in the fruit trees, as well as the hen-house. Small coops for the young

fowls also had a place in the back yard that was fenced off from garden, front yard, and horse-lot by wire and wooden partitions. Wire mesh for poultry yards was a delight to my father, who was always eager to adopt new things.

Beyond the back yard on either side were the garden and the lot. In the latter were the corn cribs filled with corn for the stock. In the eaves were pigeon-boxes where many varieties of these graceful birds lived. On top was a martin box for martins brought luck! There were shuck pens for the stock, a carriage house, underneath which the ice-house was usually located, other styles being a pit, with only the roof visible above ground; stables for the horses, mules, and feed; sheds around these for vehicles; pig-pens, and pens for refuse.

It was on top of one of these old pens one day that my sister, a few years my senior, and I found a wagon-top removed from the body, and looking so invitingly like a play house. She set up housekeeping in one end of the curtains and I in the other. A strong wind came along and carried the whole thing off down a steep hillside, but we were still in the curtains and, after recovering from the surprise, enjoyed the ride.

The Spring and Fish Ponds

The old spring at home resembled nothing so much as a tall cake that had two or three slices removed, leaving a gap in the hill of rocky walls on sides and back, and was therefore very cold. My father built fish ponds on this spring branch, stocking them with fish gotten through our Representative in Congress at Washington, for free distribution. These tiny ponds broke several times, and I have often wondered if the large carp so often caught in Dan River since, did not spend their youth in some such pond. Along the edges of these ponds my father planted fragrant mint and blue forget-me-nots. I am wondering, too, how far they have traveled. Lake Lucille, the property of Mr. Reuben D. Reid on another hill, has long since contributed of little and big fishes to "the noble Dan."

Minor's Mill further down-stream, was a favorite fishing place, also.

Hog Killings

Like corn shuckings and the ice-harvest, the slaughtering of hogs was a community occasion, for men, women, and children. Several neighbors combined and killed their hogs together, scalded, cleaned, and hung them up on long poles to bleed and cool, on the very coldest of winter days. All the fat being removed to the kitchens, the women prepared this for trying-out into lard, and also ground and seasoned the lean meat into sausage, when the hams and other lean parts were trimmed. Youngsters clamored for pig-tails to roast and eat, and bladders to blow into balloons, but were not allowed at the scene of the slaughtering by their parents, for fear their children would become brutal at seeing such sights.

Dainty dishes of brains, sweet-breads, and kidneys were so plentiful they palled on the appetite. There were the haslets, consisting of the liver, lights, and heart, that made a savory hash, seasoned with red and black pepper, sage, and salt. There were the heads, that were often combined with the liver, and made into souse-meat or, with corn meal, into liver pudding. There was the seasoning of the ground sausage, and spicy odors of little cakes of it being fried to test the amount of salt, sage or pepper; then the stuffing of it into small entrails prepared for smoking; or into bags, or cooking and packing it into glass or stone jars, and the pouring of hot lard over it, to seal it until needed, months later.

The entrails, well-cleansed and soaked for about a week in salt water, and cut into short lengths, battered and fried, were a great delicacy. They were called chitterlings.

All fat was tried out in iron pots and other available vessels, poured when done into fifty-pound tins, stone jars, and smaller buckets. This lasted nearly all the year, and was used in bread-making and in frying. The small blocks of crisp fat bacon that floated to the top of the tried-out lard were stored away for cracklings and, combined with meal, water, and salt, made the South's famous "shortenin' bread."

When the meat that had been slaughtered was cooled, it was cut up and salted, and put away in the smokehouse. The key to the smokehouse was of brass, and about six inches

long. It hung in a conspicuous place in the living-room. This key fitted into a big lock on a strong door opening into a log-bodied cabin, the inside walls of which were surrounded by a wooden-enclosed platform, about four feet high. On this platform were large wooden boxes, filled with salted "sides," hams, shoulders, jowls, and other choice pieces of cured pork. At certain seasons these were hung up to the rafters above, by means of hickory withes, and further submitted to the curing process, being smoked, the fires made of hickory chips, on the dirt floors beneath. Then hams and shoulders were treated with a preparation of saltpetre, molasses, black and red pepper, wrapped in paper, then sewn up in clean, heavy domestic sacks, then white-washed with lime—all of which was the method used to keep out flies or other insects. In this way the hams, especially, were reserved for later summer, fall, Christmas, or kept for two-year-olds, when the meat became "cheesy," and much relished.

Through the courtesy of fertilizer companies that my father represented as merchant in Wentworth he sometimes received from the Atlantic coast a barrel of fresh oysters, in the shell. These, kept in a cool cellar, could be opened when needed, by applying heat to the shell, the oysters easily coming out. Sharing a gallon of oysters with a neighbor was just a friendly exchange then for some like favor.

Parties of sportsmen often went out to Dan River seining and returned with turtle and fish of fine quality and size. The beautiful red-horse, much larger than, but resembling our gold fish in the aquariums, mullets, eels, perch, catfish, and other varieties constituted a day's haul. Or perhaps they went to "The Bent," a pond where wild ducks were abundant. These, with frog-legs, were great luxuries. Often wild turkeys, partridges, and squirrels were in the day's take. 'Possum hunting with hounds was done at night, A fat 'possum was the luxury that called for sweet 'taters, 'simmon beer, and red pepper sauce.

Pantries and closets were filled with stone crocks and jars of preserves and pickles of great varieties. These were covered with cloths dipped in beeswax, tied on, and further covered with heavy wooden lids. Honey from the bee hives,

dried fruits and vegetables; also vegetables in kilns, in winter, supplemented so much meat that was used for diet.

Housekeeping meant much ado in those old Wentworth days, but there was much with *to do*. Hams from the smoke-house, eggs and chickens and other fowl from the poultry yard; ice from the ice-house; maybe a half or quarter of beef, mutton, or shoat on ice in the ice-house, when occasion demanded a quantity; fresh and dried vegetables—these were some of the answers to a house-wife's complaint "What will I give them to eat?"

Many Hands

There had to be "hands" to accomplish so much. There was, first of all, the cook, whose recipes consisted chiefly of "handfuls of this, or a pinch of that," but with a result altogether delightful; the house girl who was right-hand helper to the cook and kept the general appearance of the remainder of the house what it should be at all times; a house boy whose duty was to supply the house with well-filled wood-boxes and with water, to run errands, in summer to keep plenty of water in buckets and pails, and also to serve at table with a flybrush, made of many layers of newspaper strips, fastened on a long stick. These he sleepily waved back and forth over the table. An elegant successor to the black boy in the late eighties was a mechanical centerpiece that, when wound like a clock, sent two gauze-covered wings spinning round and round, scaring flies or bumping heads as the case might be.

There was a lot-boy, who cut wood and looked after cows, a wagoner who bought goods from Reidsville, these being shipped from Northern markets to merchants. Another driver who looked after the stables and the stock, hauled wood, and did some farming. On rare occasions he drove the carriage. In our family the steeds were mules that had hauled wood all week, the driver a crippled old darky, the coach itself was all right, but second-hand!

What others think often causes youth more discomfort than physical suffering would. My mother often laughed over Uncle Thomas Johnston's discomfiture at having to accompany his sisters to church or parties, wearing a beaver and sit-

ting outside by the driver, not realizing what a gallant figure he made on such occasions.

Many of the young men had two-horse buggies, and "buggy-riding" was an important and interesting pastime for young men and ladies, as their steeds pranced through the dusty or the muddy streets and roads. Others had small buggies with rubber tires, which were "the latest thing" in the nineties.

The family carriage that had once belonged to us had long ago been sold to Mr. Sam Wray, who kept a wagon and buggy repair shop. Its last appearance on the stage was when some one played a prank on a neighbor. Two families were applying for the Post Office. The disgruntled and defeated candidate awoke one morning to find the carriage at his door. Facetious passers-by remarked quite audibly, "Umph, the _____s must have company!"

Families as a rule being large, each child had his daily duty to perform, before breakfast even. A porch, a hall, a bedroom, or dining-room must be put to rights. The kerosene lamps tended on week-ends, the front walks, and like duties claimed their time on Saturdays. Then, too, the customs of the day demanded that when there were daughters they should take turns at carrying the pantry keys, giving out the meals, and also planning meals, but always returning the keys to the mistress of the house, who kept them in her pocket!

Older children in the family had duties as well as the youngsters who swept or did some like task. At my old home our oldest sister kept school several hours each day, and she was about the strictest teacher we ever had. We did a great deal of memory work, learned to read with expression, to count, to add, subtract, and multiply. We studied catechism lessons and memory verses on little blue tickets to be taken to Sunday school. When correctly recited, these were exchanged for red tickets, much more valuable, as credit for work. Another sister sewed for us. Above all was our mother, who often counseled us on health: to wear rubbers in the rain, to wear plenty of clothes in the cold, never to sleep in damp sheets, not to sit down while clothing was wet but change immediately on coming in from sudden rains. She taught us

that lying is a disgrace and ranks with stealing; that what belongs to another is his, not ours; that a woman's fortune is her virtue. She believed that family and *blood* should count, especially in marriage.

My mother also knit the family stockings, shaping them at the knee as well as at the heel. They were usually some drab color, dyed from an infusion of bark from trees. Gentlemen wore "pulse warmers" or wristlets to protect their hands from cold when riding horseback or driving. They also wore woolen underwear and socks, and high boots into which they sometimes stuffed their trouser-legs. In summer their shoes were high top gaiters with elastic in the sides so they could be more easily pulled on and off. This operation was performed by means of a "boot-jack," a kind of iron prong that gripped the heel of the shoe as one held it in place with the other foot, in removing the mate. A very stylish garment worn by gentlemen in summer was a long overcoat or linen "duster" to protect their clothes in riding a long distance. Ladies sometimes wore one too, and yards of veiling around immense hats, and light linen collars and cuffs or ruffles or ruches at their high-necked, long-sleeved dresses. Their skirts were sometimes ruffled from the waist to the bottom of the skirt, or perhaps it was tucking. Sometimes in addition to the intimate garment next to the skin there were at least two, and perhaps six, petticoats. It depended on the gauziness of the outside dress worn. Wash day was an occasion in those old times. So was ironing day. There were many starched frills.

My mother's tea-cakes and ginger snaps were famous. She usually made a peck at the time; and they stayed under lock and key, to be passed around when neighbors came to sit till bedtime. I'll never know what those grown-ups talked about, for we children were invariably sent off to the dining room to "study your lessons," but we could hear gales of laughter ever so often. They must have had a good time in those old days when their children actually obeyed (to the tune of a hickory switch if they didn't). Good old times!

My mother had a tracing wheel and would get patterns from the supplements in *Harper's Bazaar* by tracing them onto plain wrapping paper. It seemed an intricate job, but

she succeeded fairly well with them. She also spent much time cutting out receipts and gems of thought in prose and poetry from the papers and making scrap-books of these, so that at her death each of her six surviving children drew a scrap-book, in the division.

I think I shall never recover from the distaste I acquired for "hand sewing" at my mother's knee. First, the long basted seams, then the back-stitched seam beneath that, and quite often the fell. I am inclined to put the sewing machine in a class with the wonderful wire-screen as a benefit to woman-kind. Think of making a man's suit with one's fingers! Not that I ever did, but some people did. Think of the infinite pains with which our mothers hemmed and ruffled and tucked and puffed their dainty summer dresses, and all their intimate underclothing.

There were a number of good magazines and papers taken in our home, although there were so few books. We had, besides *Harper's Bazaar* already mentioned, *Frank Leslie's*, *Godey's Ladies' Book*, the *New York World*, the *Atlanta Constitution*, *The News and Observer* (Raleigh), *Home and Farm*, and the state and county papers—besides the *Christian Observer*, the *Christian Herald*, and the *North Carolina Presbyterian*.

It was my father who, after a strenuous day at the store, would sit with us at the dining-room fireplace where the children remained in the evening while the elders were in Mama's room talking grown-up things. He often read to us, or provided us with amusing literature such as the *Youth's Companion*, *St. Nicholas*, or *The Chatterbox*, a copy of the last always included in the Christmas gifts to his children.

His eagerness for new things and places found vent in his going, often, to Baltimore to buy dry-goods for his store, and bringing back ideas about serving foods, setting the tables, and other city customs.

Having a touch of rheumatism, he often went to Beaufort, taking one or two of the children, to get the benefit of salt-water bathing, which he said was a cure for that disease. My two brothers were fortunate companions of his on most of these journeys.

Family Ties Are Severed

The store of which my father was proprietor, on the north side of the one Wentworth street, continued to be a center of trade for a large section of country, contributing also to the maintenance of our own household.

There were always outsiders in our home. Perhaps it was the public-school teacher, or my uncles—who before the Boyd-Reid co-partnership maintained a small law office in our garden, one door opening into the street and the other into our garden. Perhaps it was a young clerk at the store. Many of these clerks went out into the world as business men of ability, or into some profession. Ministers were often entertained, and an upstairs room was called for that reason “the prophet’s chamber.” Boarders were as great a delight to my father as they were an aversion to my mother. I think he got a breath of the outside world that he liked so much, in some degree, that way. Sometimes he even went North to buy his goods, returning with new-fangled things, such as as organina, or organette, that had to be wound up, and played mechanically, like a player piano, on a punctured roll. He, accompanied by my eldest sister and other family groups of Wentworth people, also attended the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. He was devoted to newspapers and always kept in close touch with the doings of the Legislature and of Congress, when they were in session.

In the late 'eighties he began selling fertilizers, and not being a successful collector of bad debts, he met his downfall as a merchant. The old store passed into other hands, his successor being Brother-in-Law David Lawson Withers, who had in 1879 married Sister Bessie.

Their marriage was a beautiful June-time affair. The bride wore a veil and orange blossoms, the couple having several attendants. The ceremony was held in the parlor, underneath a huge bell covered with creamy-white yucca blooms; the clapper a magnolia bud. In the yard and garden the trees and shrubs were draped with gray-green Spanish moss my father had ordered from Eastern Carolina, the scene faintly lighted by Japanese lanterns, then quite rare.

In addition to rich cakes and meats, a hugh bran-loaf cake was the center-piece. It was decorated with fancy icing, flanked on each side by lace-work stands, holding white artificial flowers, then the rage, the effect being beautiful if not practical. Having eaten stale cocanut, discarded in some of the preparations the day before, my next-oldest sister and I almost failed to enjoy any of the grandeur of the first wedding in the family.

Sister Eugenia was married the following year to W. B. Coppedge, of Cedar Rock in Franklin County. Guests were served a dainty breakfast at small tables, after which the couple left for their home, in Franklin County.

Then Sisters Fannie and Willie Anna were married, the former to Luther A. Bobbitt of Franklin County who was a neighbor of Sister Eugenia's, and the latter to Robert W. Morphis, who had become a clerk in my father's store at the age of thirteen and had grown up in our home. Both of these sisters died quite young. Robert Morphis then married a cousin of ours who lived in our home and went to the public school in Wentworth. Her name was Neva Mobley. They were truly a part of the family at all times.

In February 1887, Sister Cora was married to A. J. Wall, of Pine Hall in Stokes County. The next morning the bridal party set out for the bridegroom's home, the couples traveling in two-horse buggies. It was a distance of only about twenty-five miles; but roads were rough and frozen, so we did not arrive at our distination till late afternoon. We had halted at the old Stephen Moore place, half-way between Wentworth and Madison, and eaten a hearty lunch, brought from home, consisting of many good things from the wedding supper the night before.

It has been said that the negroes at Major Leonard Anderson's home—the real Pine Hall, a large estate, for which the post-office was named—had never known they were free. Anyway, those at the Wall home in the same neighborhood seemed to have some such idea too, for they were numerous and attentive when we arrived, and many had to be introduced as "Black Mammy Charlotte," "Uncle Will," the old "nuss" Mariah, his wife; and "Nat," and so on. We spent a

pleasant evening getting acquainted with new in-laws and guests, enjoying good food, and conversing before huge fires, mostly of pine knots, that were so abundant in that section, and the next day returned home.

The Walls were lumbermen on a rather large scale, and shipped their products by means of rafts poled down Dan River to Madison and to Leaksville, to be sold by dealers in these towns, or as direct orders. Fishing at their mill pond or shooting frogs or gigging fish was a favorite pastime for the young men in the summer evenings. I remember one supper on a later visit to this hospitable home, when there were sixteen frog-legs fried golden brown, together with many other delightful dishes for which this home was famed.

We had been told on that wedding-trip that the ford at Hogan's Creek near the Stephen Moore place was deep and treacherous, but all our party got over without mishap. A few years later, however, my father and I had a most exciting experience there, on a return visit to Pine Hall. It had rained during the time, and the creek was badly swollen. Not knowing the ford, my father, seeing three men on the opposite side, gladly accepted their proffered help to get us across, one driving the buggy, another holding out a friendly pole to steady us in walking the foot-log, for there was no hand-rail. I must have missed my footing, for I was frightened. Suddenly we were all three in a swirling mass of rocks and water, rapidly going down the swollen stream, getting our clothes torn to shreds. In a miraculous way we were rescued by these kindly men. After walking in these wet clothes up a steep hill, we were further befriended by a kind old lady, who dried our garments, supplied us with others, and in so doing aided us in finishing our journey home late that afternoon. But I have never been able since to walk a foot-log.

The next to marry were Brothers Bob and Tom, the former to Mattie Crafton of Wentworth, and the latter to Pearl Smith of Walhalla, South Carolina. Then the old home, once so full of people, held just my father, my mother, and me, until Sister Bettie and Brother Lawson Withers and their three children came to live with us.

Brother Lawson was a wonderful sportsman. Going out with Dexter, the horse, and Rex, the old pointer dog, and his gun, he often returned in the late afternoon with a guano sack half-filled with birds, squirrels, and a wild turkey or two. And once there were thirty birds and five wild turkeys. My sister was expert in preparing these wild meats. We often feasted on a large platter of golden-brown partridges and cream gravy; or squirrel stewed with dumplings; or roast wild turkey surrounded by the smaller birds; and delicious soft brown biscuits. Or perhaps the bread was hot rolls made of home-made potato yeast, beautiful to look at, and more delightful to taste or smell. Or perhaps it was corn meal muffins golden brown. She was an artist with breads and cakes, as well as meats.

Three Old Cronies

In my first Wentworth sketches I mentioned two small boys that sold lemonade all day at Court-week time from two lemons. They were my sister's boys, and together with the bird dog Rex were known as the "Three Old Cronies," and often got into mischief. One day, after a fishing-trip they brought home in a sack some live bull-frogs which, when emptied out on the back porch, cried like human beings. They were also fond of tolling the neighbors' ducks to a nearby pond with corn they "borrowed" from their father's store. If the corn gave out, the ducks turned back, much to the disgust of themselves and a boy chum accompanying them. Rex felt himself so much a member of the family he actually crawled beneath the covers in his master's bed, where he was discovered, at bedtime one night.

Their sister and her pet goats were familiar sights on the Wentworth streets. They often got into scrapes, also. At the age of four, being a youngster unabashed by any one, she began visiting the officials at the Court House. One day Mr. Snead, the Register of Deeds, found her sitting complacently in the middle of one of his big books on his desk and remonstrated a bit sharply with her. She indignantly replied: "Mr. Sneeze, if you look at me like that again, I'll back my years and swallow you whole!" Her grandpa,

who had never allowed his own little daughters on the streets without their mother's permission, seeing her outside one day, told her to go home to her mother. She replied: "Grandpa, you're a *honey*, but the bees don't know it!"

It was about this time that my mother died, and my father then two years later married a widowed cousin, Mrs. Fannie Andrews of Hillsboro. And having a small gift of money from my own mother, I, at last, realized a desire to go to the school the great McIver had established at Greensboro, called the Normal and Industrial School for Girls.

Living down on East Market Street with my mother's sister, doing my own light housekeeping, I for two years, by means of a hop, skip, and jump across the town with other ambitious day students, managed somehow to arrive, while the assembly bell was still ringing, be in our seats in the upstairs chapel in the present Administration Building, by the time attendance was taken, which happened every day of the week, often Saturdays included. We were rarely ever tardy. It seems a sort of dream-miracle, now.

Not having sufficient funds to finish at the State Normal, I secured a public school the next year, and taught for the three years following.

Teaching

My first little school was at old Salem, two miles from Reidsville in a log cabin, just behind the Salem Methodist Church. The benches were made of split logs and had no backs. The room was heated by an immense open fireplace, and the writing-desk was a long polished board that extended across the back of the room, under the main window. The children's classes ranged all the way from the first to the seventh grades. This school lasted four months.

The next two years I spent teaching at Ruffin. This being my mother's old home, I had many kinfolks and acquaintances. I lived in my Uncle John Johnston's hospitable home most of the time, where I was treated as a daughter, and where some of the days of my girlhood were spent. The young people of the village were congenial, and we were always having a good time of some sort.

Although I never went on a fox chase or attended one of their tournaments, they frequently included me in their fine outdoor amusements, especially at Christmas times. There were many fine riders among the young men and some of the girls, also, in fox chases.

Ruffin

Ruffin, North Carolina, is a small village situated on the Southern Railway, nine miles north of Reidsville, the country surrounding it being a succession of green hills, with the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia to the northwest. The view from the train or bus is one of peace and plenty a succession of small farms with orchards and crops with a background of native pine near the homes, and in wide stretches of country, where rich tobacco farms are cultivated.

One mile south of the railway station, on the Lawsonville road and near Lick Fork Creek, stands the old Johnston homestead, where my mother was born. She owned it at one time but sold it to a nephew, Thomas W. Stokes, who has kept it in a very fine state of repair, even adding some rooms and porches. Thomas Stokes is now dead, but his family still live there. Across the road is the family burial ground where my grandparents Susan and Richard Johnston, and others, are buried.

The old home, like many of its kind, was the scene of much hospitality in bygone days. Whenever my mother went on a visit there, word was passed to Ruffin, and many of the former schoolmates came to "sit till bedtime" and "crack jokes." The hospitable side-board abounded with the necessary condiments for a "toddy" or "dram," and all visitors were invited to help themselves.

Grandmother in her corner knitting, her sons, daughters, and their friends forming a wide semicircle about a huge open fire-place, and merry talk and laughter is a picture from my childhood's memory.

When Bishop Oscar Fitzgerald came back from his adopted California home, or Judge Adolphus Fitzgerald, his brother, came from Nevada, his adopted home, there were many

meetings in their honor. They were greatly loved in their native town and state. Then, there was their brother "Wes," the best loved of them all, who never left his old home town. The Wright brothers—John and William, the Rawleys—Rufe and Lindsay, "Fayte" Blackwell, the Hannahs, the Stokes boys, "Neighbor Dods," across the creek "Honest Ant'ny Benton" were a few of those friends of my mother's old home that I recall. Occasionally there was a call from relatives at Lawsonville—the Motleys, or Aunt Mary Neal, my grandmother's sister, or from the elegant Cousin William Bethell, or the Kesees at Pelham. A girlhood friend, Cousin Nancy Motley, visited my mother regularly, as long as she lived. She became very deaf and used a trumpet, which was always a source of amusement to children. And Cousin Nancy humored them by blowing into it for them, or by telling them ghost stories, in which she seemed firmly to believe, about her old home at Lawsonville. Cousin Nancy kept up her visits to me long after my mother's death. Now she is gone also.

A quadrangle of negro cabins, with the stables on one side, and the kitchen on the other, were at the rear of Grandma's home. A series of stepping-stones connected the house and kitchen. I seem to see Aunt 'Riah Mills toting in the stewed corn, or some other delectable dish, from that "fur piece"! Just for the sake of not smelling the cooked food.

"Black Mammy" Rachel continued to live in one of the cabins, long after "The Surrender." Before her death she became blind; and my uncles had her brought to Wentworth, the cataracts removed, otherwise caring for the beloved old servant, who was refined and lady-like, and devoted to the family. She died soon after the operation.

It was Uncle John Johnston who assumed the place of head of the house after my grandfather died, bringing his widowed sister, Bettie Stokes, from her little farm near Reidsville where she and her three young sons were trying nobly to carry on their farm, but so unprotected, to live with them at the old home.

My Aunt Bettie and her son Tom had some books of fiction, and it was in this way I first came into the land of "make

believe," she and I sharing the same bed, each with a book, reading far into the night, and I crying myself to sleep over a glorified heroine. At our little school in Wentworth Miss Mattie Mebane, our teacher, told us stories in serial form as they came out in the *Youth's Companion* or the *Christian Herald* and the *Christian Observer*, of the Reformation, and other historical events children are fortunate to be informed of, making them realize they not only are alive but have a heritage, to be cherished and cultivated.

My Cousin Richard Allen Stokes, affectionately called "Colonel," carried himself like a soldier, and loved dogs and fine horses. He was always attended by a pack of hounds, and it was wonderful to see the amount of corn pone that had to be cooked for them. Often at daybreak the sound of his horn and the baying of hounds was the signal for Uncle John, who was also an enthusiast of the chase and maintained his own pack, together with other Ruffinites, to be off on a fox chase. They rarely returned without several brushes, or perhaps the live captives. Often there were ladies in the party. Out of courtesy to them the brushes were allowed to become sweeping plumes in the ladies' riding-caps, upon their triumphal entry into the village.

Uncle John built a modern home in a beautiful grove of elms and maples, with a serpentine driveway, at Ruffin about 1885, when he first married—to Miss Sara Belle Russell of Caswell County. She lived only a few years but left one son, Russell. Then his two younger brothers, Pink and Jule, married two younger sisters of Sara Belle's, Annie and Willie.

The wedding of Aunt Willie and Uncle Julius was from this home. The procession formed at the house, and marched across the road to the Methodist Church, a barn-like structure that sat right at the railroad. Fortunately, no trains came by to drown the voice of the minister at the time.

(As is the case in Wentworth, so it is at Ruffin. Fires have destroyed many of the old landmarks. Uncle John's home has long since been burned, and the trees also perished by the heat. The old church, later converted into a flour mill, has since been torn down also, and a new one has been built

in a quieter part of the village.) Uncle Julius then located at Yanceyville.

Uncle Pinkney, who married Annie Russell, brought his bride to Wentworth, where they lived several years at a place adjoining our old home. It had formerly been the home of Colonel Andrew J. Boyd, one of the law firm of Boyd, Reid, Johnston and Johnston. Col. Boyd built a new home and located in Reidsville.

Upon the death of Aunt Belle, Uncle John Johnston married Miss Cora Williamson, of Ruffin, from which union there were three children, Louise (Mrs. Robert Wray of Reidsville, now deceased), Corinna (Mrs. Bert Bennett of Winston-Salem), and a son, John Anthony, of Reidsville.

Uncle Pinkney and Aunt Annie moved to Reidsville. Their home was the present site of the Anne Penn Memorial Hospital. All three uncles are now dead.

It was in Uncle John's home that I became engaged to Jasper Craig of Reidsville. He was an ardent devotee of military tactics, and soon rose from rank to rank, till upon his death, sixteen years later, he had become colonel of the Third Regiment of the North Carolina National Guard and attended maneuvers each year, generally held at Morehead City.

Mr. Craig and I were married June 22, 1898, in Wentworth, and came to live in Reidsville on Piedmont Street, my present home. Ahead lay a new life, in a new century.

The Rockingham County Historical Society, Inc.

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The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy



The Rockingham County Historical Society, Inc.

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The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy

The journal is published semiannually in June and December by the Rockingham County Historical Society, Box 84, Wentworth, N. C. 27375. Members of the society, for which the annual dues are \$8.00 for an individual and \$12.00 for a family membership, receive the journal. Single issues may be purchased for \$3.50 per number plus 50 cents mailing charge.

Editorial Policy

The publication committee is interested in receiving articles on the history and the genealogical source materials of Rockingham County and the adjacent area. The historical articles must be well written and thoroughly documented. Genealogical articles should consist of previously unpublished primary source materials pertaining to Rockingham County, such as abstracts of local records and edited diaries, letters, or church records. Papers on family history should not be submitted. All copy, including footnotes, should be typed double-space. Articles and correspondence should be sent to the editor: Dr. Lindley S. Butler, Rockingham Community College, Wentworth, N. C. 27375.

Cover Illustration

Morehead's Cotton Mill built in 1838-1839. This building burned in 1893 and a new mill was built on the same site. Photo from *Our Proud Heritage*.

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VOLUME VIII

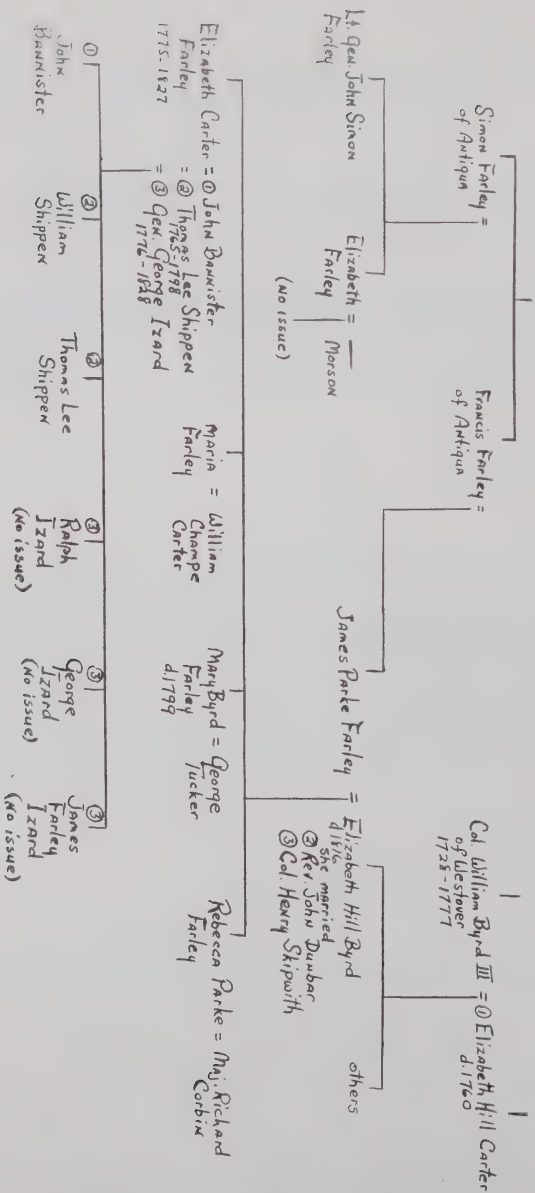
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Byrd - Farley - Izard Family

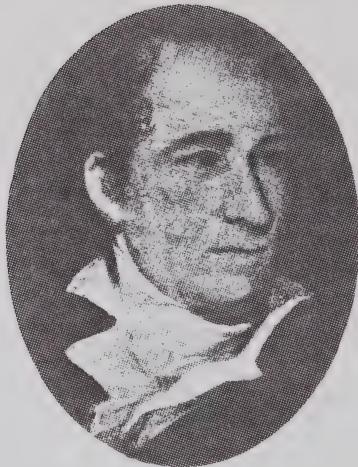


General George Izard Visits the Sauratown 1815-1816

The journal is a special form of historical manuscript. It has many characteristics of both a letter and a diary. Ordinarily, journals were records of trips and because, until recently, long journeys meant days or weeks spent under difficult physical circumstances and maintenance of a journal was a way of passing time and entertaining friends and family at the end of the ordeal. In our day home movies or slides may provide much the same function. A journal could be chatty and full of detail. Since a personal journal was often shared at the conclusion of the trip in the sanctuary of the family circle, it might be candid and sarcastic, especially if it was intended to be entertaining to intimate friends.

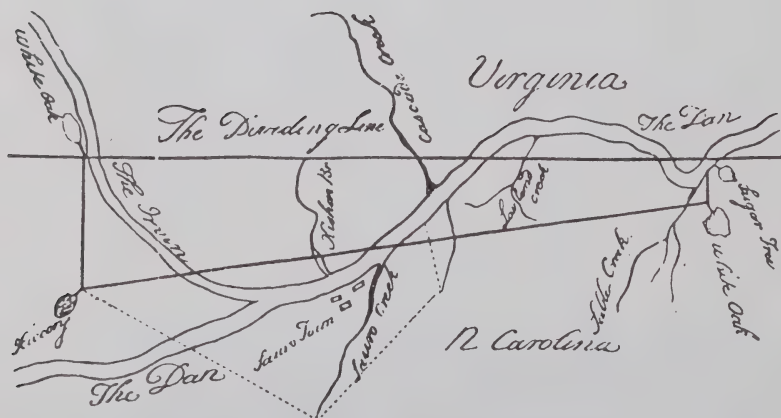
Because of these characteristics, a journal could be revealing in details found nowhere else in the preserved record. There were two notable journal writers of the eighteenth century from whom we have a substantial proportion of what we know of the natural and historical background of the Dan River area included in Rockingham County. William Byrd II's journals of the Dividing Line (1728) and his trip to the Land of Eden (1733), and J. F. D. Smythe's journal of his southern tour (1784)¹ are of inestimable value for research in that period. It is unfortunate, however, that after generations have passed, we often read a journal, never intended for publication, and take exception to what we perceive as insults. For example, North Carolina writers, especially newspaper reporters, have carried on a running conflict with "that Virginian", William Byrd, because of the impressions he recorded of early North Carolinians. A realistic understanding of the period makes evident the accuracy of Byrd's comments in the context of the times. That is, therefore, one of the standard qualifications to be understood about journals. They are difficult to transpose objectively from the moment of their writing to some future time when they are read, especially if they are taken literally by the reader. Our limited understanding of our past leads us to enoble and create heroes out of our forebears who were as human and as frail as are we. These comments are by way of warning. The journal of General George Izard (iz'ard) is filled with veritable gems of historical detail about Rockingham County, but some of his caustic and pompous comments may raise the ire of local residents.

George Izard was born October 21, 1776 at Richmond just above London on the Thames. His father was Ralph Izard of Charleston, South Carolina and his mother, Alice deLancey, was the niece of Lieutenant Governor James deLancey of New York.² At the time of his birth his parents were living in England where his father was a close friend of Edmund Burke. As war with the colonies developed, Ralph Izard went to Paris where he received his appointment from the Continental Congress as commissioner to the Court of Tuscany. He



George Tucker, husband of Mary Byrd Farley; an heir to the Sauratown Plantation.

Photo from Virginia Calvacade, Spring 1976



*My Plat of 20,000 Acres in N Carolina.
Survey'd in September 1733, by Mr. Mayo, being
15 Miles long, 3 Broad at the W. End, & one at the Est*

William Byrd's original survey of the Land of Eden grant (later Sauratown Plantation).

returned to South Carolina in 1779 and pledged his large estate for the payment of warships to be used by the colonies.³ George Izard and his mother remained in England during the war and returned to South Carolina in 1783. Young George was schooled in Charleston and Philadelphia. At an early age he was sent back to England for further schooling then on to a military education in Germany and France where he attended the "Ecole du Genie" at Metz. On June 2, 1794, at the age of eighteen, he received a lieutenant's commission in the United States Army. He resigned that commission June 1, 1803, and five days later married Elizabeth Carter Farley Shippen.⁴

The new Mrs. Izard was the daughter of James Parke Farley and great granddaughter of William Byrd II. She was a year older than her husband and had been twice widowed. Her first marriage had been to a young Virginia lawyer, John Bannister, by whom she had a son, John. Her second marriage was to Thomas Lee Shippen of Philadelphia. Shippen's father was Dr. William Shippen, Director General of the Continental Hospitals in the late war and his mother was Alice Lee, daughter of Governor Thomas Lee of Virginia. As Mrs. Shippen, Elizabeth had lived in Bucks County, Pennsylvania at "Farley Vale" and had borne two more sons, Thomas Lee and William, before her husband died in 1798.⁵

After their marriage, George and Elizabeth Carter Izard lived in Philadelphia and Charleston, members of the elite of post-colonial society. At the outbreak of the War of 1812, Izard received an appointment as colonel of the Second Artillery and a year later he was promoted to brigadier general, serving under the command of Major General Wade Hampton in the Niagara Campaign. With the failure of that campaign under the joint direction of Hampton, General James Wilkinson, and Secretary of War Armstrong, Izard was promoted to major general and given sole command of the operation. Izard appears to have been a very cautious general and eventually his failure to press the campaign cost him the support of the government. After another year of inconclusive battles on the northern front, accusations were made against him and he resigned December 18, 1814, continuing in service, however, until he received his honorable discharge June 15, 1815. Several months after his return to private life and his family in Philadelphia he began his journal.

Elizabeth Izard, as one of four daughters of the late James Parke Farley, had received a one-eighth share of the division of the 26,000 acres purchased originally by William Byrd II after his 1728 Dividing Line Survey. The final division had come in 1803.⁶ Elizabeth had received lots numbered seventeen, eleven and one as joint heir with her two sons. Another one-eighth share had gone to her sister, Mary Byrd Farley, who was married to George Tucker of Williamsburg. In 1799⁷ this sister had died, but on her deathbed, she had determined that her share in the estate of her father should go to her husband. If she died in possession of the share of the moiety,⁸ it was supposed to revert to her three surviving sisters. In order to deed what was considered her dower interest in the land in North Carolina, it was necessary that she come from Williamsburg to Rockingham County where she would have had to be examined by a jury of the court as to her free will in making the transfer. She was obviously too sick to make the journey. In an attempt to establish a defensible title, Mary Farley Tucker deeded



Division of Sauratown Plantation, 1799.

her interest in the estate to the noted jurist St. George Tucker, a kinsman of her husband, and he in turn deeded the share to George Tucker.⁹ Her willingness in making this deed was attested to her home by Robert Greenhow, an Alderman, and Robert Andrews, Recorder of Court at Williamsburg, and witnessed by her sister who was then the widow, Elizabeth Carter Shippen, a resident in Mary's Williamsburg home. This transfer was an attempt to formalize in law a purpose that circumstances prevented legalizing in fact.

Subsequently, when Elizabeth became the wife of George Izard, her new husband recognized the weakness in the title to George Tucker. The other two Farley sisters had settled with their brother-in-law, Tucker, by confirming his title to the North Carolina land while he revoked any claim to Farley land in Antigua. The Izards contested his title,¹⁰ although Mrs. Izard herself had witnessed the entire transaction. The Izards claimed that the deed transaction of Mary Farley Tucker was "not made according to the necessary & wholesome provisions & directions of the Law", and that it was therefore, "altogether informal, void and of no effect."¹¹ The pivotal word in the Izard position was "informal". They could not, in good conscience, claim any fraud or doubt of the certain intent of Mary Farley Tucker to vest all her property to her husband. To do so would have required the establishment of proof that George Tucker coerced his dying wife, within the presence of her sister, and contrived a swindle with one of the outstanding lawyers of North America, St. George Tucker, in order to acquire his wife's inheritance. With biting logic George Tucker in his deposition pointed out that at the same time and under the same circumstances his late wife had deeded him her lands in Virginia and that action had "never been, to his knowledge, called in question."¹² As Tucker put it, he demanded settlement confirming his title "if not as an actual conveyance at law, at least as an agreement in Equity."¹³

The Court of Equity for Rockingham County originally ratified and confirmed the shares allotted to George Tucker by the 1803 division to "be held by Him in severalty."¹⁴ This would have made Tucker the total victor in the case. However, the Izards appealed and by the Act of the General Assembly in 1814 the decree was reversed and a ruling was made awarding to the Izards a third share of each section allotted to Tucker.¹⁵ The purpose of George Izard's trip to North Carolina was to see this division completed by survey and to take possession of the award.

Izard left Philadelphia November 12, 1815, at a little before noon. He was accompanied by a male servant (almost certainly a slave) named Shirley. Most of the trip Izard rode in the sulky, a two-wheeled carriage, drawn by Placid, and Shirley rode on Jack Sorrel. They went by way of York, Pennsylvania along the Turnpike which they found "very bad." Then they proceeded to Frederickstown and Harper's Ferry where they crossed the Potomac and enjoyed "fine scenery." At first Izard was not accorded much notice at the tavern in Harper's Ferry until Shirley rode in an hour or so later. Then Izard "was amused though annoyed after the Arrival of Shirley-The Genl had a separate Room and Spermaceti Candles-the plain Traveller was hail fellow, etc." Next they came to Winchester, then crossed the Shenandoah at Berry's Ferry and on the Salem in Fauquier County.

They passed through the little village of Fayetteville, over the Rappahannock by the bridge at Norman's Ford, and six miles further they came to Mr. Champe Carter's.

William Champe Carter was the husband of Maria Farley, another of the four daughters of James Parke Farley and sister of Mrs. Izard. On his arrival Izard found, in addition to the Carters, two Miss Byrds who were cousins of his wife, Miss Boswell and Miss Elain Carter. The male visitors were Mr. Beckeley, who owned the adjoining estate called "Elkwood," Brett Randolph, Jr., Landon Carter, Jr. and John Brown Cutting,¹⁶ whose presence created some embarrassment for the family. Izard found him "a Fellow of uncommon cleverness as well as invincible Impudence-as amusing as ever, though he must be considerably more than 60 years old - I contented myself with taking no manner of Notice of him."

Izard also entertained himself with his judgment of the place and the people:

"The Manner of living in this Part of the world is indolent in the Extreme - they doze out Life - they appear content however - there is certainly a gentility in their Manners and Appearance, and an Absence of Affectation especially among the Females, which advantageously distinguished them from their Countrywomen of the north.

"Mr C's Establishment is not at all splendid, but extremely comfortable - no Hurry in their domestic Arrangements, but all abundant, and good, and neat - The House badly planned - the Exterior showy for this Part of the World, but the Interior disappoints Expectation - No Garden - The Quarter (by which is meant the assemblage of the laboring Negroes' cabins) is at a Distance and out of Sight of the Mansion - This may have its Advantages, but does not comport with my Ideas of the Relation between Master and Slave. On the whole I leave this Place with less Dislike of a Virginia Country Gentleman's Existence than I have hitherto entertained from former Observation and the report of others. Mr Carter's however is, I suspect, less marked with the Peculiarities which have been the Theme of Animadversion that the great Majority of those of his Countrymen."

After three days with the Carters, the party moved on, stopping at Louisa Court House, Cumberland Court House, and Halifax Court House. Here Shirley was suffering from a swelling in the groin and they consulted a stuttering Dr. Craddock who did not have any "Ml Ointment" prepared but said that Dr. Nelson¹⁷ near Saura Town would have "all that is necessary and good Advice." The Saura Town was the name given to the Farley tract along the Dan. Byrd had originally called it the Land of Eden but he had found, on the south side of the river and the west side of Town Creek, the remains of a village of the Saura Indians.¹⁸ Once Europeans began to arrive, this location, referred to as Lower Sauratown, became a settlement. It is often difficult to distinguish, in early references to the Saura Town, whether the reference is to the settlement or the Farley tract in general. By 1820 the settlement had begun to disappear and the Sauratown tract was fragmenting.

On his arrival at Halifax Court House, Izard found that George Tucker, the counter-claimant to some of the Sauratown tract, had left the same Tavern that morning on his way to Richmond. The diary is picked up on Friday, December 1, 1815, as Izard continued his journey.

"Frid. 1st Decr - Leave H[alifax] C. H. at 10, after Breakfast - perceive Placid had lost a Shoe - have it put on at Medley's, 8 miles - arrive at Wilkinson's at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 - 30 m. from Toote's.

"Sat. 2d Leave W's. at 9 - to Bachelor's Hall,¹⁹ 16 m.; to Peter Terry's,²⁰ 9m. - at 2 o'clock -- All gone out.

"The old Man makes his Appearance in about 2 Hours, having left his fellow Hunters that he might hasten home on foot - his son Jas T. arrives an Hour later with a fine Buck -- The Old Woman is at a House in the neighborhood, helping a child into the World.

"Sund. 3d Family all at Home - and

"Mond. 4th Some little necessary alterations are effected in my room, if it may be so called, in order that I may exclude the Wind and the Dogs -- so superfluous Precaution, as I shall probably make this Hut my Habitation for several Weeks.²¹

"Jany 2d I have past a Month at the Saura Town, and on looking back upon the Time I have been here find little or nothing worthy of remark. I have visited every Part of the three Lots we own²² -- have conversed respecting their value with those I supposed acquainted with the Subject - and believe the Price I have estimated the Land at not more than it ought to command - Mr Nathl Henry²³ and Mr George Hairston²⁴ were the first Persons who appeared as desirous to purchase. To their Enquiries I answered that \$12. pr acre was the least that I would sell for - Mr Hairston in a Visit he made about the 18th of Decr - accompanied me and old Terry to the Wolf Island Tract²⁵ - On our Return he offered me \$10 pr acre for that or the Cascade Tract,²⁶ (at the same Time saying if the Payments could be made Convenient,); this I refused without further Discussion - but, at his request, promised to give him the refusal at that Price. They all seem to think I overrate the Land. On the 14th Decr I sent Jas Terry, (P.T.'s Son) to Salisbury with a letter to Mr Archibald Henderson,²⁷ my Lawyer there, to obtain from him the Papers etc necessary to establish me in Possession of the Land which the Superior Court in Salisbury had decided to be ours; one third of Mr George Tucker's Lot.²⁸ He returned with a note from Mr H. stating his having met with an Accident, and promising to send the Papers by the next Mail to Rockingham Court House.²⁹ It was silly of Jas Terry to come without the Papers, and not correct in Mr H. to let him do so. - No Letters came by the next Mail, or rather no mail came to R[ockingham] C. H. I waited one week and sent again - The regular Day is Monday; the Mail is expected once a week on that Day - On the 1st Jany 1816 - Jas Terry went thither, & returned with 3 letters from Philada but none from Salisbury.

"2d Jany I set out in the Afternoon, accompanied by Jas T. to Spill Coleman's,³⁰ Smith's River - Shirley recovered and in the

Sulky - slept there - Coleman gone to Fayette[ville] or Raleigh with his Wagon.

"3d to Major Peter Hairston's³¹ - 23 miles - this old man lost his Wife some Months ago - has a very large Estate about here - Upper Saura Town, Stokes Co³² - a great many Mulattoes about the House - plain man, but very intelligent - he spoke of his Wish to purchase Part of my Estate - I told him I should return by 1st of March, and wished he wd buy the whole.

"4th By Salem, 25m. Haguy's Tavern³³ 9 m. where we slept.

"5th To Salisbury 25 m. - at Mrs Yarborough's brd House - See Mr Giles, County Clerk, (Mr Henderson being gone to Raleigh) give him a fee of \$20. and engage him to attend to the Business of Mr Tucker's Suit³⁴ - Leave a Note with him for Mr H - Dismiss Jas Terry home with a Note to Majr Campbell³⁵ P. M. at Rock[ingha]m C. H. requesting him to forwd Letters until 1st of Feby to Charlesten and one to his Father, acquainting him with my having engaged Mr Giles."

George Izard's travels took him next on a visit to his family at their estates in and around Charleston, South Carolina. Several events are interesting and revealing concerning Izard's character. On the 21st of January he went with his brother, Ralph, to St. Phillip's Church in Charleston. He noted, "the revd Gadsden reads Prayers, revd Mr Frost preaches - both young men - both affected - both awkward. The Pronunciation of the latter vulgarly Carolinian - his R's are all left out - a paltry Sermon - This youth is Son of my old Acquaintance Dr. Frost - To see these puny Boys in the Pulpit and reading Desk of this venerable Fabrick, associated with every serious recollection of my early Youth, appears to me like Prophanation - I will go there no more -."

On the 22nd, accompanied by brother Ralph, he went "to visit some of our Friends who are at their Plantations southward of this Place - The first Day we got to the Ra[lph] Stead Izard's at Vaucluse, Ashley River - he was from Home dining in the Neighborhood at Drayton Hall,³⁶ the Seat of Dr Drayton, where we found him and dined ourselves, Ralph presenting me to the old gentleman, whom I had barely known by Sight many years ago -."

One experience reminded him of the fragile thread of life. On February 12th he accepted an invitation from his cousin, Ralph Stead Izard,³⁷ to visit his plantation. The next day they went on a deer hunt and "See one which I have a glorious snap at." On the 14th Ralph was indisposed "and Keeps his Bed," and George went on to William Stephen Bull's home, "Ashley Hall", where they "pass the Day in shooting Snipes - Kill only 9 between us-." In the evening he returned to Charleston. On Monday the 16th the family received word that "Ralph Izard has been delirious for 48 Hours, and expires this Evening at ½ past 8 o'clock." His cousin was 34.

On his return trip he stopped at Anderson's, near Lancaster Court House, for the night. "Before it grows dark I walk down to a little Stream, called 12 Mile Creek, where I was detained by a Fresh 11 years ago, and look for Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Izard's

Cypher which I then cut on a Beach Tree. The Tree has disappeared. I cut an E on a young Beach, about 100 yards from the Ford, on the left of the Road, and about the same Distance from the latter."

He got back to Salisbury on the 29th of February and we pick up the journal.

"To Salisbury, 25 m. Make acquaintance with a Genl Stokes, a venerable and sensible old man, 'borque,' of Wilkes County³⁸ - Mr Henderson, to whom I announce myself by a note, calls on me - we discuss the S[aura] Town Business - I am to call on him tomorrow Morning.

"March 1st - At 9 o'clock. I go to Mr Henderson's Office - get written Instructions from him and another Copy of the Decree in Equity - Fair Promises - See Mr Giles on my return to the Inn - Mr H. had advised him to wait for my Arrival before he did any Thing in my Business - expresses regret that he had yet done me no Service - Keeps his Fee however, but will be happy &c. I leave Salisbury at 11 o'clock. - to Haguy's 25 m. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5.

"2d Breakfast at Salem, 9 m. Boner's - Mr Charles Bagge³⁹ of Swedish Origin, (i.e. his Family) 2d Director of the Girls' school here, sits with me and is communicative. The Bishop of this Moravian Establishment is Mr Jacob Van Fleck, from Pennsa 1st Director of the Academy - Mr Abraham Steiner.

"An old man, Mr Waggoner,⁴⁰ whom I supped with last night at Haguy's, guides me from Salem as far as his House, 15 m - He knew Genl Wade Hampton, when a Boy - the latter 4 or 5 years younger than himself, who is now 67 - Hampton's Father and Family lived till 1775 in this Neighborhood, near Germantown - Wade worked as a lad in Waggoner's Father's Mill - Old Anthony H[ampton] his Wife and Preston H[ampton] his eldest Son removed from hence to the upper Part of So Carolina at the Commencement of the revolutionary Troubles, and were all three massacred by the Cherokee Indians a few months after their having settled there - Several of the Family and name yet live in this Part of the Country, poor and nothing distinguished about them. I arrive at Major Peter Hairston's 25 m. from Salem, early in the afternoon - hospitably greeted - Find a Mr Thatcher here - he is a native of Massachusetts - was several years a Merchant of Charleston - his Health bad, and obliged to remove from thence - travels during the Winter Months in the Southern States, and passes his Summers in the North - Seems a modest decent Person - The Major announces to me that his Daughter, Widow Wilson, has to his great Surprise, since I was here, wedded his nephew Mr Robt Hairston⁴¹ - of course vastly interesting to me. The mulatto girls are as numerous and open bosomed as heretofore - Odd arrangement enough-. In the Garden a clumsy soapstone Edifice in the Shape of a coffin covers the remains of Mrs Hairston who died some months ago. Tears twinkled in the old man's Eyes when he asked if I had seen it.⁴²

"Sunday, 3d Mch - I met today on the Road a Wagon, from which a Voice feminine pronounces my name - it was Lucy Perkins, late Terry, accompanying home her bewitched, or poisoned or hypocondriac Spouse. A woman in his neighborhood on his slighting her

advances and taking to his Widow's Couch his present Bride, swore Vengeance - not Contented with various attempts to burn his House, in one of which she succeeded by the ministry of a female Slave, she cast a Spell on him, since which Time he languishes a miserable Being. The Physicians failing to relieve him, a Conjuror has undertaken his Case - but, alas, in vain - Nothing can be more contemptibly laughable than the serious account of the Wizzard's Prescription and Proceeding. I did hope that no such Ignorance had found footing in our Country - but to my Wonder, this nonsense finds Credit even among some otherwise sensible People here - of these old Peter Terry and his wife. They say Perkins himself is a very shrewd fellow - his feeble Voice enquired how I did through the Wagon Tilt - and my Horse being impatient I could only respond, howd'ye, and pursued my way.

"At Smith's river, 23 m. I found the old Terrys, and having made my Present of Ear-rings to little Minerva Coleman, I went on with them to their homely Mansion. 7 m.

"4th Mch. My first Business is to get my Baggage dried and to summon the Commrs - the latter is done by Wm Coleman, whom his Father promised me yesterday to send to Capt. Matlock⁴³ the sheriff this morning.

"5th Wm Coleman comes here early in the afternoon - he brings word that the sheriff will be here on Thursday 7th Inst.

"7th Capt M. (Sheriff) here - he engages to summon the other Commrs and to have them here on Monday, 11th, when he must himself attend to sell some Sheep of Wyatt King's,⁴⁴ seized for rent due to me. - This K. is nephew of P. Terry, and a notorious Rogue.

"A Mr Irvine,⁴⁵ from the Neighborhood of Lynchburg, (formerly a Subaltern in the 10th Regt and who was with it during the two last Campaigns of the War) visits the Land, some of which he wants to buy - his Father is said to be a rich man - the youth is intelligent - appears alarmed to my Prices however.

"A Mr Estes,⁴⁶ also of Lynchburg, makes various Proposals, but does not come up to my Mark, though he comes nearer than any Body has yet done - I suspect he is merely feeling my Pulse as Agent for some other Person - He goes off apparently disappointed.

"Mond, 11th Capt. Matlock, Genl Phillips,⁴⁷ County Surveyor and Esquire John Watt,⁴⁸ (a facetious Irishman from Londonderry, settled in this Country for many years) three of the Commissioners arrive this Afternoon.

"12th Majr Jas Campbell (a Scotchman from Edinburgh) Postmaster, another Commissioner joins the Party - Mr Nathl Scales,⁴⁹ 5th Commr is Tax-collector, and cannot attend - The four above named, attended by Jas Terry and Wm Buckingham,⁵⁰ P.T.'s son-in-law, as Chain carriers, and a youth named Mr Pea as axeman, commence the Survey of Mr Tucker's Lot - At Night they come home to P. Terry's, accompanied by a Squire Lenox,⁵¹ resident at Leaksville, a jolly old Batchelor from Dumfriesshire in Scotland, - Spil Coleman, Mr Rob. Brodnax⁵² - and some others.

"13th I join the Commrs while they finish their Survey this Forenoon - They go in the Afternoon to divide the barren Lot, South of the river⁵³ - I stay at Home.

"14th They come back last night, and made a Valuation of the Land which is divided into 3 lots - This Morning the Tickets and names are placed in different Hats on small rolls of Paper and drawn by Nero, a black Boy of 7 or 8 years old, belongs to P.T. - No 3, good Lot and No 1, barren lot fall into my Share - it is to receive \$2241. from No 1. of Mr T's (which is the River Lot) - No 1 is valued at \$15 pr Acre - No 2 at \$10. and No 3. at \$8.⁵⁴

"Genl Phillips remains to run the line on the North of the Cascade Tract, adjoining Mrs Hairston's⁵⁵ (late Wilson, married a few weeks ago to her Cousin, Robt H. She is Daughter of Majr Peter H.) we are joined by those two Gentlemen - The Line is found to be a few Yards north of their Fence, crosses the road about 50 yds north of the old Stump generally thought a Mark, and takes in some to the Fence of my adjoining Neighbor due North of P.T.'s House⁵⁶ - The other Commissioners went home this Forenoon - Genl P. having won a Glass of Toddy to be paid when we next meet (on the Oronee's flowing into the Ocean and not the Bay of Mexico as I thought)⁵⁷ and recd \$2. for his Trouble in running the Line this morning, takes Leave - I receive a Note from Majr P. Hairston requesting to know my lowest Price - I answer \$12 pr acre for the whole land, good bad and indifferent.

"15th March. Mr Tucker was here yesterday - he made his Appearance as we were alighting after the Survey - he seemed embarrassed - I left him to discuss the Survey of his land with Genl P. and sat in my Room, where he soon joined me - cool enough - but he has not as he said he would put in writing the Proposal of selling the Land jointly - he intends to appeal, &c. &c. &c. Invites me to dine, which I decline.

"Yesterday I set Shirley and Davy to digging the Heap of Stones wh[ic]h I take for an Indian Grave on Mount George⁵⁸ - Spill Coleman, Robt Broadnax and Tommy Buckingham⁵⁹ are present - dig till Sunset - finding nothing but stones evidently not in their natural Position. Today Majr Peter H. Calls on his way home - offers \$30 per acre for the low grounds - I refuse. Col. George Hairston, the old Man's Brother, comes while we are at Dinner with his son Robt - they wish to ride over the Land. P.T. accompanies them, and I pass the aftn with the same Diggers at my Indn Grave - Nothing yet - Am invited to dine at the Hairstons' tomorrow - I accept.

"16th March. Peter Terry goes to Caswell Co to endeavor to get a Judgement against H. Baldwin a refractory Tenant, who because he was not allowed to renew his lease of one of the Tenements at Wolf Island, refuses to pay two years' rents wh he owes - In any Hands but those of my silly old Steward this Business would soon be terminated - but he is so very wrong-handed and stupid that I shall not be surprised at his Failure.

"I dine at 2 o'clock at Ro Hairston's - Mrs H. a yellow good natured looking woman about 30 yrs old - Col. H. and his wife, who on her Entrance put me in mind of Meg Merriless⁶⁰ - one, two, three

other ugly coarse old Beldams - one every Day looking young woman - and one tall, large chested Wench with a black Mane and Tail and a set of the whitest and prettiest Teeth I ever saw - these she failed not to display by constant Smiles of the open-mouthed Order⁶¹ - Old H. a devilish shrewd old Fellow - was a Tower of Duty at Norfolk at the close of the War - has just discovered a lead Mine on his Estate in Henry Co Virga - said to be very rich - Immediately after Dinner, old and young guests mounted their Horses and set out for their Home in Virginia - Soon after which I took my leave in spite of the solicitations or Mrs H., who is much less of a Bear than her Husband or his Father.

"Sunday. Yesterday I wrote to Mr Henderson respecting the Affairs here - and then walked to see my Grave-diggers - Nothing yet - I directed them to dig till one o'clock when if they found nothing they should leave off and repent - This was accordingly done - and I am to conjecture that it was an Alter since it is not a Grave.

"P. Terry returns today - as I supposed, nothing done with Baldwin - He has however brought \$140. from Mrs Williams.

"In the Evening a very unpleasant Conference with this old man - he repugns at making a Conditional Sale of his Property to be recorded in Court, as Mr Henderson advised - I go over the Accts with him and his Son Jas Terry - and at last consent to take his promissory Note witnessed by his Son for the Balance due me, upward of \$2000. payable at Nine Months.

"Monday, 18th P.T. rides to Pittsylvania C.H. to settle Mrs Williams Business - is to meet me tomorrow afternoon at Mrs Fountain's where I shall put up on my way to Halifax C.H. Jas. Terry goes to Rockm P. Office - takes a letter for Mrs I[zard] and one for Mr Henderson - With the aid of Liddy I sew Snaps on the back Curtain of my Sulky, mend my Whip, flint and load my Pistols and make arrangements for my Departure Tomorrow -.

"Mr Billy Buckingham, who was to have done the late Job at the Sulky several Days ago presented himself with his Apron and Tools just as it was finished - and looked foolish - That fellow has always looked to me like an irrecoverable Scoundrel. -

"Jas T. returns this Evening at ½ past 7 o'clock from Rm C.H. without letters or Papers - When a certain Person reads these Memoranda, she will blush at some recollections - It has been hailing since before noon - The Country looks Wintery as in the Depth of Winter. I did hope for news from Home tonight.

"Tuesday, 19th march. I leave Cascade at 11 o'clock. A mile beyond Bachelor's Hall I meet old Terry coming homeward - he thought from the badness of the Weather that I would give up my Intention of setting out today - He has settled the Business with Mrs Williams, and offers me what he has received (\$28), wh I desire him to lay by and account for on my return - I then direct him as follows - 1. To go in the course of the next week with two or more respectable Inhabitants of his Neighborhood, and to demand Possession of the Land allotted to me by the Commissioners in the late Division of Mr Tucker's Lots - if refused to record the Witnesses

- if given, to allow the present Tenants to remain on the same Terms as Macdaniel has his Farm on Shares. 2d to let young Watson, (near the mineral Springs), have 15 or 20 acres also on Shares. 3d to request Majr Campbell, P.M. at R[ockingham] C.H., to forward all Letters to Philada - The Meeting which renders unnecessary my going to Mrs Fountain's. I therefore resume my accustomed Road to Wilkinson's, where after losing my Way at Sandy river I arrive an Hour and a half after dark."

George Izard followed the same course north that he had travelled a few months earlier. On the 25th of March he again stopped with William Champe Carter and his wife and he persuaded the latter to give him a letter to Elizabeth Izard, her sister. Another letter exchange was more interesting and indicates the interlacing blood tie among the aristocratic class which could transcend legal battle. Izard carried a letter for Mrs. Charles Carter, neighbor and kinswoman of William Champe Carter, from her daughter, Maria Ball Carter Tucker, the second wife of his adversary, George Tucker.

Izard got back to Philadelphia on April 3rd, where he happily found his wife and three sons. His diary became entertainment for his wife during the next several days.

Within the next year he dismissed his old overseer, Peter Terry, and replaced him with Obadiah Reynolds, who by 1817 had taken up the Terry residence on Cascade Creek.⁶² It was there, with the Reynolds family that Izard stayed again in the Winter on 1816-1817. This time the commissioners were attempting to assign a value to the amount of compensation Tucker should give Izard for the third share of the crops of the Tucker portion of the Sauratown since 1799 when Tucker had first gained title.⁶³ Tucker for his part had long felt that instead of owing, he was owed, and some years before he had filed his bill of complaint in the Superior Court of Chancery in Richmond. This complaint had arisen out of testimony in two civil actions instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond by Dinwiddie Crawford & Company against the Farley Estate, the Sauratown, and that in Virginia and Antigua. It had shown Elizabeth Izard to have been indebted to Tucker upwards of four thousand dollars.⁶⁴ The District Court at Salisbury eventually held that Tucker should pay Izard \$3,712 in back rents and interest.⁶⁵ In the end Tucker asked for and received a general settlement covering both claims on virtually an offsetting basis.

George Tucker in 1819 began serving the first of three terms in the United States Congress. In 1825 Jefferson appointed him the first professor of moral philosophy at the University of Virginia. He was a writer of some ability producing numerous books on economics and history and two novels, The Valley of the Shenandoah and A Century Hence or, A Romance of 1941.⁶⁶

George Izard in his retirement lived in Philadelphia and was active in politics hoping for an appointment to an embassy. Instead, on March 4, 1825, he was appointed governor of the territory of Arkansas. His tenure was termed unspectacular. Plagued by political factions which split the territory, he attempted to remain aloof from the battles, winning himself few

friends and little influence. These same traits appear in this brief journal and made him ill suited for rough frontier politics. He died in office, November 22, 1828.⁶⁷ Elizabeth Carter Izard had died the previous year. Their three sons, Ralph, George, and James Farley Izard all died without issue.

George Izard had appeared very firm in his pricing of his wife's Sauratown acres in 1816. Consequently, he had only one sale and that was to Robert Hairston in 1818 of the 170 acres of Lot #1 north of the Dan where it loops back into North Carolina. The price was \$15 per acre.⁶⁸ He did not succeed in making another sale until 1823 when he sold the balance of Lot #1, the Wolf Island Creek parcel, to Charles Bruce of Halifax County, Virginia⁶⁹ for eighty shares of Virginia Bank stock and one dollar. The next year Elizabeth Carter Izard was deeded lots 4, 6 and part of 8 of the Sauratown by her English cousin, John Simon Farley, a total of 1,220 acres.⁷⁰ In 1825 the Izards succeeded in selling lot #17, the Cascade Tract, to Robert Wilson of Pittsylvania County for \$5.82 per acre.⁷¹ George and Elizabeth Izard died without selling any more of their Sauratown acres. Their sons, and eventually their last surviving son's⁷² heir, Henry Toland of Philadelphia, sold the remaining tracts, most for only a dollar per acre.⁷³

The Izard Journals were found in the files of the War Department in the National Archives. They had been used at one time by Dr. G. E. Manigault in his work on the military career of General George Izard, but there is no indication of the manner in which the journals came to the archives file. The journals were edited by Harold W. Ryan and published in the South Carolina Historical Magazine, volume 53.

Notes

¹The Smythe Journal covers a trip probably taken about 1773 although the account was not published until 1784.

²Lawrence Henry Gipson, The British Empire Before the American Revolution, The Triumphant Years, XI (New York, Alfred Knopf, 1965), pp. 334-335.

³Florence Hazen Miller (ed.), Memorial Album of Revolutionary Soldiers 1776, (Crete, Nebraska by Florence Hazen Miller, 1959), pp. 171-172.

⁴Harold W. Ryan, "Diary of a Journey by George Izard, 1815-1816", South Carolina Historical Magazine, LIII, p. 67, hereafter cited Ryan, Diary.

⁵Ethel Armes, Nancy Shippen Her Journal Book, (New York, Benjamin Blom, 1968), pp. 314-315, hereafter cited Armes, Shippen Journal.

⁶Rockingham County Deeds, Book B, p. 126.

⁷George Tucker, The Valley of Shenandoah (Chapel Hill, University Press, 1970 reprint), p. ix, hereafter cited Tucker, Shenandoah. May 25, 1799 was the date of Mary Byrd Farley's death.

⁸Moiety in this case refers to an indefinite share of one of two equal parts - the two shares of the Farley brothers of Antigua.

⁹March 27, 1799. Rockingham County Deeds, Book F, p. 74.

¹⁰Answer of George Tucker before James Campbell, Commissioner, Rockingham County, October 9, 1813. North Carolina State Archives. Found in the Estate Papers for Davidson County under the name Henry.

¹¹Answer of George Izard and his wife, Elizabeth, sworn before Mathew Lawler, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, September 4, 1805. North Carolina State Archives/Davidson County.

¹²Answer George Tucker, October 9, 1813.

¹³December 8, 1817, Rockingham County Deeds, Book R, p. 103.

¹⁴Decree in Henry & others vs George Izard et um & others, 16th April 1815, North Carolina State Archives/Davidson County. In the course of the litigation, George Tucker married his second wife, Marie Ball Carter, seventeen-year-old grandniece of George Washington and daughter of Charles Carter. The wife of William Byrd III, Elizabeth Hill Carter, was Charles Carter's sister and thus aunt of Maria Ball Carter.

¹⁵Order of Sheriff, August Session 1814, Rockingham County. North Carolina State Archives, Court of Equity, Salisbury District.

¹⁶ John Brown Cutting was a doctor from New York and served as apothecary to the American Army from 1777 to 1780. He was at Inner Temple, London, at the same time (1787) and was a friend of Thomas Lee Shippen, Elizabeth Izard's late second husband. Both had been befriended by Thomas Jefferson and had kept him informed on attitudes in England. This reference made by Izard indicates a deep dislike for Cutting which may have represented elements of family discord. Elizabeth's children by Thomas Lee Shippen were raised by their Shippen grandparents, not an unheard of practice, but unusual. Dumas Malone, Jefferson and the Rights of Man (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1951), p. 145; also Armes, Shippen Journal, p. 238; also Louis C. Duncan, Medical Men in the American Revolution, (The Army Medical Bulletin Number 25, Carlisle Barracks, 1931), p. 390.

¹⁷ Dr. Nathaniel Nelson of Hanover County, Virginia, son of Col. Hugh and Judith Nelson, was married to Lucy Mann Page, daughter of Mann and Elizabeth Paige of Gloucester County, Virginia. Dr. Nelson was related to the Byrds through his mother. His wife is buried at Leaksville (Eden) at the Church of the Epiphany. George Atkins, "Church of the Epiphany, Eden (Leaksville), North Carolina", The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy, I, p. 27; also History of North Carolina (Chicago, Lewis Publishing, 1919) VI, p. 294.

¹⁸ William Byrd II described this site, "we were surprised with an opening of large extent where the Sauro-Indians once lived, who had been a considerable nation ----. It must have been a great misfortune to them to be obliged to abandon so beautiful a dwelling, where the air is wholesome and the soil equal in fertility to any in the world." William Byrd, A Journey to the Land of Eden, September 27, 1733.

¹⁹ Bachelor Hall was a 900 acre tract in Pittsylvania County owned at this time by Charles Gallaway & Co. See Pittsylvania County Land Book 1812, p. 19 "Charles Gallaway & Co. 900A/1.71A /639.97 valuation Tax \$3.06 Batchelors Hall." State Archives, Richmond, Virginia.

²⁰ Peter Terry is found as early as 1767 as a tithable in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. He was one of the sons of Benjamin Terry whose will was dated 1760 in that county. See Maud Carter Clement, The History of Pittsylvania County, pp. 77, 278. In the Rockingham County Court Minutes, May 23, 1787, Terry was appointed Overseer of the road from "Smith's River to Dry Creek and from the Sorrow Town to said road," the road being the main Salem-Petersburg road crossing the Sauratown Tract.

²¹ The site of this overseer's house may have been on a knoll above the Dan River which today is on the James Smith farm to the east and within sight of "Willow Oaks," currently the home of R. I. Smith.

²² At this time, in her own right, Elizabeth Carter Izard owned lot #1 (Wolf Island Tract), #11 (Smith River Tract) and #17 (Cascade Creek/Dan River Tract).

²³ Nathaniel West Henry was born April 7, 1790, the son of Patrick Henry and Dorothea Dandridge Henry. On June 3, 1799, Patrick Henry bought the Farley shares of Maria Farley Carter (Mrs. William Champe Carter) and Rebecca Parke Farley Corbin (Mrs. Richard Corbin). On June 6, 1799 Henry died and left these shares to his younger sons, Nathaniel West and Alexander Spotswood Henry. In the 1803 division, Nathaniel was allotted parcels #3, and #14. In 1814 Nathaniel sold #3 to Jesse Wilson. Lot #14 he broke into several parcels and between 1815 and 1820 sold parts to George D. Winston, Anderson M. Waddell, Nathaniel Reives, Daniel Echols and M. C. Moreman. He had taught school at the Leaksville Academy but left town about 1820. He lived near Blackwell Post Office in Caswell County in the 1840's and died in Jacksonville, Floyd County, Virginia in 1851. See Patrick Henry Bible Record, Robert Douthat Meade, Patrick Henry Practical Revolutionary (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1969), p. 244; Leaksville News, North Carolina Centennial 1857-1957 (March 28, 1957) by J. P. Kemp; Robert W. Carter, Jr. (ed.), Daniel E. Fields, "Leaksville of 'Ye Olden Times,'" The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy, V, p. 6.

²⁴ George Hairston was the son of Robert and Ruth Stovall Hairston and brother of Peter Hairston of Upper Sauratown whom Izard visited. George Hairston married Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins Letcher whose daughter, Bethenia Letcher, was the grandmother of General J. E. B. Stuart and Columbia L. Stuart, wife of Peter W. Hairston. George Hairston was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and lived at Beaver Creek, Henry County, Virginia. During the War of 1812 he was made acting brigadier general of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 64th Virginia and 38th North Carolina Regiments. He died March 5, 1827. Judith Parks America Hill, A History of Henry County Virginia (Baltimore, Regional Publishing Company, 1976 reprint), p. 190.

²⁵ Lot #1 of the Sauratown. In 1818 Izard sold George Hairston's son, Robert, 170 acres of the north side of the Dan. The balance of the tract was not sold until February 20, 1823. Rockingham County Deeds, Book S, p. 300 and Book X, p. 287.

²⁶ Lot #17 of the Sauratown.

²⁷ Archibald Henderson (1768-1822) son of Richard and Elizabeth Keeling Henderson. An active Federalist, he served in the North Carolina House of Commons 1807 to 1809, 1814, 1815, 1819 and 1820 and was a member of Congress from 1799 to 1803. He was considered one of the foremost attorneys in the state in his day. He married Sarah Alexander, a sister of Governor Nathaniel Alexander. John H. Wheeler, Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966 reprint), p. 181.

²⁸ Lots #5 and #15 of the Sauratown.

²⁹ Although the county seat had been named Wentworth since 1798, the post office which had been established in 1794 apparently was still called Rockingham Court House.

³⁰ Spill Coleman may refer to Tillman Coleman.

³¹ Major Peter Hairston (Feb. 24, 1752 - Dec. 1, 1832) son of Robert and Ruth Stovall Hairston of Virginia. Peter was a Captain in Col. Abram Penn's Regiment and fought at Guilford Court House. He married Aylcey Perkins and on April 11, 1786 they moved from Virginia to Upper Sauratown on the Dan River in Stokes County. Hairston was active in developing several iron works with his father-in-law, Peter Perkins. Duval Porter, Wasted Talents (Leaksville, N.C., Darlington & Sons, 1890), p. 50, hereinafter cited Porter, Wasted Talents, see also Maud Carter Clement, The History of Pittsylvania County Virginia (Baltimore, Regional Publishing Co., 1973) p. 95.

³² Upper Sauratown was at the junction of Townfork Creek and the Dan River in present Stokes County. It was an abandoned Saura Indian village and was near the point where the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road crossed the Dan. The Indian site was on the vast acreage of Peter Hairston and, in similar relationship to that of Lower Sauratown with the Farley tract, Hairston's entire acreage often was referred to as the Upper Sauratown. Eventually his home came to be called Sauratown. This first home of Peter Hairston, which Izard visited, was on the east side of the Dan River and came into disuse and may have burned after Peter's death. In the 1870's another Sauratown house was built on the west side of the river and it still stands.

³³ Lazarus Hege operated a tavern in the Friedburg community nine miles south of Salem on the road to Salisbury. At one point, Charles Bagge opened a store at that house in competition to the Salem Store. Izard met Bagge here on his return trip. Frances Griffin, "Memoirs of the Maverick", The Three Forks of Muddy Creek (Old Salem Inc., 1977), pp. 4-5 hereafter cited Griffin, Maverick.

³⁴ At this time George Tucker was represented by Archibald D. Murphey. Letter George Tucker to Charles Fisher, November 20, 1816. Charles Fisher Papers 1816-1819, PC 497, North Carolina States Archives.

³⁵ Major James Campbell was one of several Scotsmen who had settled at Leaksville about 1800.

³⁶ Drayton Hall is now a restored property of the National Trust.

³⁷ Their great-grandfathers were brothers.

³⁸ General Montford Stokes (1760-1842) was then Clerk of Superior Court at Salisbury. In 1830 he was elected Governor and in 1831 President Jackson appointed him Indian Agent for Arkansas where he died. Wheeler, Reminiscences, p. 469.

³⁹ Charles Friedrich Bagge, born July 30, 1775, son of Traugott Bagge. For a time he was a merchant at a place called Baggetown. He had returned by permission to Salem in 1813. He served in the State Assembly, Griffin, Maverick, pp. 1-10.

⁴⁰ Possibly Samuel Waggoner who settled about 1760 on Oldfield Creek in the Townfork Settlement. He was active when Stokes County was founded in 1789 and was one of the first commissioners. John R. Woodard (ed.), The Heritage of Stokes County North Carolina 1981, (Winston Salem, Hunter Publishing, 1981), pp. 14, 28, 92.

⁴¹ Robert Hairston, son of George Hairston of Beaver Creek, had just married Ruth Stovall Hairston who was the widow of Peter Wilson. Her daughter, Agnes John Peter Wilson, later married Robert's brother, Samuel Hairston, Jr., of Oak Hill. Porter, Wasted Talents, p. 50.

⁴² Alcey Hairston was born September 25, 1766 and died in December, 1814. She was the daughter of Peter Perkins and Agnes Wilson. Clement, History of Pittsylvania, p. 95. The graves of Peter and Alcey Perkins Hairston are today surrounded by a rock wall and over each grave stands a very fine slab marker supported by four granite legs. The monument Izard describes appears to have been a temporary stone.

⁴³ Captain John Matlock was Sheriff of Rockingham County.

⁴⁴ Wyatt King married Elizabeth Perkins.

⁴⁵ Wilson Irvine transferred from 10th to 7th infantry, May 17, 1815; resigned commission September 25, 1815, Heitman, Historic Register and Dictionary of the US Army.

⁴⁶ Joel Estes purchased 317 acres of the Sauratown which he valued at \$12 per acre in testimony in 1821 in the deposition ordered by the Superior Court of Equity of Rowan County and taken at Fleming Goolsby's house in Rockingham County, North Carolina (State Archives). There was considerable interest in the development of navigation along the tributaries of the Roanoke River system. The Dan, as part of that system, was being developed by the Roanoke Navigation Company and there were groups of investors from Pittsylvania County, and Lynchburg, Virginia, who were looking for opportunities to invest in land in Rockingham County to control the upper reaches of the Dan. The best example of their efforts was the ill-fated town of Jackson established in 1818 about five miles west of the Sauratown.

⁴⁷ General Abraham Philips, County Surveyor, was born June 25, 1755 in England. He married Cynthia Lanier, December 9, 1784, and died February 3, 1837 in Russell County, Georgia. He was buried at his homeplace in Rockingham County. In 1816 he was Brigadier of the Fourth Division of Militia. Early Families of the North Carolina Counties of Rockingham and Stokes with Revolutionary Service, (Madison, N.C., 1977) p. 93, hereinafter cited Early Families.

⁴⁸ John Watt was born in Dublin, Ireland, according to his tombstone in the family cemetery near Lawsonville, Rockingham County. The date of his birth was August, 1759 and he died October 29, 1829. His will is found in Rockingham Will Book B, p. 16.

⁴⁹ There were several members of the Scales family named Nathaniel. This one is believed to be the son of Joseph Scales, Sr. This Nathaniel was born on April 13, 1756 and died July 6, 1824. He owned land at the junction of the Smith River with the Dan and joining the Sauratown. Early Families, pp. 105-106.

⁵⁰ William Buckingham.

⁵¹ John Lennox had established Lennox Castle at the site of Rockingham Springs about the turn of the century and sold it to Archibald D. Murphey in 1807. At the time of Izard's visit, Lennox lived in Leaksville and by 1818 was actively advertising lots in the town in the Raleigh Register. Herbert Snipes Turner, The Dreamer Archibald DeBow Murphey (Verona, Virginia, McClure Printing, 1971), pp. 27, 91.

⁵² Robert Brodnax (April 30, 1787 - June, 1854), brother-in-law of Peter Wilson who was the first husband of Ruth Stovall Hairston. Brodnax lived in Brunswick County, Virginia. His father was William Edward Brodnax. In 1805 Sterling Ruffin, a friend and neighbor of Brodnax in Virginia, bought 1,000 acres of Lot #8 of the Sauratown. Rockingham County Deeds, Book Q, p. 232. In 1807 William Edward Brodnax bought Lot #9 of the Sauratown. Rockingham County Deeds, Book M, p. 491. In 1809 William became sales agent for the branch of the Farley family still residing in England. In 1811 William bought Lot #16 of the Sauratown. Rockingham County Deeds, Book Q, p. 333. In 1816 Robert bought Lot #10 of the Sauratown. Rockingham County Deeds, Book Q, p. 331. On October 1, 1820 Robert received title to a large portion of his father's holdings of the Sauratown. The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy, I, April, 1976, p. 33. "Willow Oaks" was the house built by Robert Brodnax on Lot #16.

⁵³ The Commissioners' charges for making the division were 75¢ "to ferriage in going to Range Lots south side of Dan river." see Survey Report dated April 15, 1815, North Carolina State Archives, Superior Court of Equity, Salisbury. Filed under Davidson County.

⁵⁴ In the division of Lot #15 of the Sauratown, George Tucker got the one third along the north side of Dan River, No. 1, plus the west half of what was called the Meadows, on both sides of the road, No. 2. Izard received the east half of the Meadows, No. 3. Lot #5 of the Sauratown was also divided into thirds all valued at \$1.00 per acre. Izard got the middle third on both sides of Williamson Creek. Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ruth Stovall Hairston, born July 13, 1783, first married her cousin, Major Peter Wilson of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. They lived at "Berry Hill" which had been the home of her grandfather, Peter Perkins. She died April 22, 1869 and is buried at "Berry Hill". Her second marriage, referred to here, was to her first cousin, Robert Hairston. Porter, Wasted Talents, p. 50.

⁵⁶ This appears to locate Peter Terry's house on the Cascade Tract (#17 of Sauratown) which Mrs. Izard owned in her own right. It would also place the house near the Petersburg-Salem Road and the North Carolina - Virginia border. That is the line they are running that is shared with the Hairstons. A likely site is on the farm currently owned by James Smith on a knoll above the Dan within sight of "Willow Oaks".

⁵⁷ Oconee River is in central Georgia and it flows into the Altamaha River; than into the Atlantic Ocean.

⁵⁸ "Mount George" is not an identifiable location today but since, on Sunday, March 17th, Izard walked from Peter Terry's where he was staying, to inspect the dig, it would appear to have been on the Cascade Tract (#17). There is a high point located just northeast of the probable site of the Terry house. See note #56. This is the earliest recorded archaeological dig in Rockingham County.

⁵⁹ Thomas Buckingham married Elizabeth Terry September 22, 1791. Rockingham County Marriage Bonds.

⁶⁰ Meg Merrilies was an old gipsy woman in Sir Walter Scott's Guy Mannering. She is also the subject of a poem by John Keats, "Old Meg she was a Gipsy." Sir Paul Harvey (ed.), The Oxford Companion of English Literature (Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press, 1967), p. 537.

⁶¹ This meeting was probably held at "Berry Hill", Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

⁶² Letter January 1, 1817, Fisher to George Tucker at Cascade Creek. Letter January 25, 1817 (date 1816 appears to be in error), Fisher to Theop. Lacy from Rockingham Court House. North Carolina State Archives, Charles Fisher Papers 1816-1819, PC 497.

⁶³ April Term 1822, Rowan County Court of Equity, George Izard & wife vs George Tucker, North Carolina State Archives.

⁶⁴ Deposition of George Tucker, North Carolina State Archives, Court of Equity, Salisbury District, April 16, 1823.

⁶⁵ Statement of George Locke, Clerk and Master of Rowan County, North Carolina State Archives, Court of Equity, Salisbury District, April Term 1823.

⁶⁶ Donald Noble, A Century Hence - George Tucker's Vision of the Future, Virginia Cavalcade, Spring 1976, pp. 184-191.

⁶⁷ Ryan, Diary, p. 67.

⁶⁸ Rockingham County Deeds, Book S, p. 300.

⁶⁹ Rockingham County Deeds, Book X, p. 287. Charles Bruce came to America in 1816 with his son, Charles, who was born in Edinburgh Scotland, July 4, 1810. They landed at Philadelphia and went to Richmond, Virginia where they resided until 1823; that year they moved to Leaks-ville. See Charles Bruce of Rockingham County, Petition for Naturalization, 1835. North Carolina States Archives, CR. 084.928.2.

⁷⁰ Rockingham County Deeds, Book Y, pp. 215, 217.

⁷¹ Rockingham County Deeds, Book Z, p. 315.

⁷² James Farley Izard, the last surviving son, became a first lieutenant in 1834, and along with Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, was attached to the First Cavalry Regiment. He was killed during the Seminole War. "They found the ford that Clinch had not known existed. Moving his army to the ford, Gaines [General Edmund Pendleton Gaines] made plans to cross. Lieutenant James F. Izard, who was to lead the first contingent, had just stepped into the river when hostiles opened fire. The young lieutenant fell, mortally wounded by a bullet through the head" George Walton, Fearless and Free (New York, Bobbs Merrill, 1977), pp. 109-110, see also Theo. F. Rodenbough (ed.), The Army of the United States (New York, 1966 reprint), pp. 154-155.

⁷³ Henry Toland was a Philadelphia merchant and a friend of President Andrew Jackson.

Annals and Anecdotes of Spray

By

Rev. Daniel E. Field¹

With Notes by Robert W. Carter, Jr.

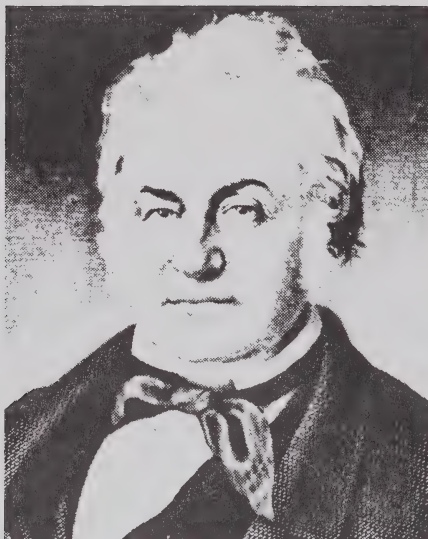
The present enterprising mill town of Spray was known from 1838 to 1890 as "Leaksville Cotton Mills."²

Prior to 1838 the place, one small flouring mill, a cotton gin and an "up-and-down saw mill" owned by Morehead and Barnett,³ a blacksmith shop near the spot where livery stable now stands, and a few farm houses constituted the entire settlement.

An old negro who lived to be a hundred years old - Uncle Jesse - ran the mills and Terrel Hopper,⁴ the shops. Mr. Barnett built and occupies the "yellow house" that stood in front of the present magnificent Colonnade Hotel,⁵ also the old farm house east of the burying ground where his bones now rest. The first "old Mills"⁶ stood a short distance below the mills now standing, and after the flouring mill (but recently operated) was started, was converted into an oil mill and furnished the unadulterated linseed oil for the surrounding county, consequently the houses painted with this oil are well preserved and bear the marks of the paint applied seventy-five years ago. "The new mill" which now stands as a monument to honest workmanship was erected by Morehead and Barnett about 1837.⁷

It has some incidents that may not be uninteresting to present readers. The building is five stories high; and when the last plate of the structure had been placed and pinned, Mr. Barnett - then eighty years of age - walked around on its six-inch surface without a tremor. An old man who had been guilty of appropriating a customer's wheat to his own advantage, when pursued by the owners of the wheat ascended the steps, until reaching the fifth story, he leaped from the door and was instantly mangled on the rocks below. It was in this mill that a noted whistling contest took place between Governor Morehead and his old servant Jesse, the miller. Jesse was a scientific whistler and so was old Master. Jesse becoming jealous of his old Master's "rep" bantered him for a contest of their musical powers, with a quart of "apple-jack"⁸ as stakes. The contest resulted in Jesse's favor to the great delight of all concerned, and to Jesse's more particularly.

Leaksville Cotton Mill was erected and owned by Governor John M. Morehead in 1838 and 1839. The main building was of native stone quarried from the bluffs on the east bank of Smith River.⁹ There were several brick structures added to the stone building from time to time. The main structure was eighty by one hundred feet, four stories high. In this building machinery for carding, spinning, weaving and packing was operated. In an adjoining room sizing and beaming were done. In a brick building, which now constitutes a part of the Leaksville Woolen Mills, machinery for repairing was operated in the lower room, while the two upper rooms were used for spinning and spooling.¹⁰



John Motley Morehead
Governor and Founder of the Textile Industry in Rockingham County.

Photo from Our Proud Heritage



R.W.C.
1980

Sketch of the "New" Morehead-Barnett Gristmill erected in the 1830s.

A large proportion of the cotton was manufactured into "bale" or five pound "bunch cotton" and sold to the country people for weaving into "striped cotton cloth" for domestic uses; or packed in fifty-bunch bales, hauled to West Virginia and sold to merchants for retail trade. These bunches retailed for from \$90 to \$100 per bale. When the Civil War became a reality and the Manassas Battle had demonstrated that we were "in it to stay" this scribe, the then traveling agent for the mills, sold twenty thousand bales of accumulated cotton in Lynchburg in two days, at \$125 per bale.

The machinery was put up and operated for several years by John H. Bullard¹ as superintendent, who afterwards succeeded in Leaksville as a merchant. Mr. Bullard was a native of Massachusetts, a fine mechanic and a "live Yankee," the first to introduce matches, gimlet pointed screws, ready-made clothing, etc., into our community. Uncle Jimmy Ray,¹² whose memory will ever be sacred to the dwellers at Leaksville Cotton Mill, was one of the first to furnish a family of noble girls³ as operatives in these mills. His daughter Mary Ray, than whom no purer woman ever lived, was the first to train the whirring spindles to perform their duplex work and doff the honest cuts from the obedient reel, continuing in the employment of the mill faithfully for fifty years. Foremost in her well-earned art of spinster, who dare say her name should not stand enrolled among the worthies of old Leaksville Mills?

Among the prominent mill men that were "fixtures" in the early history of the mills, were Uncle Jimmy Ray, David Younts,¹⁴ Peyton Ambrose,¹⁵ George Singleton,¹⁶ and James Ray, Jr.¹⁷ J. H. Bullard was superintendent, Jas. Ray, Jr., boss in the spinning room, David Younts in the carding, Singleton in weaving, Uncle Jimmy baled, and Peyton Ambrose packed for shipment, and J. M. Reynolds¹⁸ was general bookkeeper and financier, and J. H. Lane, Sr., had charge of the farming interests.¹⁹ Barney Capal,²⁰ Pruitt²¹ and Martin Morehead, colored, were the teamsters who transported the goods to West Virginia and other markets. From this period a list of prominent names connected with the mills up to the close of the Civil War, and even to the burning of the mill which took place in 1893,²² deserve mention, but space does not permit.

The number of spindles used and the amount of raw material consumed, we are not prepared to give, nor are we prepared to state the exact number of operatives employed.²³ An approximate estimate may be made of these, when we state that two hundred "five-pound bunches" were put up daily, and about fifty looms on shirtings, sheetings and osnaburgs²⁴ were constantly running.

This old concern, a perfect bee hive of industry and unanimity, resembled more a well-governed family home, than a great cotton mill. The interest of the owner was the interest of every operative. Each operative felt as much at home as if he was sole proprietor of the establishment. One common interest prompted owner and operative alike; that interest was to live and let live, and secure the greatest amount of happiness to all. The operatives regarded the rightful authority of the owners, while the owner regarded the welfare and general happiness of his family - as he designated his employees,



**A brick cottage near Morehead's Mill.
This small house was probably built in the 1830s or 1840s.**

Photo by R. W. Carter, Jr.



The Barnett Family Cemetery in the Spray Section of Eden.

Photo by R. W. Carter, Jr.

hence one or two of the families who were the first at Leaksville Mills are there today. At the close of the war nearly all the families living at the mills had reared their families, or had been reared themselves in the same old houses of 1840 to 1845,^{2 6} and these were as sacred to them as if they had a bonafide title.

Many incidents of interest might be related of persons and things of Leaksville Mills, but we must desist by wishing Spray a bright future - a future of progress and prosperity resting under the smiling approval of a great and gracious God.

¹ Rev. Daniel E. Field (1831-1916) wrote the following article for a special "Spray Illustrated Edition" of The Reidsville Review dated September 2, 1904. Field, a long time Leaksville merchant and local Methodist preacher, wrote fifteen articles on the history of the Leaksville-Spray area in 1901 which were published in The Leaksville Gazette. These articles were edited and reprinted in The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy, Volume V, Number 1, (June, 1980). The 1904 article was part of B. Frank Mebane's promotion of Spray while he was president of the seven textile mills there.

² Many sources list the Leaksville Cotton Mill as "Leaksville Factory."

³ Governor John Motley Morehead (1796-1866), who was reared in Rockingham County but later moved to Greensboro, formed a partnership with William Barnett in these enterprises during 1831.

⁴ Terrel Hopper (born ca. 1791) married Rhody Lane in Henry County, Virginia in 1814 and later moved to Leaksville where he was a blacksmith and later operated a tavern.

⁵ The Colonnade Hotel in Spray was owned by The Spray Hotel Company in 1904 and was operated by Mrs. W. D. Stocks.

⁶ The old grist mill on Smith River was established in 1813 by James Barnett.

⁷ The new mill was probably built shortly prior to 1837 as Governor Morehead purchased the Barnett interest in the property in 1836.

⁸ This was a common name for apple brandy.

⁹The bluffs on the east side of the river contain some large stone cliffs. Stone from the same area was probably used to construct the stone dam across Smith River in 1903 or 1904 that replaced the old wooden dam.

¹⁰The brick building is still standing as part of the old Leaksville Woolen Mills.

¹¹John Hall Bullard (1808-1870) erected a house on Washington Street in Leaksville which was later the home of his grandson, Dr. John B. Ray. The house is now owned by Mrs. Ray's niece, Jean Dunn Harrington. Recently the house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

¹²The 1850 census lists Jimmy Ray as the constable in the Leaksville Factory area. In 1860 he is listed as a factory worker. His wife was Nancy Lewis.

¹³The Ray girls, who never married, included Mary J. (1827-1904), Tabitha H. (1828-1900) and Irine J. (1837-1921).

¹⁴David Younts (1809-1873) of Davidson County, North Carolina, came to Leaksville Factory circa 1839. He and his wife, Elizabeth Stuckenger, had a large family and were the ancestors of most of the Younts in the Eden area.

¹⁵Peyton Ambrose is listed as a cotton factory employee in the 1860 census as were six of his children.

¹⁶No information located on George Singleton.

¹⁷James Ray, Jr. (1832-1897) was a son of Jimmy Ray and brother of the Ray girls who worked in the cotton factory. He married Annie Bullard, daughter of John H. Bullard. They were the parents of Dr. John B. Ray and Rufus Ray.

¹⁸John Morehead Reynolds was born February 6, 1810 and died July 9, 1860. He was a first cousin of Governor John M. Morehead. He was also a merchant in Leaksville during 1850s.

¹⁹Joseph H. Lane, Sr. (1814-1854) was a brickmason. Daniel E. Field married Lane's daughter. Daniel's father married Lane's widow in 1854.

²⁰In the 1901 article Field lists this man as Barney Cahal (Cahill) instead of Barney Capal.

²¹This is probably Robert Pruitt who was born about 1810 and is listed in the 1860 census as a wagoner.

²²The original stone cotton mill burned in 1893 after being struck by lightning. A new mill was rebuilt on the same site using the old stones as the foundation.

²³According to the 1860 census 80 women and 25 men worked in Morehead's Cotton Mill.

²⁴A government report of 1857 reported that the mill converted 350,000 pounds of cotton into 120,000 yards of osnaburg, 150,000 yards of sheeting or shirting and 240 pounds of yarn.

²⁵A brick cottage of this period is still standing on the hillside overlooking the millsite. The Eden Preservation Society plans to raise funds to restore this building.

The Diary of the Reverend Jacob Doll

by

Lucy M. Rankin

A Personal Word

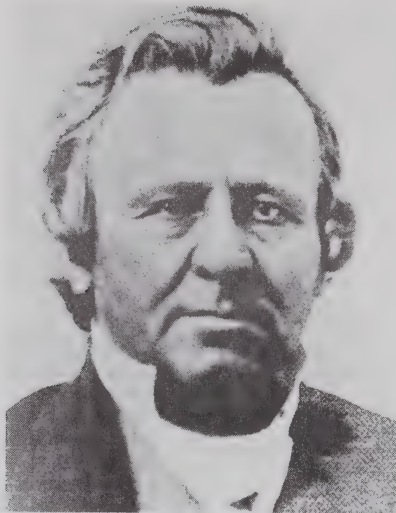
In copying the following excerpt from the diary of the Reverend Jacob Doll, I have tried to reproduce the spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and abbreviation as the Reverend Mr. Doll wrote them; I am sure I have not always succeeded. It might be said also that his usages are not always consistent. Furthermore, I have tried to use his spacing and arrangement where it was feasible to do so.

In some cases I could not decipher words, especially names, and the space is left blank. In other cases I have inserted a question mark to indicate doubt. Mr. Doll's "a" and "o" often look very much alike, and often a series of letters are run together so that it is almost impossible to separate them.

This material is related to Rockingham County for at least the following reasons:

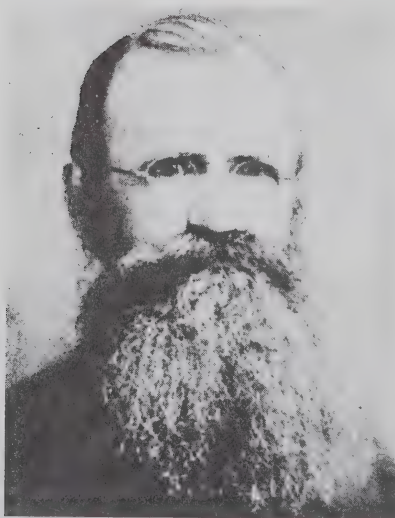
1. Mr. Doll was living in Madison at the time he received the call to the Yanceyville Church.
2. He mentions Rockingham people and places in the diary, and many of the Caswell County people mentioned have close connections to and in Rockingham County.
3. Rockingham County weather and Caswell County weather are so much alike that the extreme winter Mr. Doll described in his diary no doubt prevailed in Rockingham County also.
4. The diary gives information on modes of life in general and of travel in particular that must have been as applicable to Rockingham County as to Caswell.
5. Mr. Doll was one of the leading figures in the organization of the Reidsville Presbyterian Church and served it as its first pastor.

I chose this part of the diary, rather than some other, because there was more of a theme running through it. I would call it "A Rough Winter," with the double meaning of the extreme weather and the difficulty of moving from Madison to Yanceyville. Until recently I had not known of this diary. I truly enjoyed working with it and hope to study it further in the near future.



Rev. Jacob Doll, 1812 - 1878

Photo from History of Bethesda Presbyterian Church



John Watt Montgomery, 1825 - 1904

Minister at Bethesda and an organizer of the Presbyterian churches in Wentworth and Leaksville.

Photo from History of Bethesda Presbyterian Church

Biographical Sketch of The Reverend Jacob H. Doll

Jacob H. Doll was born in Martinsburgh, West Virginia, June 27, 1812. He studied at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and at Union Theological Seminary, Richmond Virginia, attending the latter institution from 1838 to 1841. Before he decided to study for the ministry, he had spent several years as a merchant.

His ministerial career began as a missionary in Winchester, Virginia, Presbytery, and he was ordained by Orange Presbytery in North Carolina on July 8, 1843. At that time he became pastor of Oxford and Louisville churches. In 1849 he moved to Milton in Caswell County as stated supply in the church there. He remained in this work until 1853, and during 1851 and 1852 he was stated supply at Bethesda Church also.¹

It was probably in the fall of 1853 that Mr. Doll went to Madison, North Carolina, and opened a private school that became known as Doll's Academy. It seems that John Dupree Watkins, who was an active layman in Orange Presbytery, built the school and persuaded Mr. Doll to move there and teach.² During the same time, or most of it, he was stated supply at Snow Creek Church near Madison.³ The Ministerial Directory of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., states that Mr. Doll was stated supply at Snow Creek and teacher at Madison 1854-1856; the Centennial History of the First Presbyterian Church, Reidsville, North Carolina, says that he "settled finally in Madison, N. C., in 1853 as a school teacher and stated supply of the nearby Snow Creek Church."⁴ His old school building in Madison still stands.

Mr. Doll was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Yanceyville, 1857-1874, and also of Bethesda Church, between Yanceyville and Reidsville, 1867-1878. From 1856 to 1866 he supplied at Griens, outside Yanceyville.⁵ Soon after the close of the Civil War, he began working in the Reidsville area, becoming the organizing minister and first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Reidsville.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, the railroad from Danville to Greensboro had just been completed. It passed through the small settlement of Reidsville, and people then began to move into the village. The community was growing, but there was no organized church of any denomination in the town. Mr. Doll saw the need there and began to work with Bethesda members who lived in or near Reidsville with the view of founding a new church there. Interest grew, and beginning January 1, 1872, Mr. Doll held services on Sunday afternoons twice a month. These services were held in the Hogan's Creek First Baptist Church, which had offered the use of its building. Previous to this time the services had been held in the homes of interested people.

The Reidsville work prospered so much that in September of 1874 Mr. Doll reported to Orange Presbytery that a group of members and other persons were ready to organize a new church in Reidsville. A church building, which had been started earlier,

was completed in the fall of 1874. Mr. Doll was installed in Reidsville's pastorate and in December 1874 moved to Reidsville. He remained in the Reidsville pastorate until his death in 1878.⁶ He had resigned his work at Yanceyville when the Reidsville Church was organized but continued his connection with Bethesda.⁷

Besides his pastorates and mission work, Mr. Doll served on the board of trustees for Davidson College. He was one of the three men elected to that office by Orange Presbytery when it accepted the invitation of Davidson's founding presbyteries to join in the support and control of the institution. This action was taken in October, 1870, and Mr. Doll and the other two men were named immediately.⁸ He served as stated clerk of Orange Presbytery from 1849 to 1878⁹ and as stated clerk of the Synod of North Carolina from 1871 to 1877.¹⁰ He was attending a meeting of Orange Presbytery in New Bern, North Carolina, when he suffered a heart attack and died immediately on April 27, 1878. He was buried in the Bethesda Cemetery on April 30, 1878,¹¹ with the Reverend Pleasant Hunter Dalton holding the service.

Mr. Doll kept a diary from some time in the 1840s until his death. While the entries are brief, there is an entry for almost every day. This day by day account gives an interesting insight into the life of the man and his work. It also tells us much about many outstanding citizens of Rockingham and Caswell counties and of the life style of the well-to-do citizens of the period. The diary is now in the possession of the Presbyterian Historical Foundation, Montreat, North Carolina.

Diary - 1856

At the Meeting of Orange Presbytery held at Bethesda¹² Church Caswell Co. NCar Nov. 7th 1856 I received a Call from the Presbyterian Church of Yanceyville to become its Pastor and also an invitation to preach twice in Each Month at Griens¹³ as a Stated Supply. This Call and invitation answered in the affirmative.

Nov 8. Presbytery adjourned -- I went to Mr Pinkney Watts¹⁴ & spent the Night.

Nov 9. Sabbath Morning -- I left Mr Watts & went to Speedwell Church where with Mr Tatum,¹⁵ (Prim. Bap.) I preached the funeral service of Miss Virginia M Reid. 103Psl:15-16. In the Evening returned home to Madison N.C.

1856 Nov 10. Monday Morning -- Commenced teaching and Continued until Monday 24th Nov

Nov. 24. Left today for Wentworth rainy day Staid at Mr William M Ellington's.¹⁶

Nov. 25. Very Rainy day. Left for Yanceyville -- Met Mr Jw Hines & his Sister Lucinda near Judge Settles.¹⁷ -- Arrived in Yanceyville about 5 Ocl. Stayed at Dr Roan's.¹⁸ In the Evening Married Mr Weldon E. Williamson¹⁹ to Miss Nannie N. Johnston.

Nov 26 Rather a rainy day -- Started back home & reached Wentworth Staid at W.M.E.

Nov 27 Roads muddy very -- reached Madison after dinner.

Nov 28 Rainy -- Continued to teach to the Close of the Session.

Decr. 3 My session closed this day. Wednesday -- And Miss Jannette C Richardson and Miss Marian J Coley left in the Stage for their respective homes, on the Same day.

Decr. 4 I continued to pack up & settle my affairs --

Decr. 5 Occupied as yesterday

Decr. 6 Had a Sale of Sundry articles that I did not wish to carry with me to Yanceyville.

Decr. 7 Sabbath -- This being the 1st Sab in Decr. I heard Mr Ivy preach in the Baptist Ch. -- In the afternoon heard Rev. Fletcher Reid.²⁰

Decr. 8 Monday -- Continued packing up

Decr. 9 Tuesday -- Started 3 Wagons for Madison viz. Dalton & McGehee. Mrs Martha McGehee's²¹ & Mr Jo Cardwell's²² -- In evening Started Alfred & Archie (or Archer) with the last load. and the night Staid with My family at Dr. Galloways.²³

Decr. 10 Wednesday -- Left Madison about 10 OClock in Mr Searcy's²⁴ Carriage & I M Scale's²⁵ driver & horses. -- In the Evening about two miles from R P Richardsons²⁶ broke one Spring of the Carriage. Reached Mr Richardson's about dusk or after.

Decr. 11 Thursday -- I left for Yanceyville -- My family remained at Mr R's -- Staid at Mr A C Lindsay's²⁷

Decr. 12 & 13 Endeavored to clean up and arrange things about the parsonage.

Decr 14 Second Sab in Decr. -- Rained -- did not go to Church -- in Evening ate Supper at Col Jone's²⁸

Decr. 15 Started back (Monday) to Richardsons for my family.

Decr. 16 Tuesday Left Mr R's with my family in his Carriage. -- Put up at Col E P Jones in Yanceyville

Decr. 17 Wednesday -- My family came to Parsonage. At night Mr Lindsay called To see Rev. J. W. Montgomery²⁹ & visit. (Mr. Montgomery was married Wednesday May 17

" 18, 19 & 20 Fixed up things at Parsonage

Decr. 21 -- The third Sab in Mo -- I preached in Presby"
Ch My first sermon from Prov: 2 c: 3, 4, 5 vs. -- Small Congregation. Cold day -- At night preached from 1 cor 7c: 3lv. to a Still smaller Congregation -- In the Morning I had liberty to Some Extent -- In evening Every thing cold \$ no liberty in Speaking -- Returned home very sad.

Decr. 22 - Monday -- very cold day -- Started for Madison reached Wentworth at night -- Staid at Mr Wm M Ellington's -- He pd. Mill Lizzie's³⁰ Board and Tuition. He gave me 2h\$ which he had collected from the people of Wentworth for My preaching there.

Decr. 23 Tuesday -- The Cold Tuesday. Oh it was an awfully Cold & windy day -- I suffered dreadfully -- -- think it was the coldest day that I was Ever out. -- Left Wentworth about 11 o clock. I reached Mr Carters in Madison about 5 oCl. -- At night Marries Miss Ellen Black to Mr Jno Hoskins.³¹ (Possibly Haskins)

Decr. 24 Wednesday -- Settled Sundry accts See Min Book. Gave note to Mr D Watkins³² & to Properties of the Academy.

Decr. 25 Thursday -- Christmas -- Settled Sundry accts. -- In evening left & reached Mr Searcy's -- Then I met with Mrs Martha Scales³³ & Miss Hart³⁴

Decr. 26 Friday -- Settled with Mr Searcy -- Left in the Morning reached Mr Moore's about 11 OClock found Mr & Mrs Anthony W- there. Reached Mr Richardson's late in Evening.

Decr. 27 Saturday -- Left Mr Richardsons -- Reached home in after-noon -- Found Miss at my house -- introduced to her -- She used big talk -- first impression not favorable. Recd. Letters from Saml. J Price, Coopers, Mrs. Mary Mandrells Scales -- Mrs D. recd one from Lizzie Ellington.

Decr. 28 Sabbath (4th Sab) Went to hear Mr Toby³⁵ the Baptist Minister -- He preached about the Syrophenician woman. -- Afternoon heard Mr Simpson Methodist Minister -- It was a first Sermon -- Mrs. Bowes (?).

Decr. 29 & 30 -- Fixed up Study, house, &C --.

Decr. 31 -- Wednesday -- last day of year it Snowed.

"Through every age Eternal God
 Thou art our rest our safe abode
 High was thy throne Eer heaven was made
 Or Earth, thy humble footstool land."

JANUARY

Jany 1 Cold & snowy morning fixed Study -- Wrote to M. & Enclosed 5 -- Mrs. Gwynn came in the Evening & spent the night -- Wrote to SJP. care of Dabury & one also care of Masn.

Jany 2 Friday cold but clear -- Mrs Gwynn left for Mr Jno. Johnstons -- wrote to Mr Currie & to Mr Wm B Carter³⁶ -- Enclosed our acct against Nath. Scales for 24\$

Jany 3 Saturday -- Very cold -- wrote & copied letters -- The Session was to meet to day but failed. No one present except Messrs Mebane & Lindsay

Jany 4th Sabbath. Cold day -- Preached in Morning in Yanceyville from Rom: 1c.16v. -- No preaching at night -- cold. Mrs. ThoD. Williamson³⁷ died this mornng at her fathers near Danville.

Jany 5 Monday. Very cold transcribed minutes of Presby at Bethesda.

Jany 6 Very Cold -- Continued to transcribe Min. Mr ThoD. Williamson³⁸ died this Mornng At Mr Wilsons near D.

Jany 7 Very Cold -- Went to Milton called at Mrs Rob & Staid at Mr Hines.³⁹ -- Bought Hat from H & W Suit & one cloth vest from Mr Hines for 40\$ -- Preached in Milton Ch at night from Rom 1. 16v.

Jany 8 Thursday -- very cold. Called to see Mrs Lewis Mr Montg. MrJones, Mr Hill & dinner at Dr. Stamps.⁴⁰ -- Returned home in the Evening & found Saml. J. Price Jnr. at my house.

Jany 9 Frid. very cold. Session met -- Col E. P. Jones appeared & having made proper acknowledgements & giving Evidence of repentance -- The Sess. took no further action. Than to make a record & order the Pastor to State publicly what passed in the Sess.

Jany 10 Saturday -- The weather is more moderate today but somewhat damp --. Mr. Walton called for me & I accompanied him home on my way to Grier's --

Madison Presbyterian Church

*Photo from Special Collections,
Rockingham Community College*



Old Bethesda Church

Photo from History of Bethesda Presbyterian Church

Jany 11 Sabbath -- Went to Griers old church It was awfully cold & no fire there. -- I read a chap in the gospel by Matt. had our prayer & dismissed Making next appointment at the new Church. Mrs McAlpin died.⁴¹

Jany 12 Monday -- A little more moderate today but Still quite cold. -- Mrs Mary McAlpin a member of Presbyn. Ch in Yanceyville & wife of Mr Alesdr.⁴² McAlpin died last night Her disease was cancer. -- She met death without alarm. -- She was buried in Presby Ch Yard in Evening & I preached the funl. sermon from 116 Psl: 15v.

Jany 13 Tuesday -- Cold again. Saml. J. Price Jnr. left for Danville.

Jany 14. Wednesday -- Cold day Staid at Home & wrote

Jany 15. Thursday -- Very Cold day. Revd. Saml. Price came today & brought with him Cooper, Jane & Baxter. -- Mr Hunter Butler called & dined today and I gave him a letter to Revd. Willis Miller Pittsboro Dr. Roan & Mr Lindsay called a night.

Jany 16 - Very Cold day. Staid at home.

Jany 17. Still Cold. Saturday -- At night it began to Snow accompanied with wind. Miss G. called -- Mr R Sent for me.

Jany 18. Third Sab. in Jany -- Still continues to Snow & is a dreadfully Stormy day -- Snowed all day. No preaching -- Kept Close to the house.

Jany 19 Mond: Very cold & a tremendous snow on the ground in Some places high drifts. A fair average I think would be about 16 inches deep. That was the depth of the Snow in my Yard in Madison Jany 1856 -- The thermometer was at 8° above zero this Morning -- Staid in doors & tried to keep warm.

Jany 20 Tuesday -- Very Cold -- went to P. Office -- Kept close to house & tried to Keep warm.

Jany 21 Wednesday -- Cold day -- much sleighing Today Went to Bro B. to NVP. to M.V.T. to Mrs. Mary Scales. --

Jan 22. Thursday very Cold. People Still Sleighing -- Stage came but no mail -- Called at Col Jones SJP dined there. Col E P Jones loaned me Iron Press to Copy letters.

Jany 23 Friday Very Cold. Thermometer 1° below zero.

Jany 24 Saturday very cold. Themometer higher than yesterday -- Began to moderate towards evening -- Today met Mr Toby & he insisted SJP to preach for him to-morrow.

Jany 25 Sabbath (4th Sab) Weather moderated -- Sun Shining. Mr Price preached for Mr Toby in Yanceyville -- I went to Griers -- ~~Snow~~ quite deep & so drifted in Some places only a path. No one at church -- on my return I dined at Mr Clayton's came home in evening

Jany 26 Mond. Cold day -- Remained at home --

Jany 27 Tuesday -- Rain

Jany 28 Wednesd -- Rain -- Saml.JP. Senr. left in a hack
with Mr Rainey. Miss left in the Stage

Jany 25 Thursday -- Rainy -- made drawers in desk

Jany 30 Friday -- Do Do Do Do

Jany 31 Saturday Clear & more moderate but roads & Streets
very Sloppy -- Read. "Adam & Christ" by Winer -- & -- Commenced
"God Sovereign & Man Free" by Rice -- To day I have been deeply
impressed by the Comforting Doctrine of Grace.

¹Ministerial Directory of the Presbyterian Church in the
United States 1861-1941, comp. by E. C. Scott, D. D., by order
of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United
States (1942). Hereafter cited as Directory.

²Charles Rodenbough, from information in his files, May 16,
1981.

³Directory.

⁴Marion Strange Huske, The Centennial History of the First
Presbyterian Church Reidsville, North Carolina (1975), p. 5.
Hereafter cited as Centennial History.

⁵Robert Hamlin Stone, A History of Orange Presbytery,
(Charlotte, North Carolina: Heritage Printers, Inc., 1970),
pp. 348, 349, 352. Hereafter cited as Stone, A History.

⁶Centennial History, pp. 6-7.

⁷Stone, A History, p. 349.

⁸Stone, A History, p. 76.

⁹Stone, A History, p. 401.

¹⁰ Directory.

¹¹ Centennial History, p. 7.

¹² Although Bethesda Church was organized about 1765 as Hart's Chapel, the oldest church records date from 1819. The records indicate that many prominent people of eastern Rockingham County were members of the church. Some of the family names associated with Bethesda are Watts, Scales, Bethel, Stubblefield, Montgomery, McCain, Slade and Richardson.

¹³ Griens in the oldest church in Caswell County; it is located near Hightower. It was organized in 1753 as Upper Hico (Hyco); about 1809 the name was changed to Griens.

¹⁴ "Pink" Watt owned a grist mill and a large plantation on Lick Fork Creek at Lawsonville in Rockingham County. He built a large plantation house which was torn down in 1982.

¹⁵ "Mr. Tatum" was Elder Henry Tatum (1781-1858) who was pastor of Crossroads Primitive Baptist now known as Hillsdale. The church was organized in 1784 and was one of the few Primitive Baptist churches in Guilford County.

¹⁶ William M. Ellington (1806-1877) was a merchant and hotel owner in Wentworth. He was also Clerk of the Rockingham County Court.

¹⁷ Judge Settle refers to Thomas Settle, Sr. (1787-1857). He was a member of the House of Commons and a long-time Superior Court judge. He owned a large plantation a short distance east of Reidsville.

¹⁸ Dr. Nathaniel M. Roan (4 October, 1803 - 18 January, 1875) married Mary Badgett Henderson (11 February, 1817 - 17 January, 1896). Their marriage bond is dated 18 November, 1835. Both are buried at Yanceyville Presbyterian Church.

¹⁹ Weldon Edwards Williamson was a son of George and Rebecca Slade Williamson.

²⁰ Reverend Fletcher Reid (1825-1873) married Ann E. Wright (1823-1869) in 1846. She was the daughter of James Wright, owner of Wright Tavern in Wentworth. They has two prominent sons, James W. and Frank L. Reid. Fletcher Reid opened an academy in 1845. In 1849 he became a Methodist minister. After his first wife's death, Reid married her sister, Sally. They had one son, Numa F. Reid.

²¹ Martha Venable McGehee (2 November, 1800 - 7 January, 1879) is buried in the Wall-McGehee family cemetery. She was the wife of Micajah McGehee who died 25 November, 1845, age 45 years, 4 months and 22 days.

²² Probably Joseph Henry Cardwell (3 January, 1815 - 28 June, 1905) who married Caroline Scales (1825 - 1895). Both are buried at the Madison Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Cardwell was the son of Joel Cardwell (1779 - 1847) and his wife, Mariah Henrietta Scales (1779 - 1860).

²³Dr. Galloway was Robert Galloway, III, son of Robert, Jr. and Susan Satherwaite Carter of Caswell County.

²⁴"Mr. Searcy" was probably Alexander Searcy (ca. 1810 - 1868). He married twice; first, Susan Dalton and, second, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Cook of Connecticut. Searcy was an enterprising business man who had a grist mill on Upper Hogan's creek. He sold cloth and rifles to the Confederate Army.

²⁵This could be James Martin Scales, son of Alfred Moore and Martha Ann Martin Scales. Born 5 July, 1830, he resided in Rockingham County until 1859 when he and his wife, Ruth Searcy Slater, and their children moved to Navarro, Texas. Also living in Rockingham County at that time was James Madison Scales (ca. 1800 - 1861). James Madison Scales was married to Elizabeth P. Lesurer (1808 - 1862). He was the son of Nathaniel and Ann Allen Scales and an uncle of James Martin Scales.

²⁶R. P. Richardson (1820 - 1905) was a prominent merchant, plantation owner and tobacco manufacturer of Reidsville. He was a member of Bethesda Church until the Reidsville Presbyterian Church was organized.

²⁷A. C. Lindsey was principal of Yanceyville Male Academy for many years. He married, in June, 1843, Elizabeth L. Graves, daughter of Jeremiah. After her death, 17 December, 1851, he married a woman from Massachusetts, moved to McLeansville, Guilford County, and died there about 1865.

²⁸Colonel Jones was Ezekiel P. Jones, brother of Yancey and James. Zeke and Yancey were pioneer tobacco manufacturers and merchants in Yanceyville for many years. No marriage bond is found for Ezekiel. The three brothers were natives of Rockingham County and are believed to be the children of one Ezekiel Jones who lived on Hogan's Creek.

²⁹Reverend John Watt Montgomery was born in Caswell County on October 24, 1825, to David and Jane Bethel Watt Montgomery. He was educated for the ministry at Union Seminary, Richmond, Virginia and at Princeton Seminary where he graduated in 1853. On August 26, 1855, he was ordained at Bethesda Church and installed as pastor. He served there ten and one-half years during which time he also worked for Orange Presbytery to do missionary work in surrounding areas. He died at Gidding, Texas January 23, 1904.

³⁰Lizzie, the daughter of William M. Ellington, was attending Doll's academy in Madison.

³¹Ellen Black was the daughter of Pleasant Black and his third wife, Matilda Dalton; she was born 10 July, 1836 and died 31 August, 1875. She married first, 23 December, 1856, John B. Hoskins. He died two years later 10 August, 1858. On 24 March, 1861, the widow married Richard H. Webster.

³²John Dupuy Watkins, a native of Cascade, Virginia, was a farmer and a merchant and a deacon in the Madison Presbyterian Church. He is said to have built the building which housed the Doll Female Academy.

³³Martha Ann Scales, daughter of Colonel James Martin and his second wife, Martha Loftis Jones, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina in December, 1811. She married, 29 September, 1829, Alfred Moore Scales of Rockingham County. They resided in this county until 1850 when they moved to Varro County, Texas. She died 21 November, 1895.

³⁴Olenphia Hart, a native of Connecticut, was a teacher; she boarded with the Alexander M. Searcy family. The 1850 census shows her living in Caswell County with the John H. Pickard family. By 1860 she was in Rockingham County. She died circa 1872.

³⁵Reverend T. W. Tobey served as a missionary to China as a young man but had to resign from it because of his wife's poor health. Beginning in 1853 Reverend Tobey was pastor of Yanceyville and Trinity Churches. His wife was Isabella Hall who was born 22 December, 1824 in Lancaster, Virginia; she died in Yanceyville 10 October, 1857.

³⁶William Brown Carter (15 July, 1814 - 4 March, 1888) was the son of Jesse Carter of Caswell County, North Carolina. His marriage bond to Elizabeth Gallaway, daughter of Robert and Mary S. Gallaway, is dated 11 December, 1838. The wife was deceased by the time of the 1860 census. William and Elizabeth Carter had eight children.

³⁷Mrs. Thomas Williamson apparently was the daughter of a Mr. Wilson who lived near Danville, Virginia but in Caswell County.

³⁸Thomas Williamson, a son of George Williamson, Sr. and Rebecca Slade, his wife, was born October 16, 1830. A search of the will and settlements of his father's estate consistently name him as Thomas L. Thomas and Lou Wilson, his young wife of less than a year, were both ill at her father's home and died there.

³⁹Probably Benjamin Hines who was a tailor.

⁴⁰The will of Thomas Stamps, 1855, names, among others, Dr. William L. Stamps. No relationship is indicated.

⁴¹Mary M. Badgett, born 10 December, 1810, was the first wife of Alexander McAlpin; their marriage bond was dated 19 January, 1841

⁴²Alexander McAlpin (1796 - 1867) was a tailor and postmaster of Yanceyville. In 1838 he was an organizing elder of the Yanceyville Presbyterian Church. He served as Public Register of Caswell County from 1840 until his death.

Four members of the Rockingham County Historical Society have helped to identify many of the people mentioned in this excerpt from the Reverend Doll's diary. Ann Neal, Linda Vernon, Katherine Kerr Kendall and Robert W. Carter are competent genealogists and we believe the identifying information is accurate.

Space limitations make it impossible to document each source used in each identification, so as a general listing must suffice.

Sources used include:

Rockingham and Caswell Counties Wills, Deeds, Marriage Bonds and other records

Early History of Yanceyville Presbyterian Church by Katherine Kerr Kendall

"Miscellaneous Records of Caswell County, N.C." by Burch Blaylock

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The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy

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The Rockingham County Historical Society, Inc.

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The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy

The journal is published semiannually in June and December by the Rockingham County Historical Society, Box 84, Wentworth, N.C. 27375. Members of the society, for which the annual dues are \$8.00 for an individual and \$12.00 for a family membership, receive the journal. Single issues may be purchased for \$3.50 per number plus 50 cents mailing charge.

Editorial Policy

The publication committee is interested in receiving articles on the history and genealogical source materials of Rockingham County and the adjacent area. The historical articles must be well written and thoroughly documented. Genealogical articles should consist of previously unpublished primary source materials pertaining to Rockingham County, such as abstracts of local records and edited diaries, letters, or church records. Papers on family history should not be submitted. All copy, including footnotes, should be typed double-space. Articles and correspondence should be sent to the editor: Dr. Lindley S. Butler, Rockingham Community College, Wentworth, N.C. 27375.

Cover Illustration

Parade in Reidsville probably in May 1902 when Governor Charles B. Aycock came to speak on public education. The band is turning at the corner of Scales and Gilmer. The Fetzer and Mims Drug Store site was later occupied by the First National Bank. Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Jimmy Thompson.

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The author of these sketches is pictured here with the Reidsville Post Office carrier force in 1912. H.P. (Pomp) Brown, R.L. Perkins (Route 2), J.R. Glogan, J.C. Lasley (Route 4), C.R. Joyce, and J.W. Jacobs, city carrier. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Hugh White.

Uncle Joe's Reminiscences of Huntsville Township and Reidsville

by

J.C. Lasley

edited by

Robert W. Carter, Jr.

Joe Cephus Lasley was born December 23, 1861 in southwestern Rockingham County between Rocky Springs and Stokesdale. His parents, Joseph W. and Eliza Pegram Laslev, were married in Guilford County in 1848. His father purchased a 228 acre farm on Belews Creek in Rockingham County in 1850. After completing his education at Oak Ridge Institute Lasey taught school and farmed for several years in Huntsville Township. He married Annie E. Southern on December 23, 1884. In 1890 he purchased the old Thomas Roach farm (now University Estates) three miles northwest of Reidsville where he lived the remainder of his life. He continued to farm and served as mail carrier on Route 4, Reidsville from 1906 until he retired on January 1, 1931. He died April 3, 1933 and was buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery one mile south of his home.

During 1931 and 1932 Lasley wrote fifteen newspaper columns for the *Reidsville Review* concerning his early life in Huntsville Township and the early history of Reidsville. Lasley signed all the articles "Uncle Joe". The newspaper articles are rambling reminiscences which were poorly arranged. The editor has taken the liberty of reorganizing the material into a more readable form. "Uncle Joe" evidently talked with many of the older residents of the Reidsville area and recorded much information which the editor thinks is worthy of preservation. The material has been rearranged into chapters which have been given titles. The articles appeared in the following *Reviews*:

September 11,18,30, October 20,30, November 2, 13, December 7, 14, 1931: January 18, May 9, 20, 27, June 6, 1932.

Country Life and Social Notes

I do not remember anything about the Civil War, but I do remember seeing ragged, dirty and hungry soldiers coming to our home begging for something to eat, and seeing my mother giving them bread and meat. But my father who I do not remember seeing, did not come back, for he was sleeping in a lonely Confederate soldiers grave near Orange Court House, Virginia. Thus my mother and nine children were left without the love and protection of a kind and loving husband and father who gave his life for the "lost cause."

To make matters worse my mother lost her hand and a part of her arm by it passing between the rollers of a wooden cane mill . . . after she was released from the mill which was quite a while she walked to the house and waited many hours before the doctor came and amputated her arm without the use of anesthetic. Notwithstanding that every thing seemed to be against us the good Lord was with us for we always had meat and bread and clothing. Fish and game were in abundance and all we had to do was to go after it and we brought it back.

The homes were built of logs as near springs of water as could be for they did not think that well water was healthy . . . they wanted to see where water came from before they drank it. What few wells were in use were left open at the top so rats, frogs and cats would and did fall into the wells and you can imagine the condition of the water.

They had large fireplaces and plenty of wood so we did not get cold in the house. Most people had plenty of woolen blankets, feather beds and quilts which kept them warm in beds. All the farmers had choppings¹ in the winter and the "women folk" had quiltings and after supper they had a play, sometimes a dance—and the highest society of today could not enjoy themselves any more than they did. The church believed then that it was almost an unpardonable sin to dance, consequently a very few indulged in dancing.

The crops that were raised in those days were the same as are raised today, except cotton² and flax. Many readers of *The Review* may have never seen flax growing. It depends on the fertility of the soil how tall it grows, but when it gets its growth, pods form on the top of the stalks that contains the seeds which is very sleek. When one got some trash in his eye he would put a flax seed in his eye to work the foreign matter out.³ When the flax ripened it was pulled up by its roots, the seed removed and the flax spread on the ground and when the stalk rotted it was taken up and broke to pieces with a flax break which separated fiber from stalk, when the fiber was hackeled, spun and woven into linen cloth which was made into table cloths, towels and various kinds of clothing. I remember seeing my mother spin the fiber into thread with a little flax wheel and then weave it into linen cloth. The short fiber was used also which made a very coarse cloth.

The cotton when the balls opened was removed, the seed taken out, carded, spun into thread and woven into cloth. In fact the people raised what they ate and made what they wore except shoes which were made at home and from home tanned leather.

A child wore long dresses⁴ until it was old enough to crawl and then the girls wore short skirts till they were 12 or 13 years old and then long skirts until the style changed to short skirts a few years ago. It was a crime to see above a woman's shoe tops in those days; they did not wear slippers in those days. The boys and men dressed in the styles somewhat like they do

today, but very common clothing.

... (The women) knotted their hair on the top of their heads⁵ and wore what they called bustles which was made in a crescent shape and fastened around their waists just above their hips. They some time lost their bustles when dancing. Then there was the trail skirt which for collection of dirt dust the Reidsville street sweeper has not much more capacity. I remember seeing young men walking by the sides of their sweethearts holding to the trails of the skirts to keep them from dragging. When they went into church with the trails dragging, what a dust they did raise. They did not only wear long outer dress skirts but they wore as many as three or four under skirts fastened around their waists which was enough to kill any woman of today. I must not forget the (miserable) fashion of wasp waists shape by lacing—(or) the use of the corset which was very unnatural and also unhealthy.

The people of those days did not have much machinery or labor saving devices or many buggies and carriages. The majority of people walked six and seven miles to church, store and post office—went to the post office once each week. Rural delivery (was) not thought of then.⁶

The farmers did not know anything but long hours and hard licks. Farm implements were quite ancient and tiresome to use. I can remember when there were no machine to thresh grain and separate it from the straw and chaff, but flailed it out with sticks. The first threshing machine was called a “ground hog”, but did not separate the grain from the chaff. About 1870 the “cleaner” came into use. It separated the grain from the straw and chaff.

... The furniture was “home made” and did not consist of many pieces. There were no cook stoves or ranges in those days, but the cooking outfit consisted of a pot, skillet, frying pan, (dutch) oven and kettle. There was an adjustable pot rack, fastened up the chimney and the dinner pot was hung on that over the fire, and the skillet and oven were placed on the hearth and coals of fire were placed under and on top. When I think of the snap beans seasoned with home raised bacon, cold buttermilk, oven peach and potato pies, corn pones and butter, I can see and taste it in my imagination as though it all happened yesterday.

In those good old days the people raised what they needed at home and a little tobacco. I can remember when the farmers cured their tobacco with wood and a little later burned coal kilns and cured their tobacco with coal.⁷ But flues soon took the place of all other modes of curing and are used altogether today.⁸ ... There were no tobacco warehouses, so the farmers sold to the buyers at the barns. Farmers priced their own tobacco and usually received the prices they asked—from \$5 to \$30 per hundred. The prices depended on the demand and the supply as to the price they asked. The farmers had no organization so each farmer fixed his own price.

Sometimes one neighbor received more than another . . . and then wondered why he did not ask more. I don't remember when the warehouse system for selling tobacco was established, but think it has been since the Civil War.⁹

Often games and amusements were engaged in by many which consisted of town ball, bull pen, cat paddle, marbles and many others. Social amusements consisted of dancing, stealing partners, fishing, pussy cat wants the corner and card playing. The music of the old time fiddle and banjo has never been surpassed.

The time that I have in mind was before cigarettes were heard of.¹⁰ The men chewed tobacco and smoked the pipe. Many of the old women smoked the pipe also and many girls and young women used or dipped snuff.

Most of the men and boys drank liquor – many got drunk and fought each other – usually fought with their fists – some times they would use knives, sticks and rocks. I was born and grew up near where four counties cornered.¹¹ Blockade stills¹² were located on almost every branch and in every hollow and these were the days of good liquor and open saloons. The effect on those who drank it was the same as today—caused men to be bad when if they had not drank they would have been good citizens. This section was called Egypt¹³ which had two rival kings —George Good and “Keeve” McKinsey. McKinsey killed Goode and was convicted of first degree murder and was sentenced to be hanged, but made good his escape and has never been caught. This happened about 1875 or '76. After this happened, school houses and churches were built and in a great measure the still houses were abandoned and the people turned their attention to things worth while, and today that once God forsaken country has become one of the most prosperous farming sections in the county.

Public Schools

The public school buildings were built of logs and very rudely constructed. I remember the first day that I went to school. The name of the school was Wessen's, built of logs, a big fireplace; two doors; one long window; benches made of slabs without backs, and too high for little folks. My first seat was on the end of one of these benches. Nothing to hold to, so when the boy sitting by me moved down to make room for another boy he pushed me off and I fell down on the floor. I can see myself getting up now and all the boys and girls laughing except one. My teacher's name was

James Oakes, a one legged ex-Confederate soldier.¹⁴

Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and grammar were taught in the school . . . Some of the students . . . were expert spellers and mathematicians . . . They were equal to if not superior to some college graduates of today . . .

I attended public school a short while each year for some time, after which I entered Oak Ridge Institute¹⁵ in the fall of 1881, the "dry year" . . . I attended school there four years after which I entered the very responsible calling of teaching.

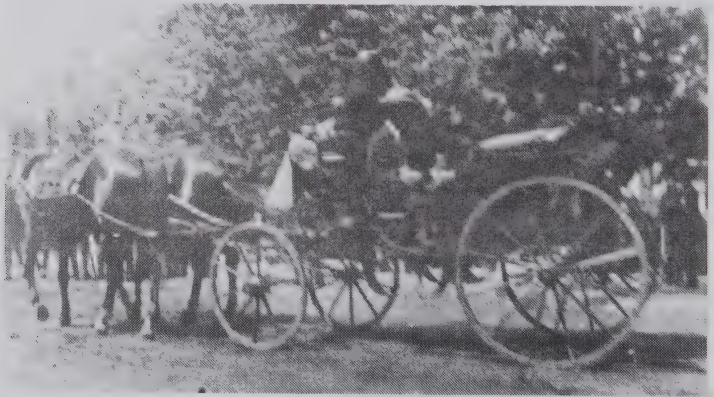
Profs. Allen, Martin and Oscar Holt had charge of the Oak Ridge school when I attended. Oscar is the only one of the brothers now living. I shall never forget them for their kindness to me . . . Charlie McMichael,¹⁶(was) my desk mate. "Charlie" as he was familiarly known, was a little rough but he had a heart as big and tender as those nice watermelons that some of the boys caught when they went o'possum hunting. And I will never forget "Ossie" Fitzgerald, my room mate, who received boxes of good eats from his home and divided with me, and oh how good it tasted to a hungry student, and George Anderson of Yanceyville, a good friend of mine.



Rockingham County Teacher's Institute in Wentworth at the courthouse about 1900. Conducted by Prof. Curtis. Man with beard at right is E.P. Ellington, Superintendent of the County Public Schools. Photograph courtesy of Billie Carter.



The 24 member North Carolina 3rd Regiment State Guard Band of Reidsville in a military parade during Gov. Charles B. Aycock's visit to Reidsville on May 23, 1902. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Hugh White.



Governor Charles B. Aycock riding in Sam C. Penn's carriage during a military parade on May 23, 1902 in Reidsville. Aycock spoke to an estimated 3,000 people in Leader's Warehouse on the subject of universal education. He spent the night at the home of Penn who was a brother of F.R. Penn. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Jimmy Thompson.

Those who have died whom I recall are Reynolds, Waycaster, Rev. O.L. Martin, Setliff, a preacher and a born orator, T.E. Whitaker, my good friend and classmate who became the leading teacher and perhaps principal of the institution and hundreds of others . . .

(The) first school that I tried to teach was Ridgefield, located about four miles southeast of Oak Ridge. Those families who patronized that school were Barkers, Nelsons, Stanleys, Staffords, Higgins and others. . . They were a fine bunch of boys and girls. . . My friend, T. Earl Whitaker, followed me the next year as teacher.

The next school I taught was at Vaughn's School house located between Madison and Stokesdale. I taught in this school several winters . . .

The next and last school that I taught was Harrison's school, near Harrison's Cross road.¹⁷ I taught this school two winters which completed my experience as school teacher. This was in the 1880s and 1890s before we had any school buildings except one room log buildings where one teacher was required to teach 60 to 70 pupils and all the grades (were) required to be taught in the public schools, so the teachers made about as much progress as the "cat eating the wedge." For all this glorious work, most of the teachers received the enormous sum of \$25 per month. The teachers were required to attend county institutes¹⁸ but it was more pleasure than a burden, because we had social gatherings of some kind every evening. Some of those who conducted the institute as I recall were Profs. McNeal,¹⁹ N.S. Smith,²⁰ Powell,²¹ the life of the school and others. But those dull days of public schools have gone forever. Governor Aycock²² had the whole public school system made over, so better school buildings were provided and more competent teachers were employed and about the time everything was working nicely another crowd came and consolidated the schools and sold the Aycock school buildings at a great sacrifice and issued long time bonds for the expense of our magnificent school buildings which will cost in interest many times the amount of the principle. Everything considered, I doubt that the present system is superior to the Aycock system²³ . . .

Religion

I will only speak of the church and ministry as I saw them in "ye olden times" in and near the community in which I grew up. In the 60's, 70's and 80's there were but few churches,²⁴ but the two kinds of Methodists²⁵ and Baptists²⁶ had appointments near each other. Our home was the "home of the preachers" of all denominations, who wished to enter. We children, were

always glad when the preacher came for we had something "good to eat," but we thought it required a very long time for them to get through eating as we had to wait for them to get through eating.

For some time they preached in log school houses at homes and under bush arbors, but small churches were built later. Some of the churches that I attended were Palestine,²⁷ Sardis,²⁸ Eden,²⁹ Mt. Zion,³⁰ Tabor,³¹ Goshen Bethel,³² and Flat Rock.³³ Some of the preachers were Revs. Cicero Harris C.A. Pickens, McCullock, John Lewis, A.D. Betts, C.W. King, R.P. Troy, Alson Gray, A.G. Kirkman, Robert M. Stafford, father of Sheriff Stafford of Greensboro, T.J. Ogburn, Uncle "Blind Billie" Berry, who said that his wife was the prettiest woman he ever saw, Elders McNealy, Bodenhammer, Robert Shreves and Isaac Jones, all of whom have passed to their reward, except McCullock, I think. Protracted meeting season was a time of feasting and shouting, and if there was as much religion in their hearts as there was "good eats" in their stomachs after the feast no wonder their praises to God. If the young people of today should be at church and see some good woman rise up and commence shouting as I saw in my young day, they would call the police or fire department or something.

The preachers of long ago were not educated and knew . . . little . . . about the sciences, Latin, Greek and psychology . . . but they knew the Bible and they preached it with great power and in the spirit of the Holy Ghost, and no wonder the people said Amen and shouted praises to God. Many of the people possessed something that caused them to live a happy and contented life and die happy and what more could one desire. They did not worship riches, for they did not possess any. The people of today would not appreciate the preaching of the old time preacher, neither would the old timer appreciate the preaching of the old time preacher, neither would the old timer appreciate the sermons of the preachers of today.

The Methodists had what was called the "mourners bench" and they believed in "being born again", a change of heart, and life, a "child of God," and experimental religion.

I remember the annual second Sunday in August was camp meeting at Flat Rock.³⁴ They built huts all in rows. My mother owned one and tented every year. We all had a glorious time. Some of those who tented were the Ogburns, Barhams, Williams, Herbins, Pegram and many others. The preaching was under an arbor and the preaching, singing, shouting they did have! I will never forget a sermon the Rev. Mr. Ball preached from the subject, "The new birth and the white robe," and I will never forget old Flat Rock camp meetings for it was the place of my spiritual birth also, thousands of others, the most of whom have gone from the old camp ground to eternal mansions above.

The preachers of those days traveled over a large territory and preached

almost every day. Some walked, others road horse back. The Methodist preachers received a salary ranging from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per anum . . .

Courtship

The young people in those days were very bashful. If it was "love on first sight" they saw each other many, many times before they "made the match." They did most of their courting at the girl's home. The old folks had a "bed time" and if the young man did not go home at that time he would wish he had afterwards. Sweethearts were invariably watched by the kids as well as their parents. Some few rode horse back to church. The girls used side saddles—placed their right leg over the horn of the saddle and the left foot in the stirrup. It was great pleasure for a young man to help a lady on the horse and place her foot in the stirrup and tuck her dress down over her feet and when she got to church the young men would run a race to help her off the horse, tie it and accompany her to the church but sometimes another young man would escort her to the church while the other man tied her horse. Rival lovers would sometimes fight over their sweethearts and the girls would occasionally pull each others hair. That was long before the days of bobbed (short) hair.

Sometimes a jealous lover would play pranks on his rival. He would take the taps from the wheels of his rival's buggy so when he drove off the wheels would run off and the buggy would fall into the ground. Sometimes they would be real mean and take the wheels off and hide them.

An old time wedding was a grand event. It required weeks to prepare for a wedding. Cakes were baked, hams were boiled, chickens baked, the house decorated and invitations sent out. It required quite a while to make the wedding dress and "gowns." When the day and hour came the marriage vows were taken and the bride and groom with the guests were seated around a long table and enjoyed a delicious and bountiful supper as they called it then. The bride and groom spent the night at her (parents') home and the next day they attended a reception or "infair" at the groom's home. The bridal tour in those days did not extend much further for the bride than the kitchen and the wash tub and for the groom than the wood pile and the farm.

Married life was usually a happy and contented life; they did not have much wealth and did not expect much. Divorces were almost unknown. In those days marriage was "unto death do we part."

Reidsville

Our children ought to know the history of their town as well as their county and state. They ought to know its boundaries, its streets, its manufacturing district, residential section, public buildings and the sites of places of historic interest like the old muster field, the first store and the post office and the little cemetery just off Main Street³⁵ where the “forefathers of the hamlet sleep.” Here are buried Reuben Reid,³⁶ father of Governor Reid; William Lindsey,³⁷ pioneer merchant, manufacturer and businessman; Joseph Holderby,³⁸ merchant and justice of the peace, and others.

Uncle Tim Smith used to talk about Reidsville as he knew it when a boy, how a barbecue was given the volunteer soldiers who went from this section to fight against Mexico, etc. The feast was given in a field now covered in part by the Hendrix and Stiers buildings³⁹ on Scales Street, and was some barbecue. But Uncle Tim is gone, and his reminiscences for the most part are buried with him.

At the close of the Civil War 66 years ago a little village, now Reidsville, which was composed of 6 buildings I think was or had been called Lindsey's Cross Roads,⁴⁰ was surrounded by woods and farms. Flem Terry,⁴¹ the oldest living resident of Reidsville named and gave locations of most of the buildings which I will give memory. One double log building and one store building owned by William Lindsey, . . . the William Lindsey residence . . . on Main Street,⁴² a lumber house, blacksmith shop, factory and store on the block opposite Pinnix' Warehouse,⁴³ one cottage where the post office⁴⁴ is now located. The cottage was moved and is now located north of *The Review* office and is occupied by a colored family. The house is not valued by its looks but is respected for its old age. This cottage was built and occupied by John Williams.⁴⁵ One wheelwright building located near where the fire department is located,⁴⁶ one cottage located near where Cain's Store is located. This property or block located between Gilmer and Morehead Streets, South Scales and the railroad, was owned by Henry Holt⁴⁷ which he sold for \$1,000 and “went west to get rich.” He could have become rich if he should have remained here a few years longer and waited to sell his property.

One store building located between the old city hall and the railroad, owned and occupied by Lindsey & Reid (Wm. and Hugh). Near this building was Flem Terry's building used for (a) post office and Mr. Tesh's jewelry store.⁴⁸ One Confederate government building which was located where the Richardson factory was burned.⁴⁹ The tithes were stored away in this building. The Confederate government collected one-tenth of the

income from the people . . . for the support of the Civil War.⁵⁰

The Matlock building which is located on the opposite side of the railroad from the American Tobacco Company building. This building is a large two story frame building. One other building was located near where the colored theatre⁵¹ is located west of the depot.

The first railroad was built by the Confederate government during the Civil War which connected Greensboro and Danville by rail.⁵² After the smoke and noise of the many battles of the Civil War rolled away and the dead soldiers were buried and the tears of sorrow were dried sufficiently to get their bearing Reidsville began to grow. As the people built their homes in the country so they would be near springs so they would be convenient to water, so people in Reidsville built their stores at first near the railroad so they would not have far to carry their goods. In a short time . . . many stores (were) built near the depot. James Harris owned a whole block of store buildings which were destroyed by fire⁵³ after which stores began to be built in many parts of town.



The furniture and undertaking establishment of "Uncle Tim" Smith on Scales Street in Reidsville shortly after 1900. The three people in the doorway left to right are: Fletcher Waynick, Mattie Waynick Jacobs and "Tim" Smith. The store stood near the site of the present Link Brothers Pharmacy. Photograph courtesy Fletcher Waynick.



This photograph is believed to be a view of Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse in Reidsville during the 1870's. Capt. E.D. Paschal and Parrish operated the warehouse in 1874 but by 1876 Capt. Paschal and Smith were the owners. The warehouse burned and was rebuilt but is not shown on the 1885 Sanborn Map. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Hugh White.

The first warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco was built around 1870.⁵⁴ Major Oakes built the first one which is now located . . . near the American Tobacco company, (now) used by W.T. Wootton as a concrete pipe factory. I will name other warehouses as I remember them, to-wit: Star . . . Piedmont, Redds, Leader, Watts and Pinnix. The first bank that I remember was located in a small brick building across the railroad not far from A.H. Motley's factory.⁵⁵

Joseph Holderby was the first merchant⁵⁶ and his son (in-law) William Lindsey succeeded him and formed a partnership with Hugh Reid,⁵⁷ the stock of goods from Lindsey's store to a building west of the railroad near where the old town hall is now located. The late Elder James Harris and his brother Ruff and several others I do not recall, were among the first merchants of Reidsville after the Civil War.

Many different companies have engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. I will name some of them—Barnes, Redd, A.H. Motley, Harris Bros., F.R.

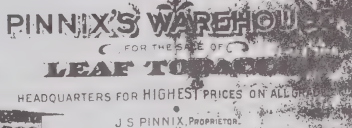


REIDSVILLE, N.C.

19

Sales for _____

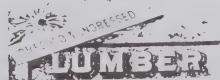
Letterhead of Leader Warehouse which was built on Gilmer Street between 1885 and 1890. The tobacco sales were conducted on the second floor with stores occupying the street level portion of the building. The building, which was on the present site of the J.C. Penney Store, was torn down in the 1920's. Letterhead courtesy Tommie Sutton.



REIDSVILLE, N.C.

Letterhead of Pinnix' Warehouse erected on Scales Street by J.S. Pinnix in 1909. In 1929 Pinnix built a new warehouse on Settle Street. This building was on this site of the former McCrory's Store which is now vacant. Letterhead courtesy Tommie Sutton.

J. H. WALKER & Co.



MEAL & FLOUR



Reidsville N.C. May 1890

Letterhead of J.H. Walker & Company dated May 1890. This building was erected in 1887 and burned in September 1890 but was soon replaced with a building which still stands at the corner of Settle and Way Streets. Letterhead courtesy David M. Walker

Penn, the home of Red Jay, Watt and Penn and R.P. Richardson, all of these factories⁵⁸ have gone out of business.

There were but few lawyers, doctors and preachers located in Reidsville. . . Drs. Patrick, Courts, Matthews and Balsley.⁵⁹ There were but few lawyers fifty years ago. (We) did not need many. When parties could not agree they usually fought it out and the one who got whipped usually gave over and made friends. James T. Morehead,⁶⁰ who was located in Greensboro, did alot of business in and around Reidsville. . . A few lawyers that I remember who located in Reidsville (were) David S. Reid, Col. Boyd, Scott & Reid.⁶¹

Some of the first preachers were Rev. John Lewis and Dr. Reid,⁶² Numa Reid's father, Rev. Mr. Jones,⁶³ Elders Dameron, Rob Shreve and Birch,⁶⁴ Primitive Baptist. In those days the "world was the preachers parish"—that is they traveled and preached . . . in school houses, at homes and in the groves.

I must not forget the grain mills and our bakery . . . I think Richard Wray operated the first corn mill and J.H. Walker and Hubbard later operated a corn and wheat mill for a number of years and sold to ex-Sheriff Wray.⁶⁵ Another corn and wheat mill⁶⁶ is located near the depot and another corn mill⁶⁷ is located on the North Scales Street opposite the silk mill.



The American Tobacco Company in 1917. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Hugh White.



The leaf tobacco house of A.M. Burton at the corner of Morehead and Arlington Streets. The building was built prior to 1885 and was torn down during the 1950's or 1960's. Photograph by Billie Jacobs Wright.



The old Reidsville City Market about 1908. The building erected in the 1880's served as a public market on the ground floor with the City Hall and Courtroom upstairs and remained in use until the early 1920's. Left to right: George Windsor, Cliff Jones, John Will DeLancey, James Blair Gardner, Sr.; Cosmo Benson, Ed Mayo, Sam Fels, William Littleton Gardner and Genie Coker. Photograph courtesy Littleton Gardner.



J.B. Hazel standing in front of William (Buck) Young's new furniture store in 1909. Courtesy Mrs. Hugh White.



This photo taken in the early 1900's in front of the Bank of Reidsville building on Morehead Street is believed to show the members of the Scales-Boyd Camp of Confederate Veterans. The camp was organized ca. 1898 and often met at the nearby Hotel Rockingham on the corner of Main and Morehead Streets. Photograph courtesy Jimmy Worsham and the Special Collection Room of Rockingham Community College.

Reidsville Schools

Misses Mollie Irvin and Sallie Brent conducted a school in the old Lindsey (formerly Holderby) store building which stood at the intersection of Main and Lindsey streets, in the early 70's. Such was its popularity that H.K. Reid and Wm. Lindsey, twin pillars of Reidsville's financial structure, volunteered to build the teachers a better building, and work was nearly finished on the same when cupid intervened and Miss Irvin became the wife of Bedford Crafton, a gallant widower. This ended the school and the new building was changed to a residence and is now the home of Mrs. R.B. Chance, opposite the Belvedere Hotel. Miss Brent later joined the faculty of the Greensboro graded schools. A daughter of Mrs. Bedford Crafton, Mrs. Robert Raliffe, followed her mother in the teaching profession and was for several years a teacher in the Reidsville graded schools.

(Another school) was that of Rev. P.H. Fontaine⁶⁸ (who) was one of the most versatile men Reidsville has known. Preacher, teacher, civil engineer, inventor and above all, a Christian gentleman, his memory is a benediction. He was the pastor of the Baptist Church here for many years and led his flock in the erection of their present building on Main Street in 1882.



Public School class at old Franklin Street School in the early 1900's. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Hugh White.



The Reidsville Seminary on Lawsonville Ave. about 1908. Photograph courtesy Jean Harrington.



The First Baptist Church of Reidsville on Main Street about 1900. The center portion of the church was erected in 1882 thus making it the oldest church building in Reidsville. A new sanctuary was built adjoining the old building in 1974. Photograph courtesy Tommie Sutton.

The Reidsville Seminary, under the direction of Miss Emma Scales,⁶⁹ a sister of Governor Scales, did a fine work in the 70's and early 80's, which was continued by her successor, Miss Anne Hughes,⁷⁰ daughter of Samuel Hughes, the noted Orange County teacher, Prof. Hazel Norwood and wife; Miss Minnie Williamson. Prof. H.A. Hayes and his excellent wife; Prof. Frank H. Curtiss and others. Mrs. V.F. Williamson and Mrs. Wayett⁷¹ were music teachers at the seminary. Mrs. H.E. Thomas taught music pupil at her home for some time.

Misses Mattie and Sue Norman, daughters of Rev. Alfred Norman, a Methodist minister, conducted a private school for quite a while. Later, Miss Mattie became the wife of John Y. Stokes. Of this offspring whom I recall, are now living: John and William, Miss Susie and Mary is Mrs. Percy Dailey. Miss Sue Norman became the wife of James H. Womack, six of her children are living, viz. Misses Mary, Marion and Margaret, and Abe, James and Nathan.⁷²

Prof. Narcom and Prof. R.S. Powell were faithful and competent teachers back . . . in the 80's. Prof. Hobgood,⁷³ the pioneer teacher . . . succeeded well in his work. His grandson, Hon. Frank Hancock,⁷⁴ of Oxford, represents the fifth congressional district in Congress. Prof. J.H. Hall conducted an excellent school for several years on Main Street, quitting the school to go into business. He and his wife now reside in Norfolk, Va., having been married for more than half a century. Prof. Phillips conducted



A Reidsville parade turns the corner of Scales and Gilmer Streets. This may be the parade staged when Gov. Charles B. Aycock visited Reidsville to make a speech in May 1902. The store of Harris and Hubbard can be seen at the northeast corner of Scales and Gilmer and at the far right are the skylights of Watt's Warehouse Number Two. Originally built as the Eagle Warehouse prior to 1885 the building was torn down by 1921. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Jimmy Thompson.

a select preparatory school for boys here in the 90's but it did not last very long.

Prof. Geo. R. McNeill was the principal of a well patronized boys school on Lindsey street prior to the establishment of the Reidsville graded schools in 1887, when he took up the larger work of superintendent of our city schools. The first graded school was built on Lindsey street . . . it has been torn down and removed and the lot . . . is now vacant. Two champions of the graded schools stand out in bold relief, Col. John R. Webster⁷⁵ and Will P. Watt. The latter served on the graded schools committee for several years. Col. Webster was not surpassed even by Governor Aycock in his zeal for universal education. He preached it in season and out of season as the cure for the south's peculiar needs. Reidsville could never have been industrially what it is, but for the establishment of its splendid public schools forty years ago.

Physicians

I may have failed to include Dr. Jeff Scales,⁷⁶ Dr. John W. Smith, Dr. Woodruffe, Dr. T. Hughes and Dr. Please Hay⁷⁷ in the list of physicians who have ministered to the sick of the community in by-gone days. Dr. Sid Powell⁷⁸ also practiced medicine here for some time, having moved here from Virginia in the 80's. Reidsville had no resident dentist for many years, but was served by visiting dentists—Dr. Field,⁷⁹ of Leaksville, (I remember him, he pulled some teeth for me), Dr. Canady, of Chatham, Va., and others. Dr. Babcock, a brother-in-law of Governor Fowle, located here for some time in . . . 1885. Dr. C.A. Rominger was the next dentist to locate and remained for years, doing a very successful business, sold out to Dr. Meador⁸⁰ and moved with his family to Zion City, Ill.,⁸¹ where he remained till his death some years ago. Mrs. D.W. Johnson was his sister.

Merchants

Some old time merchants I failed to mention were J.B. Parrish,⁸² Tom Dailey, John Lamberth, A.J. "Tan" Smith, Dave Barnes, D.E. Morris,⁸³ Uncle Tommie Moore and the wholesale and retail firm of Whitsett & Crafton.⁸⁴ In later years came that enterprising merchant, Capt. J.M. Waddill, and all of us remember the New York Racket,⁸⁵ operated by Terry, Lindsey & Co. S.N. White was another old-timer who did a lively business.

A.H. Michaels conducted a drug store in the old opera house building and was succeeded by Francis Womack, then a young pharmacist, fresh from the University of North Carolina. J.H. Benson and W.C. Keatts were the harness makers in the early years of Reidsville's growth. I must not fail to mention R.G. Gladstone, the tinner, the father of the late Capt. R.G., Jr. and the wife of ex-sheriff Wray. J.J. Martin was the first undertaker and I must not fail to mention Uncle Tim Smith, the old furniture dealer and undertaker. No one could surpass him in the sympathetic and dignified service he rendered on funeral occasions. A.L. Morris was Reidsville's first florist, back in the '80's, but there was small demand then for flowers for social and funeral occasions.

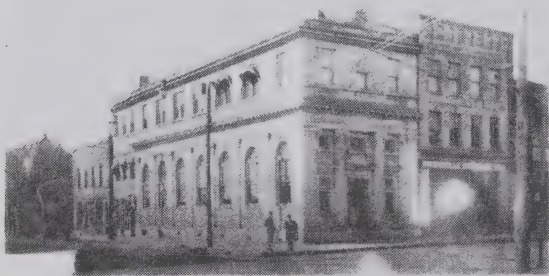


J.H. Burton's leaf tobacco house near the northeast corner of Scales and Settle Streets in 1899. This building was erected prior to 1885 when it was occupied as a tobacco factory by the Denny and Lyle Tobacco Company. The building was torn down in the 1930's. Photograph courtesy Weldon G. Carter and the Special Collection Room of Rockingham Community College Library.

Other Businesses

T.W. Field⁸⁶ moved his sawmill and gristmill in from the country in the 80's and later sold out to R.H. Wray. Squire G.M. Hazell moved here from Alamance county and engaged in the milling business for a while. The old John A. Smith tobacco factory⁸⁷ still stands on the corner of Scales and Settle streets and the William Lindsey tobacco factory⁸⁸ once stood on the opposite corner of the street . . . The old brick tobacco factory operated in bygone days by Mat Redd⁸⁹ still stands on the corner of the street near Harris Bros. factory building.⁹⁰ The old Barnes Factory still survives, also being located on East Market street.

The original home of the Bank of Reidsville, established in 1882, was in the old opera house building⁹¹ next to Michael's drug store. The Citizens Bank,⁹² now the United Bank and Trust Co., established in 1885, was opened in the old Lindsey and Harris store building, corner East Market and Morehead streets, now used for storage purposes. *The Reidsville Review* first saw the light in the second story of the Bank of Reidsville building which stood in the corner of Mrs. A.H. Motley's lawn. Col. A.J. Boyd, collector, opened the internal revenue office of the fifth N.C. district in this building in 1885 and 1886.



The Citizens Bank on the southwest corner of Scales and Gilmer Streets was built in 1913 by The Melton Construction Company of Washington, D.C. The building which was designed by Lee & Diehl Architects of Norfolk, Virginia was torn down several years ago. Photograph courtesy Tommie Sutton.

Reidsville Newspapers

We must not fail to mention . . . our newspapers and editors who have published them at different times. Reidsville's first newspaper, *The Record* was established about 1872, with Bob Albright, of Greensboro as editor.⁹⁴ *The Record* was followed by the *Reidsville News*, which had for its editors at different times, R.S. Bethell, J.W. Reid,⁹⁵ Dr. W.C. Staples and J.R. Webster. Under Col. Webster's editorship, the paper became *Webster's Dollar Weekly*; in 1885 it was changed to *Webster's Weekly*, and so continued till 1915, when it ceased publication.⁹⁶

The Reidsville Times was published by Capt. T.C. Evans till he sold it in 1884 to S.W. Paisley and C.F. Lewis. Lewis became the sole owner after a few months and continued the paper for several years.

The Reidsville Democrat was established by R.J. and C.R. Oliver and Bob Lomax in 1887. It was succeeded by the *Reidsville Review* in 1889, with Ed Gilliam⁹⁷ as editor. In 1890 R.J. and C.R. Oliver again entered the newspaper game, becoming associated with Gilliam in the publication of *The Review*. In 1896 John T. Manton Oliver owned *The Review* jointly until 1907 when R.J. Oliver rejoined the company. Some years later William M. Oliver also became a partner. *The Review* issued an afternoon daily for several months in 1890.

Drew Wade published *The Daily Call*, a morning paper, for some while in 1888. Frank H. Gibson and Rodney R. Willis published an afternoon daily in 1915. W.P. Ware published *The Southern Star* in the 1870's.⁹⁸

Reidsville has had other journalistic ventures. Chief of these might be mentioned are *The Belle Lettres*, a literary monthly, started by Ed Gilliam in 1884.⁹⁹ Subsequently he was joined by James Chester Rockwell, who became a Baptist minister, and was the father of Giffen Rockwell, who was killed in the flying service in France during the World War.



The Reidsville Review building on the corner of Northwest Market and Morehead Streets about 1918. Photograph from The Reidsville Review, August 13, 1979.

The Whiskey Business

In the 80's . . . (Reidsville) had somewhere around twenty licensed saloons.¹⁰⁰ There were but few restrictions, and they were scattered all over the business district. Those who enjoyed "putting their feet on the brass rail and blowing the foam from a glass of beer" had full liberty; while those who liked their liquor straight or with sugar in it, were likewise unfettered. The juice flowed in a steady stream from the hills of Stokes and Patrick and no one lacked who was thirsty.¹⁰¹ There were good citizens who . . . thought it attracted trade; that it helped the tobacco market. However, the time came when leading whiskey men said it would be better to raise the license tax and have fewer and better saloons. This view prevailed and the business was restricted to West Market street from its intersection with the south side of Morehead to the south side of Gilmer, inclusive, a distance of less than two hundred yards; and the number of saloons was cut to something like half a dozen. The little fellows were taxed out of existence.

When North Carolina rejected state prohibition in 1881 by more than 100,000 majority and Rockingham County went wet by 3,058 to 401, or nearly eight to one, it seemed an idle dream to expect prohibition little short

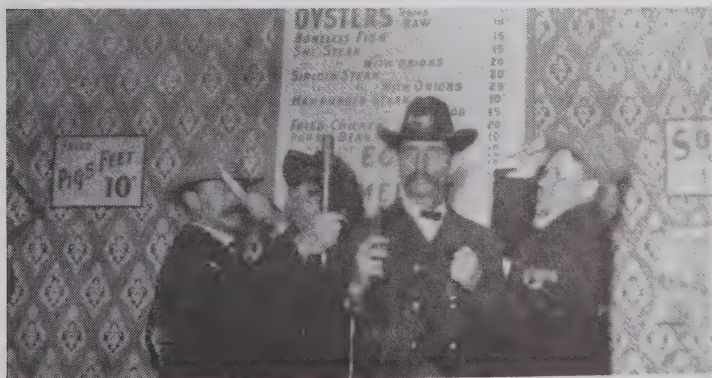


Scene in Sprinkle's Saloon on Market Street in Reidsville sometime prior to 1909. Left to right: Ike Sharp, Billie (Saloon owner), Charlie Thomas, Babe Hooper (bartender), and Bob Parrish. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Jimmy Thompson.

of the millenium. Even Bob Glenn was among the Elizhs unmajority and he was content to abide their verdict. Well, the state voted dry in 1908. Twelve years later the 18th amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the beverge traffic in intoxicating liquors was adopted by every state in the union except two. Frankly, I never expected to live long enough to witness this pentecost of temperance.

I do not say that prohibition is being enforced as it ought to be, but I do say that prohibition at its worst is better than the licensed traffic ever was at its best. There is no comparison between the good order we have on our streets and in public places now and what it was in saloon days. It is true, there are bootleggers under prohibition; there were blockaders under license. Stokes county had its Smithtown¹⁰² and Patrick its Shooting Creek¹⁰³ under license. There was no closed season for shooting revenue officers then. Caswell had it "Hell's Half Acre"¹⁰⁴ and Rockingham its "Plug Tite"¹⁰⁵ on the Virginia border . . . (Liquor) was used to be brought in by the wagon load and the (railroad) car load, in the day time and the night time and it was commonly reported that one saloon received a car load just before Christmas in 1908, which had to be disposed of before January 1, when the long dry spell was scheduled to go into effect.

Reidsville had tried low license, high license, and for twenty-two years now had no license, and the argument is all on the side of the last named experiment.¹⁰⁶



"Fun" in Sprinkle's Saloon. Note the low prices of meals. left to right: Tom Grogan Albert Fitzgerald, "Sheriff" Weldon Rascoe, and Charlie Thomas. Photograph courtesy Mrs. Jimmy Thompson

Miscellaneous Notes

The town of Reidsville was incorporated in 1873. The act of incorporation named M. Oaks as Mayor¹⁰⁷ with D. Barnes, W.S. Allen, J.M. Harris, Wm. Lindsey and R.T. Williams¹⁰⁸ as commissioners. The first fire engine was purchased in 1884. There was a water cistern¹⁰⁹ which held a supply of 75,000 gallons of water and I have been told that the only reason that all of those stores and warehouses and hotels were burned was that there was not enough rubber hose to reach the burning buildings. The Harris Bros. lost their fortune in that fire¹¹⁰ and E. Ruff Harris said that he never has regained his but has paid all that he owed.

I failed to mention Dr. Craig,¹¹¹ who was pastor of the Presbyterian church 43 years. He was very popular and admired by . . . everyone. And Elder Hardy¹¹² was also a faithful preacher and a public spirited citizen. His son now lives in Reidsville.

The first Reidsville postmaster was David S. Reid only 17 years old when he was appointed (on October 24, 1829) having been born on April 19, 1813, in Rockingham County. He is a very striking example of a "self made man." He became a lawyer of great ability. He represented Rockingham County as state senator several terms, was a U.S. senator, a member of Congress and was elected first Democratic governor of North Carolina in 1850. . . . Reid was a very kind hearted man, had respect for and was fearless champion of the peoples rights. He was very fond of children and they all loved him. I remember being in his law office in Wentworth with my mother and he gave me some candy and patted me on the head and said to my mother, "You have a fine son and he will become a great man some day." This happened after he had retired from politics and long before women could vote. His prophecy have never come true for I have never amounted to much. He died in 1891.

The following is a list of those who subsequently served as postmaster (after David S. Reid 1829-1836) and date of appointment: Reuben Reid, September 5, 1836; Robert P. Richardson,¹¹³ July 9, 1852; Victor M. Holderby,¹¹⁴ April 26, 1853; Marcus Holderby,¹¹⁵ May 27, 1854; Wm. Lindsey, December 17, 1858; Sarah H. Lindsey,¹¹⁶ February 5, 1866; Stephen F. Terry, April 19, 1866; Richard H. Wray,¹¹⁷ May 31, 1872; John W. Smith,¹¹⁸ November 29, 1872; Stephen F. Terry, April 10, 1874; Richard H. Wray, January 6, 1876; J.A. Bennett,¹¹⁹ July 22, 1885; John R. Joyce,¹²⁰ August 2, 1889; Alexander H. Galloway,¹²¹ February 19, 1894; James F. Wray, July 1, 1897; John R. Joyce, August 30, 1906; Robert S. Montgomery,¹²² December 23, 1913; William R. Anderson,¹²³ May 4, 1921.



"Uncle Joe" Lasley and wife Annie and granddaughter Vivian Lasley (Montgomery) in 1932. Photograph courtesy Dr. Jesse T. Lasley.

Evan's Exciting Experience

I have in mind a friend who was connected with the Bank of Reidsville, 30 or more years ago, who is favorably remembered by the most of the older people of Reidsville, but is now vice cashier of the Fifth Third Union Trust Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The gentleman I have in mind is Charles N. Evans. If you remember him I suppose that you will recall a very exciting experience that happened in Poplar Lake¹²⁴ some 30 odd years ago which I will relate.

It was the month of January say, 1896,¹²⁵ snow on the ground, wind blowing, the thermometer registered about 10 degrees above zero, the sun was shining on the fallen snow which presented a scene of dazzling beauty. In the afternoon C.N. Evans, Jefferson Penn¹²⁶ and three other young men whose names I do not recall, all on horseback, hastened to Poplar Lake about three miles northwest of Reidsville with pleasant anticipation of enjoying the evening in skating on the ice on the lake. When the party started to skate across the lake Mr. Evans got on thin ice and went through into the deep icy water, but managed to come up and catch on to the broken ice, time and again, only to break and sink into the chilly water, but Providence came to his rescue through the aid of Jeff Penn who conveyed a fence rail to Mr. Evans, who managed to pull himself on it and move himself to the shore, but almost exhausted and frozen. They managed to carry him to a farm house (J.C. Lasley's) on the hill near the lake, where he was thawed and furnished dry clothing, and Mrs. Lasley served him with hot coffee. To use his own words, "I have always been a great lover of good coffee but that was the best coffee that I ever tasted." The news had reached town that Mr. Evans lost his life in the lake, so J.F. Watlington¹²⁷ and "Bob" Denny hastened to the lake in a hack with a bed upon which his dead body was to lie to be moved to Reidsville, but to their agreeable surprise the supposed "corpse" preceded them back to Reidsville and in a few days he was himself again.

P.S. Poplar Lake is now Corn Jug Farm,¹²⁸ owned by Jeff Penn.

Now with this letter I close my sketches of the early history and growth of Reidsville, feeling that my efforts have been very feeble and imperfect, but have done the best that I could unless I had have received more co-operation. Hope that some one who can write history better than I can will follow me and write a more complete history of our growing city of Reidsville.

Uncle Joe.

Notes

¹ A "chopping" took place when the local men gathered to help a neighbor cut firewood for curing tobacco or for the home. These events occurred in the late winter months and continued as late as the 1940's.

² Rockingham County produced only enough cotton to supply the local demand.

³ Tradition says that during early railroading days some conductors carried flax seed in the event one of the passengers got a cinder in his eye.

⁴ Until the early 1900's both small boys and girls were clothed in dresses.

⁵ During this period most women never had their hair cut during their lifetime.

⁶ Rural free delivery began in the Reidsville area on March 31, 1902. Four additional routes were added in 1903. *The Reidsville Review*, April 7, 1903.

⁷ Before and after the Civil War farmers burned wood in kilns to form charcoal which was placed on the barn floor to cure tobacco.

⁸ Rock furnaces and metal flue pipes came into widespread use in the 1880's.

⁹ The first tobacco auction warehouse in Reidsville was built in 1872 by Mortimer Oakes. In Stoneville the first warehouse was opened on November 1, 1877 by R.H. Lewis.

¹⁰ Cigarettes did not come into widespread use in the country until World War I.

¹¹ The four counties were Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford and Forsyth.

¹² The operation of distilleries was legal; however the product was highly taxed by the government and some people operated blockade (or hidden) distilleries to escape the tax. Some distillers used the tax stamps twice or stole their own whiskey.

¹³ There is a section of poor land in the southwestern corner of Stokes County near Belews Creek called Egypt. It is not clear if Lasley meant that the southwestern corner of Rockingham was once also known as Egypt.

¹⁴ James Oakes (1842-1904) is buried at Flat Rock Methodist Church.

¹⁵ Oak Ridge Institute in Guilford County was built during 1851-1852. In order to complete high school in the nineteenth century it was necessary to attend a private school such as Oak Ridge.

¹⁶ Charlie McMichael became a lawyer and lived in Madison and Wentworth before moving to Winston-Salem. He and his brother, Pleas, owned two flour and grist mills in Rockingham County in the early 1900's.

¹⁷ Harrison's Crossroads is located three miles north of Reidsville.

¹⁸ The County Institutes for teachers were held at Wentworth.

¹⁹ George R. McNeill was the first superintendent of the Reidsville Graded School in 1887.

²⁰ Nathaniel S. Smith was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for Rockingham County in 1881.

²¹ Robert S. Powell, a native of Culpepper County, Virginia, moved to Reidsville in 1880 where he was a school teacher.

²² Charles B. Aycock was governor of North Carolina from 1901-1905 and was a crusader for universal education.

²³ Here Lasley expresses a conservative view which was widespread at the time.

²⁴ In Huntsville Township where Lasley grew up most of the churches were formed after the Civil War.

²⁵ The two groups of Methodists were the Methodist Episcopal often called the M.E. and the Methodist Protestant which was sometimes known as the M.P. Church. The latter sect formed in a division from the M.E. church in the early 1800's. This group was strong in Guilford and in southern Rockingham County. The two groups merged in 1939.

²⁶ The Baptist Church divided into the Missionary Baptist and the Primitive Baptist in the

1830's.

²⁷ Palestine Methodist Church is located between Ellisboro and Stokesdale. It was organized as a M.P. Church and a frame building was erected after the Civil War.

²⁸ Sardis Primitive Baptist Church was organized in 1801 and has been located at four sites. It has been located on the present site off U.S. Highway 220 since the 1870's.

²⁹ The trustees of Eden Methodist Episcopal Church purchased a lot from J. Wright Moore on May 1, 1874. (Deed book 3dE, 213) The church is located between Ellisboro and Belews Creek Lake. One wonders if the nearby area known as Egypt had anything to do with the selection of church names such as Eden and Palestine.

³⁰ Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as early as 1877. (*The Reidsville News*, March 3, 1877). The trustees of Mt. Zion purchased a lot in 1883. (Deed book 3dW, 353.) The church is located east of Belews Creek Lake two miles north of Stokesdale.

³¹ Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church on the old Baggage Road (now U.S. 220) was organized in 1887 and erected their first church building in 1899. (Deed Book 122, p.391.)

³² Bethel Methodist Church is located in Guilford County.

³³ Flat Rock Methodist Church in Guilford County was organized as a M.P. Church in 1831. The church was named for a huge granite deposit which later became a rock quarry.

³⁴ The Flat Rock Camp Meeting was among the most widely known in the Guilford and Rockingham County area during the latter part of the nineteenth century. According to the North Carolina Laws of 1872-73, Flat Rock Camp Ground was incorporated to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of the corporation during the camp meeting.

³⁵ The Reid Family Cemetery is located behind the First Baptist Church on Main Street.

³⁶ Reuben Reid (1787-1852) purchased part of the land that later became Reidsville from Edward Newnam on May 13, 1814. (Deed Book P, 229). Reid was a merchant, tavern keeper, postmaster and justice of the peace. He was the father of Governor David S. Reid.

³⁷ William Lindsey (1829-1889) purchased the former Reid farm from Joseph Holderby in 1860 (Deed Book 2dY, 470) and operated Reid's old store and manufactured plug tobacco until the village of Reidsville developed. Later he built a new store and tobacco factory on West Market Street.

³⁸ Joseph Holderby (1803-1875), a native of Brunswick County, Virginia, purchased the former Reuben Reid land in 1855. His son-in-law, William Lindsey, purchased most of the Reid farm from him in 1860. He kept a tract along the railroad survey where he began selling lots in 1863 expressing his conviction that the place from its central location, accessibility from the surrounding counties, and its high elevation and healthful surroundings, would some day become quite a town." (From *Sketches of The County of Rockingham, N.C.* 1884, p.21). Holderby operated a stagecoach line between Greensboro and Danville and a line between Reidsville and Salem by way of Wentworth during the 1850's He was also a merchant in Reidsville beginning in 1852.

³⁹ These buildings are downtown on the west side of Scales Street near the location of Short Sugars Restaurant Number Two.

⁴⁰ The crossroads was usually called Reidsville.

⁴¹ Stephen "Flem" Terry was born ca. 1849 and died at age 86 in 1935.

⁴² William Lindsey lived in the former Reuben Reid home but later built a brick house next door. The Reid house was moved in 1909 and remodeled and stood until demolished by order of the city manager of Reidsville in June 1980.

⁴³ These buildings stood near Hamiltons Dry Cleaners and Hopkins Pump and Supply Company on Settle Street. The Pinnix Warehouse mentioned was built on Settle Street ca. 1930 and is now occupied by Schewel Furniture Company.

⁴⁴ The post office in 1932 was on the site of the present Reidsville Library.

⁴⁵ John Williams purchased the lot in 1864. (Deed Book 2dX, 100-103). He died by 1872 (Deed book 3dC, 83) and his widow Peggy continued to reside in the house. Later the house

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was moved down the hill where it stood for many years before demolition.

⁴⁶In 1932 the fire department was located on Morehead Street near the corner of Southwest Market Street. The wheelwright shop was probably owned by Henry Holt. (Deed Book 2dY, 13).

⁴⁷Henry Holt purchased his lot on Southwest Market Street from Joseph Holderby in 1863. It was one of the first lots sold in Reidsville.

⁴⁸These buildings were located on Northwest Market Street between what is now called "the Block" and Crescent Milling Company.

⁴⁹The R.P. Richardson, Jr. Tobacco Factory was built in 1890 at the corner of Southeast Market and Morehead Streets. The factory burned in 1917.

⁵⁰During the Civil War the tithes collectors for the Confederate Government at Reidsville included Joseph Holderby and later William Lindsey.

⁵¹The Booker T. Washington Theatre on Northwest Market Street was torn down some years ago and the American Tobacco Company has lately constructed a new building on the site.

⁵²The railroad was begun in 1863 and completed early in 1864.

⁵³The Harris Brothers (Elder James M. and E. "Ruff") block of six stores, a hotel and warehouse burned in January 1887. According to the newspapers of the times other destructive fires occurred in Reidsville during October 1887; April 1889; February 1890; and September 1890.

⁵⁴Major Mortimer Oakes helped construct the railroad through Reidsville during the Civil War and returned to the village where he and James Allen built the first warehouse in 1872. This frame building was still standing in the late 1940's. In 1873 Oakes and Allen erected a brick tobacco warehouse which burned in 1923.

⁵⁵The A.H. Motley Tobacco Factory was on Northeast Market Street near the depot and was torn down some years ago.

⁵⁶While Reuben Reid was the first merchant in the area as early as 1829, Joseph Holderby operated Reid's Store for some years after 1852. (1829 date from Reuben Reid's Store Ledger. One entry dated July 7, 1829 records that Edward Newnam charged .38¢ for one gallon of whiskey).

⁵⁷Hugh K. Reid (1817-1897) was a son of Reuben Reid and was a prominent business man in Reidsville operating a store in partnership with William Lindsey and a tobacco factory. He also owned a grist mill and large tracts of farm land east of Reidsville.

⁵⁸These tobacco factories were built in the 1870's and 1880's and were operated by Decatur Barnes, E. Matt Redd, A.H. Motley, Robert Harris and brother "Has" Harris, Frank R. Penn (who came to Reidsville in 1875 from Spencer, Virginia), Watt and Penn (this was probably Sam C. Penn, brother of Frank), and Robert P. Richardson. R.P. Richardson, Jr. began to manufacture smoking tobacco in 1878.

⁵⁹These doctors were Dr. Hugh Patrick of Monroeton; Dr. W.J. Courts of near Ruffin and Dr. Turner Balsey who came to Reidsville by 1884.

⁶⁰J.T. Morehead was a brother of Gov. John M. Morehead. The Moreheads grew up in Rockingham but both moved to Greensboro.

⁶¹Col. Boyd was Andrew J. Boyd (1836-1893) who was a lawyer and became the first president of the Bank of Reidsville. He was the son of George D. Boyd of near Speedwell Church. The firm of Scott and Reid consisted of Hugh R. Scott and Reuben S. Reid who was the son of David S. Reid. Scott and Reid were first cousins.

⁶²Rev. Lewis and Rev. Numa F. Reid were Methodist ministers. Numa Reid (1825-1873) married Ann E. Wright, the daughter of James Wright who owned Wright Tavern in Wentworth.

⁶³Rev. F.H. Jones was a Baptist minister who was born in 1836 and served many churches during his career, dying in Reidsville at age 75.

⁶⁴Elder James S. Dameron (1836-1907) was a widely known Primitive Baptist minister who served several churches in Rockingham and Caswell Counties and in Virginia. He is buried at Lick Fork Church. Elder Robert Shreve (1806-1882) was the pastor of Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church over a long period of years. Elder James A. Burch (1829-1906) of the Burlington area once served as pastor of Wolf Island church.

⁶⁵J.H. Walker purchased a sawmill and lumber business in 1883 but the property was destroyed by fire in October 1887. He rebuilt adding a flour mill in 1888 but in September 1890 fire burned the business a second time. Again Walker rebuilt and operated the flour mill and lumber business many years. The mill was purchased by the Wray family in 1912.

⁶⁶The Crescent Milling Company located in the old Hugh K. Reid and William Lindsey tobacco factories on Northwest Street is still in business.

⁶⁷F.C. Maxwell's Mill on North Scales Street was built in the early 1920's and was closed by the 1960's and is now an antique shop.

⁶⁸P.H. Fontaine was born in Virginia in 1841. He was a chaplain during the Civil War and moved to Greensboro after the war ended. In 1870 he became the pastor of the Baptist Church in Reidsville. He later lived in Virginia and Person County, North Carolina where he died in 1915. He is buried in Greenview Cemetery in Reidsville.

⁶⁹Miss Emma Scales founded the Reidsville Seminary in 1874.

⁷⁰Miss Annie Hughes purchased the Seminary in 1888 and was the owner until 1901 when Rev. William Orr operated the school for two years. By 1909 the Seminary had an enrollment of 200 pupils.

⁷¹Mary Redd Wayett was born in 1837 and died in 1888. She was a sister of E. Matt Redd, Dr. John Redd and Mrs. Ella Redd Watlington.

⁷²The Womack Family, except for Dr. Nathan of Chapel Hill, lived in Reidsville. Miss Mary and Miss Marion taught private music lessons in their home on Lindsey Street.

⁷³F.B. Hobgood, a Wake Forest graduate, opened an academy in Reidsville in 1870. The academy was in a brick building in the northeastern part of town. Hobgood later moved to Oxford, North Carolina where he was the president of an academy.

⁷⁴Franklin Wills Hobgood, an Oxford, North Carolina lawyer, was the son of Dr. F.W. and Lizzie Hobgood Hancock.

⁷⁵John R. Webster (1845-1909) moved to Reidsville by 1875 and entered the newspaper business. He became the founder and editor of *Webster's Weekly*, a Republican newspaper.

⁷⁶Dr. Jeff Scales, the first physician in Reidsville, was in practice by 1869.

⁷⁷According to tradition Dr. Hay gave the wife of a prominent Reidsville tobaccoman an overdose of medicine which caused her to sleep for a long period and then nearly scalded her feet trying to wake her with hot water. The husband advised the doctor that it would be a good idea to leave town and the doctor took his advice. From *The Reidsville Review*, June 8, 1932.

⁷⁸Dr. Sid Powell is listed in Reidsville by 1891 and was a brother of Dr. E.M. Powell who owned the land now known as the John F. Watlington farm.

⁷⁹Dr. Benton J. Field (1835-1904) was a son of Rev. Benton and Martha Guerrant Field of Leaksville.

⁸⁰Dr. J.R. Meador was a son of George and Sallie Fife Meador who lived two miles west of Reidsville. He was licensed to practice dentistry in 1906 and was a dentist in Reidsville for many years afterwards.

⁸¹John Alexander Dowie (1847-1907) was born in Scotland and became a Congregational minister. He later came to the United States and formed his own church and in 1901 founded Zion City, Illinois. He proclaimed himself Eliza the Restorer and prohibited doctors, the use of tobacco, liquor, dancing and cards in his town. Dowie bankrupted his

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church trying to convert the people of New York City. Dr. Rominger moved from Reidsville to Zion City by 1906.

⁸²J.B. Parrish & Brother are listed as merchants in Branson's Business Directory for 1877-78.

⁸³D.E. Morris died in August 1889. *The Reidsville Review*, August 21, 1889.

⁸⁴The firm of Whitsett and Crafton was owned by Dr. Alfred M. Whitsett, who was a native of the Midway area. Dr. Whitsett lived in a frame house at the intersection of South Main and Boyd Streets in Reidsville.

⁸⁵The New York Racket Store was a famous store in Reidsville around the turn of the century.

⁸⁶T.W. Field was a member of the prominent Field Family of Leaksville and moved his mill to Reidsville by June, 1885 according to the Sanborn Maps.

⁸⁷The editor has not found a John A. Smith as a tobacco manufacturer but Denny and Lyle had a tobacco factory in 1885 on the lot described by Lasley. The building continued in use until well into the twentieth century as the tobacco leaf house of J.H. Burton and Company.

⁸⁸William Lindsey's first tobacco factory was on Settle Street near the present site of Hamilton's One Hour Cleaners and Hopkins Pump and Supply Company.

⁸⁹Matte Redd's Tobacco Factory is now occupied by the Adams Electric Company. The building is at the corner of Morehead and Harris Streets.

⁹⁰The Robert Harris Tobacco Factory is now occupied by the Chase Bag Company. The Harris Factory was one of the last independent tobacco companies.

⁹¹The Opera House was erected before 1885 on Northwest Market Street. When the building was torn down a few years ago one of the stage curtains remained even though the building had been used for other purposes for many decades. The Bank of Reidsville built a new building in 1894 at the southwest corner of Morehead and Scales Streets. The Bank later merged with Wachovia Bank and Trust Company and is now located at the corner of Main and Morehead Streets.

⁹²In 1888 the Citizens Bank erected a building on the southeast corner of Scales and Morehead Streets. In 1913 the bank built a building on the corner of Scales and Gilmer Streets. The 1888 building remains but the 1913 building has been torn down. Late in 1931 or early in 1932 the Citizens Bank merged with the United Bank and Trust Company of Greensboro. On December 30, 1932 the bank closed its doors with a great monetary loss to many citizens of Reidsville and Rockingham County. It was the only bank in Reidsville to fail during the Depression.

⁹³A.H. Motley owned the house built by Mortimer Oakes shortly after the Civil War. The house was moved back from the street and still stands behind Bush Brothers Company.

⁹⁴The Albright Family of Greensboro owned *The Greensboro Patriot* newspaper. Bob was probably a member of this family.

⁹⁵James W. Reid (1849-1902) was a son of Rev. Numa F. and Anne Wright Reid. He was a lawyer, Rockingham County Treasurer from 1874-1884 and the owner of the Reid Hotel (Wright Tavern) in Wentworth. He died in Lewiston, Idaho.

⁹⁶After John R. Webster's death in 1909, Sam Cayton purchased and published the *Webster's Weekly* for several years. Cayton, who worked for Webster for twenty years, once said that Webster engaged in 28 fist fights during the years he was a newspaper editor.

⁹⁷William Edward Gilliam, the son of Richard and Louisa Moore Gilliam, was born on a farm in the Salem Church area west of Reidsville. He worked in the newspaper business in Reidsville until 1898 when he moved to Reading, Pennsylvania. He later lived in Charlotte, North Carolina and Boston, Massachusetts where he was very successful. He died in 1923.

⁹⁸W.P. Ware was a Methodist minister and later became a merchant on Southwest Market Street. "Uncle Billie", as he was known, left the Methodist church but remained a minister and married many couples in the area during the early 1900's.

⁹⁹A copy of *The Belle Lettres* is preserved in the Special Collection Room at the Rockingham Community College Library.

¹⁰⁰It is unlikely that there were ever twenty saloons open in Reidsville at one time. *Branson's Business Directory* lists 8 in 1884 and 10 in 1890.

¹⁰¹While much of the whiskey may have come from Stokes and Patrick, Rockingham County had a number of distilleries in operation during this period.

¹⁰²Smithtown in Stokes County was an area where several families produced a large amount of blockade whiskey. In September 1907 several of the blockaders were convicted and sent to the Federal prison in Atlanta. At least one revenue officer was killed at Smithtown during 1907. In February 1908 Jim Smith, "the king of Smithtown" was captured after a reward of \$1,000 was offered. In December he was sent to Atlanta for five years. *The Reidsville Review*, September 6, 1907; February 18, 1908.

¹⁰³Shooting Creek rises in the corner of Franklin County, Virginia and flows into Patrick County and on into Smith River. It was also the area of a large production of blockade whiskey. The area gained the reputation of making some of the "best" corn liquor ever made.

¹⁰⁴"Hell's Half Acre" was at or near Providence, North Carolina.

¹⁰⁵Plug Tite was a saloon near the Virginia border on present N.C. Highway 87 north of Eden. The Rock Level Post Office and Pratt School were in the same area.

¹⁰⁶It was in the 1960's before the citizens of Reidsville voted to allow the sale of liquor in the town.

¹⁰⁷Mortimer Oakes, warehouseman, merchant and hotel owner married a daughter of Joseph Holderby.

¹⁰⁸Robert T. Williams opened a store in partnership with A.D. Montgomery in 1873 and later the store became Williams & Company and remained in business over one hundred years. Williams, who was president of the Reidsville Fertilizer Company, Vice-President of the Bank of Reidsville and served as mayor of Reidsville, died in December 1907 at age 58. From *The Reidsville Review*, December 13, 1907.

¹⁰⁹The water cistern was behind the present Rockingham County Fund building on North Scales Street. Some remains of the cistern may be under the rear ell of the building.

¹¹⁰This was the January 1887 fire.

¹¹¹Rev. David I. Craig (1849-1925) was a son of James N. and Mary Emeline Strayhorn Craig of Orange County. He married Isabel G. Newman and had four children. His brother, Jasper N. Craig also settled in Reidsville.

¹¹²Elder L.H. Hardy was a native of Eastern North Carolina and was pastor of the Reidsville Primitive Baptist Church in the early 1900's but resigned in 1913 and moved to Atlantic, North Carolina. He died at age 79 in 1930. His son remained in Reidsville and many descendants still live in town.

¹¹³Robert P. Richardson, Sr. (1820-1909) married Sarah Wright (1821-1848), daughter of Nathan and Sarah Wright. After her death he married Mary E. Watlington (1827-1903). For a long period of time he operated a store near Little Troublesome Creek which was two miles from downtown Reidsville. (Now in city limits). Richardson owned 3,000 acres of farm and timberland in the county and manufactured tobacco before and after the Civil War.

¹¹⁴Victor M. Holderby (1829-1906) appears to be a nephew of Joseph Holderby. The Holderbys were able to get the post office moved back to Reid's Store (which they operated) from Richardson's Store at this time.

¹¹⁵Marcus Holderby, born ca. 1830, was a son of Joseph Holderby.

¹¹⁶Sarah Lindsey, wife of William, was also a daughter of Joseph Holderby. William and Sarah were married in May 1856.

¹¹⁷Richard H. Wray (1825-1907) was living in Reidsville by 1866 and was the depot agent of Piedmont Railroad at that time. The house he built on Main Street is now the home of the

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William E. Felts Family. The house has been moved from its original site on the Scott-Hester property.

¹¹⁸ John W. Smith had opened a hotel and store in Reidsville by 1872. By 1884 Smith and Matthews are listed as physicians and as operating a drugstore. From *Branson's Business Directory*.

¹¹⁹ Johnston A. Bennett, Sr. was born in 1825 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia and came to Rockingham County with his father. He was a justice of the peace and deputy sheriff for many years. He died in 1909 leaving a large family. He and his brother, J.H. Bennett, had opened a store in Reidsville by 1875.

¹²⁰ John R. Joyce was the son of Robert J. and Mary Jackson Joyce of Stokes County. He moved to Reidsville and became a merchant. He attended Wake Forest College and became a lawyer and later served as a North Carolina senator from this district.

¹²¹ Major Alexander Henderson Galloway was the son of Rawley and Sarah Henderson Galloway of Valley Field Plantation in Rockingham County. He married Sally Scales, the daughter of Robert and Jane Bethell Scales. His wife was a sister of Gov. A.M. Scales. They had eight children. Galloway moved to Reidsville in 1882 where he served as mayor for several terms. He served as sheriff of Rockingham County from 1884 to 1890.

¹²² Robert Scales Montgomery (1876-1937) was the son of Alvis D. and Annie E. Scales Lawson Montgomery. He was a prominent business man in Reidsville and was twice married, first to Anna Lee Withers of Mississippi and after her death to Nettie Reid Harris.

¹²³ William Ratliffe Anderson (1884-1963) the son of Edward N. and Sallie Ratliffe Anderson, was a native of the Bethlehem Methodist Church area. He never married.

¹²⁴ Poplar Lake was built in 1889 on the north prong of Wolf Island Creek by Robert T. Williams, E. Matt Redd and Dr. John Redd of Reidsville. The lake was built for recreational use and not as a millpond. A "shack" was built near the head of the lake for camping. After William's death E. Matt Redd and P.B. Johnston were the owners of the lake and it was often known as "Redd's Pond." T. Jefferson Penn purchased the property in 1911 and the rock dam washed out in the freshet during 1912 and was never rebuilt. The remains of the rock dam may still be seen on the road leading from Salem Church to University Estates near the gate of the 4-H Center. Some of the present 4-H Camp Lake covers the same area as "Redd's Pond." Deed Book 83, p.400.

¹²⁵ According to the *Reidsville Review*, Evans nearly drowned early in February 1897.

¹²⁶ Thomas Jefferson Penn (1875-1946) was a native of Patrick County, Virginia. His father Frank R. Penn moved to Reidsville in 1875 and founded the F.R. Penn Tobacco Company which was later sold to the American Tobacco Company. "Jeff" Penn purchased numerous tracts of farm land during 1916-1923 near Salem Church two miles northwest of Reidsville. He and his second wife, the former Beatrice Schoellkopf of Niagara Falls, New York, built the Chinqua-Penn mansion in 1923 which is now open to the public.

¹²⁷ John Francis Watlington (1871-1937) was a son of James S. and Ella F. Redd Watlington. His mother died soon after his birth and he was raised by his Aunt Ann Watlington Powell who had no children. He inherited the Dr. E.M. Powell farm near Reidsville. After college Watlington became a bookkeeper for the Bank of Reidsville. In 1920 he became the president of the bank and served until his death in 1937.

¹²⁸ T. Jeff Penn began to buy land in the area in 1911 when he purchased the Poplar Lake Tract. Being interested in farming he hired laborers to work the land that he continued to purchase. He had a log bungalow built on the Poplar Lake Tract for his farm manager. Nearby he had a silo constructed and when the structure was complete he placed a jug on top and named the place "Corn Jug Farm." (Tradition from J. Hampton Talley.) In 1918 Penn changed the name of his farm to Chinqua-Penn Farm. (From *The Reidsville Review*, April 5, 1918.)



Sauratown Plantation house before restoration. Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Clarence Kluttz.

Sauratown Plantation

by
Lindley S. Butler

Sauratown Plantation is the most important early historic place in Rockingham County. It is the site of a large seventeenth century Indian village of the Saura tribe. The area was visited and described by the region's first explorer, William Byrd II of Virginia, in 1733. It became the location of the earliest known white settlement in the county. In the nineteenth century it was the plantation of Dr. Edward T. Brodnax, the county's largest slaveholder and planter. Finally, the plantation was the boyhood home of Governor Robert Brodnax Glenn, the adopted son of Dr. Brodnax. On the site today are found ample archaeological evidence of the Lower Sauratown Indian Village, a colonial road bed and ford which are documented by the John Colet map of 1770, a circa 1825 plantation office building, the Brodnax family cemetery, remains of the extensive boxwood garden, numerous foundations, and a two-story nineteenth century brick plantation house which has been restored.

The Dan River valley has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years, and there are many archaeological sites which produce the stone, pottery, and bone artifacts of prehistoric people. By the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Carolina Piedmont was occupied by dozens of small tribes speaking Siouan dialects. In the two centuries after contact with the European explorers, traders and settlers these tribes had disappeared as a result of disease and warfare.

The Saura tribe (also called Sara and later Cheraw) were visited in June 1670 by John Lederer, the German explorer, on the Yadkin River near the well-known Trading Ford. Virginia Indian traders periodically visited the region and 1673 a trader, James Needham, was killed near the Trading Ford by Oconeechee Indians. Shortly after this incident the Sauras, possibly fearing blame for the murder of Needham, moved north to the Dan River and established themselves at two village sites known as Upper and Lower Sauratown.¹ Upper Sauratown was located in present southern Stokes County, and Lower Sauratown was below the present city of Eden near the mouth of Town Creek.

In 1728 when the survey party for the North Carolina/Virginia border entered the area William Byrd II, a Virginia commissioner, recorded that the Saura Indians had left the region. Five years later when Byrd returned to survey his immense 20,000 acre Land of Eden purchase, he visited the site of Lower Sauratown and found only a grassy plain, indicating that the

village had been abandoned for some time.² According to tradition, in the Dan Valley the Sauras were exposed to attack by the northern Seneca tribe and so moved south into upper South Carolina near the present town of Cheraw. The Cheraw Indians were located in South Carolina by 1715 in a census.³ Later some of them joined the Catawba to the west, and other members of the tribe may have moved east back into North Carolina to be among the ancestors of the modern Lumbee tribe.⁴

William Byrd was so taken with the beauty and rich soil of the Lower Sauratown area that in March, 1742 he purchased 6,000 acres which he added to his land of Eden tract.⁵ Byrd hoped to attract settlers to his vast tract, but his various promotional schemes failed. His son William Byrd III inherited the 26,000 acres and in order to satisfy debts, sold the land in October, 1755, to Francis and Simon Farley, merchants of Antigua.⁶ James Parke Farley, son of Francis, was sent to the Dan valley by 1769 to manage the plantation. Farley removed squatters and imported a hundred slaves from Antigua.⁷ He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Byrd III, in 1771⁸ and by 1775 he had erected a manor house named Belview on the Sauratown tract. The letters of Elizabeth Byrd Farley to her father describe the plantation activities and the first mention of the cultivation of tobacco in present Rockingham County.⁹ The exact location of the Farley house is not known but the presence of the colonial roadbed and the Sauratown ford



Sauratown Plantation house and office. Photograph by V. Siler Rothrock.

Sauratown Plantation

near the present plantation site indicates that it was not far away. On the next knoll downstream from the present house is a large field rock cemetery which may be the Farley slave cemetery.

Another contemporary account of life at Lower Sauratown is found in the journal of John F. D. Smyth, a young English gentleman who toured through the colonies just before the outbreak of the American Revolution. Smyth journeyed from Hillsborough to the Dan River en route to Kentucky. At Lower Sauratown he stayed in the one-room cabin of a Bailey family for ten days, tarrying because of his romantic interest in the lovely fifteen-year-old Betsy Bailey. From the social status of Smyth it must be assumed that the Farleys were not at home, and unfortunately for the historian Smyth said far more about the charms of young Betsy than he did about the plantation. Although Bailey could have been working for Farley, Smyth refers to him as a "common plain back wood's planter" and indicates that he owned several slaves.¹⁰ It would appear then that a small settlement was beginning to develop at the river ford.

After the death of James Parke Farley the estate was not settled for many years due to the claims of various heirs. James Parke Farley's will was first presented in 1786 and the court appointed a guardian for the four Farley daughters Elizabeth, Maria, Rebecca, and Eleanor. By 1799, just before he died, Patrick Henry had purchased an interest in the Sauratown tracts.¹¹ His heirs Alexander S. Henry and Nathaniel W. Henry then sued the Farley heirs for a division of the 26,000 acres. The total grant was surveyed in 1803 into 17 tracts for a court ordered division, and the subsequent decisions were based on this survey. Suits continued over the complicated settlement as late as 1822.¹²

The Brodnax family began its long association with the Sauratown plantation in May, 1807 when William Edward Brodnax, a planter of Brunswick County, Virginia, purchased 2887 acres from Elizabeth Farley Morson.¹³ This tract was the Lower Sauratown plantation which had been designated tract #9 in the 1803 survey and lay south of the Dan River. The next year Brodnax received the power-of-attorney for John Simon Farley and Elizabeth Morson, both of whom resided in England.¹⁴ Brodnax accumulated additional parcels of land amounting to hundreds of acres in the Dan Valley, and in 1811 purchased another section of the former Farley lands--tract #16 of 2664 acres on the north side of the river.¹⁵

Two sons of William Edward Brodnax--Robert and Edward Travis--would live in Rockingham County and become prominent in the history of the region. When William Brodnax died in 1820 Robert received the Cascade plantation north of the river and soon constructed on the property a fine two-story frame manor house which still stands.¹⁶ Edward Travis inherited most of the Lower Sauratown plantation south of the river and

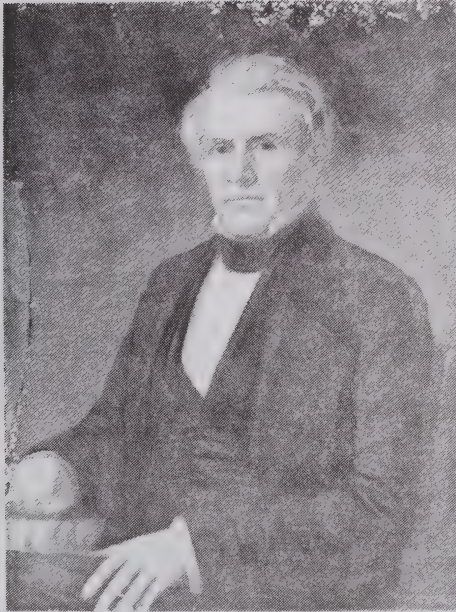


Mrs. Edward T. Brodnax, Janet Hamilton Chalmers, 1809-1846. Photo reproduced from Laura MacMillan (comp.), The North Carolina Portrait Index, 1700-1860 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963), p. 32.

moved to the county. Another brother William Frederick Brodnax inherited the lower 1,000 acres of the Sauratown tract.

Edward Travis Brodnax (1796-1874) was born in Brunswick County. After brief service in the militia in the War of 1812 he attended the University of Pennsylvania in the medical school and graduated with a M.D. degree in 1818. In Rockingham County he practiced medicine and managed his vast plantation. He accumulated more property, including lots and a store in Leaksville, and owned a gristmill on Town Creek. By 1860 he had a total of 174 slaves and was the largest slave holder in the county.

E. T. Brodnax was public minded and as a whig was active in politics. He served terms in the House of Commons 1822-1823 and the state Senate



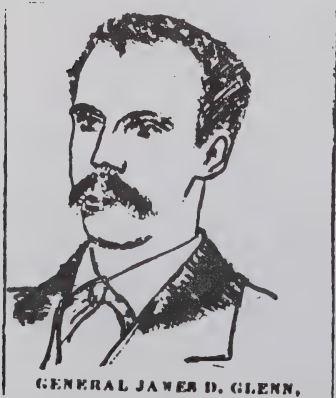
Dr. Edward Travis Brodnax, 1796-1874. Photo reproduced from Laura MacMillan (comp.), The North Carolina Portrait Index, 1700-1860 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963), p.32.

1827-1828. A supporter of internal improvements, he was active in the Raleigh conventions on the subject in 1833 and 1836. When the Roanoke Navigation Company improved the Dan River for navigation in the 1820's E. T. Brodnax supervised the construction of the sluices and wing dams on the section of river from Virginia to Leaksville, and he owned a bateau. He served in the 1835 and 1861 state constitutional conventions. A moderate opponent of secession, he agreed to vote for it acquiescing to the majority sentiment in the county. He was a trustee of Greensboro Female College 1833-1851 and an organizer and vestryman of the Church of the Epiphany in Leaksville in 1844.¹⁷

The surviving brick plantation house at Sauratown does not reflect the wealth and position of Dr. Brodnax. Family tradition is that the original house burned in 1867 and that the present dwelling was constructed from a plantation outbuilding which is often described as the weave house and kitchen. The frame plantation office building has fine Federal trim and is the earliest surviving structure. During the renovation of the office building evidence was discovered that the frame structure was much earlier than previously believed and likely dates from the late eighteenth century. The remnants of the terraced boxwood gardens reflect a stately landscaped building site and size of the original mansion.

Dr. Brodnax married Janet Hamilton Chalmers (1809-1846), but they had no surviving children. The Brodnaxes adopted Chalmers Lanier Glenn, Mrs. Brodnax's orphaned nephew. Glenn, an attorney, married Annie Dodge, the daughter of James R. Dodge of Yadkin County, and the Glenns lived at Sauratown Plantation with their three sons, James Dodge, Robert Brodnax, and Edward Travis Brodnax. Glenn served as a captain in the Confederate Army in the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment and was killed at the Battle of South Mountain, Virginia on September 14, 1862. After his death the Glenn children were adopted by Dr. Brodnax and were reared on the plantation.¹⁸

Upon the death of Dr. Brodnax in 1874 the plantation was left to Annie Dodge Glen and eventually in 1882 was divided among her three sons. Annie Dodge's father James R. Dodge was originally from New York and was the son of General Richard Dodge and Ann S. Irving, a sister of Washington Irving. The brother of Annie Glenn was Richard Irving Dodge (1827-1895), a colonel in the United States Army and author of several books about his western frontier experiences in the Indian Wars.¹⁹



James Dodge Glenn, 1852-1905. Sketch from Stephen B. Weeks, Scrapbook, 1823-1894, 10 vols., 2:105. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Library.

Sauratown Plantation

Annie Glenn's oldest son James Dodge graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1871 and was a civil engineer until the death of Dr. Brodnax brought him home to manage the plantation for his mother. He married his cousin Mary Brodnax of Cascade Plantation in 1877. James Glenn served in the state legislature three terms from 1881 to 1885. He had a notable career in the state militia, becoming a captain in 1881 and rising to be colonel of the Third Regiment in 1884. In 1889 he was appointed adjutant-general of the state by Governor Daniel G. Fowle. After 1885 he moved to Greensboro.²⁰

Robert Brodnax Glenn (1854-1920) was educated at Davidson College, the University of Virginia, and at Richmond Hill, Judge Richmond Pearson's law school in Yadkin County. He began the practice of law in Danbury, Stokes County, and was elected to the legislature in 1881. From Danbury he moved to Winston and served in the state Senate from Forsyth County in 1899. In 1904 he was elected governor of North Carolina, serving 1905-1909. The major achievements of Governor Glenn's administration were the regulation of railroad rates, improvement of public education, expansion of public health programs, prohibition, and an economic and geologic survey.²¹



Sauratown Plantation office. An eighteenth century structure remodeled in the 1820's. Photograph by the author.

The Sauratown plantation was divided by the Glenn sons in September 1882 with each son receiving a little less than a thousand acres. James Glenn's portion was the Sauratown homeplace.²² Although James Glenn moved to Greensboro in 1887, he retained the bulk of the Dan River land. The 967.8 acres in the original apportionment was reduced by the sale of 55.5 acres in 1894, and in 1899 a 100-acre tract was sold.²³

When James Glenn died in 1905 he willed the Sauratown Plantation of 812 acres to his son John Brodnax Glenn.²⁴ John Glenn was born at Sauratown in 1885 but had grown up in Greensboro. He was a very successful businessman with careers in railroading and banking. He began in a position with the Southern Railway. Upon becoming assistant superintendent of the Mexican Central Railroad he made contacts that led to positions in banking in both Mexico and New York. He lived in Mexico many years and then moved to Scarsdale, New York.²⁵ Already living in Mexico when he inherited the plantation, John Glenn held it for only a few months before selling it in March, 1906 for \$5,000 to his step-mother Sarah Hairston Glenn, formerly from Henry County, Virginia.²⁶

Sarah Hairston Glenn retained ownership of the Sauratown Plantation for forty years, and a succession of tenants lived in the homeplace and farmed the still fertile bottom land. In April 1946 she gave it to her



Sauratown Plantation house after restoration, 1984. Photo by the author.

Sauratown Plantation

granddaughter Sarah Whittle Kluttz (Mrs. Clarence) as a wedding gift.²⁷ Shortly after Sarah Kluttz received the plantation, Duke Power Company began construction on the Dan River Steam Station in sight of the plantation house. This station, now a 375,000 kilowatt operation, began production of power in 1949.²⁸ The plantation is still owned by Mrs. Kluttz, and she and her husband have restored the homeplace.

The Dan River valley is the most important natural feature of Rockingham County and is central to the region's history. From the time of the Saura Indians, over three centuries ago, Sauratown Plantation has been a silent witness to much of the county's past and has a strong claim to being the most important historic site in the area. On or near the plantation have been located the most important Indian town in the county, the first exploration of the valley, the first settlement in the county, the earliest known tobacco plantation in the upper valley, the home of two of the county's most prominent families, the development of river navigation, the largest antebellum plantation in the county, and finally the production of electric power. At Sauratown Plantation the whole history of the river valley can be interpreted, and the river valley is the key to understanding the heritage of this region.



Sauratown Plantation house, north side. Photograph by the author.

Notes

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²Louis B. Wright (ed.), *The Prose Works of William Byrd of Westover* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1966), pp. 121, 398.

³Ruth Y. Wetmore, *First on the Land: The North Carolina Indians* (Winston-Salem: John Blair, 1975), pp. 53-54.

⁴Stanley A. South, *Indians in North Carolina* (Raleigh: Department of Archives and History, 1965), pp.50-51.

⁵Rockingham County Deeds, Register of Deeds, Wentworth, A:9.

⁶Rockingham County Deeds, A:10.

⁷Adelaide L. Fries (ed.), *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, 10 volumes (Raleigh: Department of Archives and History, reprint, 1968), 2: 876.

⁸Marion Tinling (ed.), *The Correspondence of the Three William Byrds of Westover, Virginia 1684-1776*, 3 volumes (Charlottesville, University of Virginia Press, 1977), 3:828-829

⁹Tinling (ed.), *Correspondence*, 3: 807-808, 809, 816.

¹⁰John F. D. Smyth, *A Tour of the United States of America*, 2 volumes (London: 1784), 1: 250-251, 253, 257-260, 267-269.

¹¹Rockingham County Deeds. F:87, G:68.

¹²Estates of Patrick Henry and Francis and Simon Farley: Division of Sauratown Lands 1803-1822. Davidson County Estates Records, 1817-1945. North Carolina Archives, Raleigh.

¹³Rockingham County Deeds, M:491.

¹⁴Rockingham County Deeds, N:329.

¹⁵Rockingham County Deeds, Q:333.

¹⁶Rockingham County Deeds, V:251. Ruth Little Stokes, "Rockingham County in the National Register of Historic Places: Willow Oaks." *The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy*, 1: 30-37.

¹⁷Lindley S. Butler, "Edward Travis Brodnax" in William S. Powell (ed.), *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, 1 volume to date (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979) 1: 232-233. *Report of the Roanoke Navigation Company, 1830*, p. 2.

¹⁸Butler, "Brodnax" p.233..

¹⁹Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, 11 vols. (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1887-1926), 2:194.

²⁰A. Davis Smith, *Western North Carolina: Historical and Biographical* (Charlotte: A. D. Smith & Co., 1890) pp. 352-353. *Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas in the Nineteenth Century* (Madison, Wis.: Brent & Fuller, 1892), pp. 646-648.

²¹Beth Crabtree, *North Carolina Governors 1585-1974: Brief Sketches* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1974), pp. 113-114.

²²Rockingham County Deeds, 3rd S:526.

²³Rockingham County Deeds. 94:464, 122:1.

²⁴Rockingham County Wills, F:298.

²⁵Archibald Henderson, *North Carolina: The Old North State and the New*, 5 vols. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1941), 4: 35-37.

²⁶Rockingham County Deeds, 151: 343.

²⁷Rockingham County Deeds, 364: 529.

²⁸Lindley S. Butler, *Rockingham County: A Brief History* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1982), p. 5.

Brodnax Family Cemetery

Brodnax, Dr. Edward T. 31 March 1796–7 June 1874

Brodnax, Janet Hamilton Chalmers, his wife, 19 May 1809–11 November 1846

Dodge, James Richard 27 October 1795–24 February 1880

aged 85 years-3 months-27 days

Dodge, Mrs. Susan, wife of James R., 7 March 1809–28 September 1882

age 73 years-6 months-21 days

Glenn, Baby Frank, son of R.B. and N.B. Glenn

15 September 1880–17 March 1881

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The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy



The Rockingham County Historical Society, Inc.

The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy

The journal is published semiannually in June and December by the Rockingham County Historical Society, Box 84, Wentworth, N.C. 27375. Members of the society, for which the annual dues are \$8.00 for an individual and \$12.00 for a family membership, receive the journal. Single issues may be purchased for \$3.50 per number plus 50 cents mailing charge.

Editorial Policy

The publication committee is interested in receiving articles on the history and genealogical source materials of Rockingham County and the adjacent area. The historical articles must be well written and thoroughly documented. Genealogical articles should consist of previously unpublished primary source materials pertaining to Rockingham County, such as abstracts of local records and edited diaries, letters, or church records. Papers on family history should not be submitted. All copy, including footnotes, should be typed double-space. Articles and correspondence should be sent to the editor: Robert W. Carter, Jr., Route 2 Box 392, Reidsville, N.C. 27320

Cover Illustration

The second building of the Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Congregation. The building located near Reidsville was demolished in 1946 after a new church had been constructed. Photograph from *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945.

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A History of Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church

by

Robert W. Carter, Jr.

Wolf Island Church is one of the oldest church organizations in Rockingham County being formed in 1777. The name is pronounced as one word "Wolfisland." The church is located one mile north of the Reidsville city limits on the Wilson Road (State Road 1985) between N.C. Highway 14 and U.S. Business 29.

Many of the Eighteenth century settlers in Rockingham County were of Baptist faith. Although some came from the northern colonies the majority came from Virginia. These settlers organized Baptist Churches on Matrimony, Wolf Island and Lick Fork Creeks during this period.¹ In 1784 the Baptists living along Haw River were active in forming Crossroads² (now known as Hillsdale) which is located in present day Guilford County. Soon after 1800 another group of Baptists from Culpepper County, Virginia organized Sardis Church in western Rockingham County.³ Tradition also relates the existence of an early church on the south side of Dan River (possibly Baptist) in the present Pleasantville area.⁴ The story is told that the children of the original settlers were less interested in religion and after some years the church declined and passed out of existence.⁵ No documentary evidence of this church has been located.

In the early 1800s the Baptists experienced rapid growth but in the 1830s the denomination divided over Bible societies (Sunday Schools), missionary societies, seminary trained and salaried ministers, and the Baptist State Convention. The Baptists of Calvinist views tended to oppose these ideas and after the division they took the name Old School or Primitive Baptists. The Baptists favoring missions adopted the name Missionary Baptists (now Baptist). All the Baptist churches in Rockingham County remained members of the Country Line and Mayo Associations both of which became anti-missions. As a result all the earliest Baptist churches in the county are of the Primitive Baptist denomination. The Missionary Baptists living in the northern Piedmont formed a new association named the Beulah which embraced the same area as the Country Line.⁶

Wolf Island church is located on a high ridge overlooking Wolf Island Creek for which it was named. According to tradition when the pioneers began to settle in the area packs of wolves lived in rock dens along the hills near the creek. One spot of land was almost circled by the creek and was often inhabited by the



Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church about 1952. Photograph courtesy Billie Jacobs Wright.

wolves and the area became known as the Wolves Island. Thus the creek was given the name. The story relates that for many years after settlement, wolves remained in isolated sections along the creek and occasionally their howls could be heard during the church services.⁷ As late as August 1790 the pastor of Wolf Island Church killed a wolf and was paid a bounty by the sheriff of Rockingham County.⁸

In 1749 and 1751 Robert Jones, a land speculator, received the first Granville grants issued on Wolf Island Creek. The grants were located near Dan River and the land was later sold by Jones who never lived in the area. These grants were surveyed in October 1748 by Daniel Weldon. According to the warrants issued for the tracts, the land along Wolf Island Creek was recorded as being in Saint John Parish, Granville County. In 1753 Ephraim Potter secured a warrant for a Granville grant of 640 acres of land which was ten miles above the Jones' grants.⁹ This tract of land was about one mile west of the present site of Wolf Island Church. During the 1760s there were several other grants in the area and by 1771 there appears to have been fairly substantial settlement along the creek.¹⁰

About 1756 the Cantrell Family immigrated from New Castle, Delaware to southern Caswell County, North Carolina. Some years later several members of the family including John, James and Isaac secured land along Wolf Island Creek in present day Rockingham County (then Orange County).¹¹ The

A History of Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church

Cantrells were a large family who were or became ardent Baptists. By 1800 many of the family had moved from Rockingham County to Spartanburg County, South Carolina. From that location many members of the family moved on to Tennessee. In all three states the Cantrell Family formed churches and produced Baptist ministers.¹²

Wolf Island Church was formed in 1777 by Isaac Cantrell according to all available sources. John Asplund printed several editions of the *Annual Register of The Baptist Denomination* in the early 1790s and all these books record Wolf Island Church as being formed in 1777 and lists Isaac Cantrell as the pastor of the church. The *Register* records the membership of the church as being 30 in 1790. By 1793 the membership had increased to 39.¹³ David Benedict's *General History of Baptists* printed in 1813 also records that Wolf Island was constituted in 1777.¹⁴ It appears that Isaac Cantrell was the pastor of the church for over twenty years. The Rockingham County Court Minutes indicate that the church was locally known as Cantrell's Meeting House as early as 1785 and as late as 1807.¹⁵

Although a tradition survived into the Twentieth century that the first Baptist settlers along Wolf Island met at a location nearer Dan River, no proof has been found that the church was ever located at any other site.¹⁶

According to tradition the first church building was a six-sided log structure without windows and with log benches which sat on an earthen floor.¹⁷ The second building was of frame construction and was probably built during the 1850s.¹⁸ One story relates that the church framing was held together with wooden pegs and the building erected with the help of slave labor.¹⁹

While no other church records survive from the first twenty-five year history of Wolf Island, the church is mentioned several times in the records of Matrimony Church.²⁰ These records relate that on July 19, 1794 John Harper "... requested liberty of (the Matrimony) church to go (to) Bro. Cantrell's Church in behalf of a greived part - or arm of that church - (but) we thought it not expedient for him to go." Harper, who joined Matrimony Church in 1791, began to speak in public in 1792 and was ordained a minister by 1794. On January 17, 1795 Harper again "... requested (a) letter of dismission to join (the) arm of Bro. Cantrell's Church - request being granted..." This action later led to a "distress" between Wolf Island and Matrimony Churches because some of the members of Wolf Island "could not fellowship" John Harper. During an Association held in May 1804 members of Wolf Island confessed that they were wrong in their actions and Elder Harper "offered his recantation" but he was not received by the Association as a minister.

The mentioning of an arm or division of Wolf Island Church leads to the question of the name and location of the group. Asplund's *Register* indicates that the arm was known as Haw River Church and that it was formed in 1793 with 18 members. With the name Haw River it would seem probable that

the church was located in southeast Rockingham County. The Haw River group is last mentioned by name in 1811 as being under the care of Lick Fork Church.²¹ Neither the earliest known Country Line Association minutes (1812) or Benedict's history mentions the Haw River Church. There is a possibility that Bridge Meeting House near Haw River in Guilford County was the same group as the Haw River Church.²² Many Baptist churches of the period had dual names. Lick Fork was once known as Mullin's Meeting House; Matrimony was long known as Center Meeting House and Wolf Island was known as Cantrell's Meeting House.²³

By 1798 Isaac Cantrell had moved from the Wolf Island area to Spartanburg County, South Carolina. There is some evidence that he may have returned for a short period leaving again in 1803.²⁴ During 1803 Thomas Moore purchased Cantrell's 304 acre farm on Wolf Island Creek.²⁵ Moore and his wife Auvasti moved to the area from Granville County, North



Tombstone of Auvasti Moore who died in 1844. She was the wife of Thomas Moore who was the minister at Wolf Island in the early 1800s. Photograph by the author.

Carolina.²⁶ He is known to have been a minister as early as 1811 but probably served as pastor of Wolf Island Church from the time he moved into the area about 1803.²⁷ Moore was one of the delegates from the church to the Country Line Association each year from 1816 to 1826. He died

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~~Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church~~
 This Indenture made this 14th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, between Isaac Hancock of the County of Rockingham and State of North Carolina, the said Isaac Hancock and Sarah Hancock and members of the Primitive Baptist Church of Wolf Island, in consideration, on the one hand, and the said Isaac Hancock for and in consideration to him of the sum of Ten Shillings between our hand here, at and before the signing and sealing of these presents, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, and being thereunto legat and his charges, hath given and sold by deed already engrossed and confirmed, and do by these presents give and sell and confirm unto the said Isaac Hancock and Sarah Hancock and their heirs and assigns, one acre of land, more or less, lying and being on the South side of Wolf Island, bounded on the South by the water, beginning at a post of Isaac Browder's line, running East eight poles to a Post Oak, thence North North East to a Post Oak, thence North North West to a Hickory, thence East eight poles to a white Oak, thence South twenty poles to the first station and thence on a line of land the same were in 1814, together with all and singular the rights and profits, woods ways, water, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land, belonging or appertaining, to hold to the said Isaac Hancock and members his and their heirs and assigns forever, and the said Isaac Browder, and his heirs the said Isaac Hancock and assigns, and every part thereof, against them and his heirs and assigns forever and every other person or persons whatsoever, laying lawful right or claim thereunto, to have and to hold, to the said Isaac Hancock his heirs or assigns forever do warrant and defend the same; I hereby witness I have hereunto set my hand, and seal this day of September 1805.

Isaac Browder

Copy of the first deed to the Wolf Island Church property dated 1805. From the Register of Deeds Office, Wentworth, North Carolina.

about 1837.²⁸

Wolf Island Church existed for over twenty-five years before a deed was secured for the property. The church was located on land which belonged to Isham Browder. The church trustee, Isaiah Hancock, purchased the church lot containing one acre from Browder on September 14, 1805 for the price of ten shillings. The witnesses to this transfer were Aaron Cantrell and John H. Taylor.²⁹

The Strawberry Association was organized in Virginia in 1776. In 1788 the Roanoke Association was formed from a portion of the Strawberry

Association. Several early Baptist churches in North Carolina near the Virginia border belonged to these associations.³⁰ Wolf Island Church joined the Roanoke in 1792 but left in 1794 when the Flat River Association was formed in North Carolina. In 1806 the Country Line was formed from the Flat River and Wolf Island remained a member of that association for a century.³¹

The earliest church records of Wolf Island appear to date from 1805. An entry dated December of that year relates that a tablecloth and towels were purchased at a cost of \$2 and that the church deed had been recorded. A later record relates "the Baptist church of Christ Wolf Island Meeting House (met) the Saturday before the second Sunday in May 1816, in peace." Other entries under the same date record that William Ratcliff, Isaiah Hancock and Thomas Moore were appointed as delegates to the association. During this meeting the church received Brother Jeffre, a man of "culler" (color). Before the Civil War when slaves had no churches, blacks were allowed to join the white churches and the church records indicate that a large number of blacks belonged to Wolf Island between 1816 and 1828.³² The church continued to accept black members through the mid-1800s. Some years after the Civil War blacks organized their own churches.

An interesting account is found under the date February 4, 1821. The entry relates "where as wicked people had reported that Brother Moore (Wolf Island's pastor) had prevailed over his daughters mind in marriage with Mr. Smith, that is it was not free and voluntary, and that Mr. Smith was some what enraged by bounty to marry - the accusers having public and timely notice to appear at conference and upon a fare investigation of Brother Moore's guilt or innocence of all charges against him, sufficient and satisfactory proof is had, that they (the accusers) are false and the church finds and pronounces him not guilty - this record by order of the church, signed by Elder (David) Lawson, moderator and (William) Ratcliff, clerk."³³

During this period the records began to use the term "met according to our established rule the Saturday before the 2nd Sunday in peace." Sometimes members were appointed to "site" another to attend a meeting and answer a complaint for irregular church attendance.³⁴

In 1827 there is a listing of 30 of the 44 members of the church. They were: "John Mount (dismist), Isiah Hancock, John Brown, Sarah Brown, Teletha Browder, Jane Harrison (dismist), Ellinder Linder (dead), John Atkins, Susanah Atkins, Thomas Moore, Vashty Moore, Elizabeth Jarrell (dead), William Coram, William Ratcliff, Marshy Ratcliff, Sarah Welborne, Richard Coram, Sarah Coram, Mariam Walker, Peter, a man of culler, Caty King, Nima Wordlow, Fanny Wright, James Sipple, Elizabeth Cole, _____ Mays, Rebekah Delap, Nelly Lillard, Ruthy Carter, Isbell Young."³⁵ Others mentioned in the records during 1828 include: "Mayolion Sipple, Polly

Allen, Casany Hancock, Jim, a man of color and Judy, a woman of color." Several men who were active in Wolf Island during the 1820s and 1830s were: Edward Osborn, William C. Morton, Loved Moore, Hervey Moore, Samuel (or Soloman) Hardy and A. Harrelson."³⁶

John Stadler and Stephen Chandler, two ministers from Caswell County, and James Osborne of Baltimore, Maryland persuaded the Country Line Association to go against missions thus it became a Primitive Baptist Association.³⁷ At the 1833 meeting of the association, a resolution was passed declaring hostility to Bible societies, missionary societies, temperance societies, Baptist Conventions and religious newspapers.³⁸ Under the leadership of Robert Shreve and John Stadler Wolf Island Church took its stand against missions and remained in the Country Line Association.³⁹ The division among the Baptists seems to have had little effect on the membership of the church. Membership stood at 36 in 1832 and increased to 38 in 1834. By 1843 the membership had grown to 56 and during the remainder of the ante-bellum period the church averaged about 43 members.⁴⁰

In October 1835 Wolf Island Church adopted "Rules of Decorum." The rules include: "Members are made up of those holding essential doctrines of the gospel of the final perseverance (sic) of the saints and believing that immersion is the only mode of baptism, believers the only subjects, the church shall chose a moderator to act in all things and to see that at meetings only one may speak at a time." There were also rules for dealing with transgressors and offenders of the church; trials and councils were held to establish peace between members at variance with each other.⁴¹

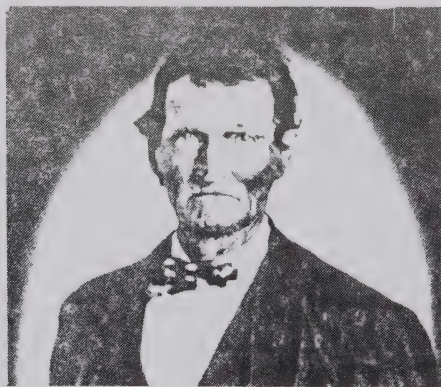
The church records relate that during the winter of 1845 and 1846 sometimes no church meetings were held because of impassable roads. In June 1849 money was raised for repairs on the meeting house and for building new benches. During July 1853 "a woman of color" owned by Mrs. Mary Martin⁴² was baptized by Elder Robert Shreve. In October 1854 the church members met at McCollum School House⁴³ and received "a woman of color" into church membership. The last two entries indicate that Wolf Island Church held some meetings in the present Pleasantville area. However no church was formed in that area until 1884 when Pleasantville Primitive Baptist Church was organized partly with members from Wolf Island Church.⁴⁴

In 1854 the members of Wolf Island appointed A.P. Robertson as secretary and authorized him to purchase a new record book and to record the church proceeding. At the same time a treasurer for the church was appointed possibly to raise money to build or complete the new frame church building. In 1855 a new rule was adopted by the church which stated "that when a member absented himself from a church meeting, every other

member must go to him and admonish him - the erring brother must then give the church a good reason for his failure to attend meeting.⁴⁵

Some people listed as being active in the church at different periods from the 1830s into the 1860s included: William Corum, William and Polly Ratcliffe, Harry Perkins, Nancy Cole, Nancy Denton, Jane Setliff, William Duncan, Hervey Moore, Soloman Hardy, Aaron P. Robertson, Samuel H. Walker, William Williams, David Shreve, E.G. Browning, William P. Williams and David Williams.⁴⁶

Descendants of the Shreve Family have been active in Wolf Island Church for over one hundred and eighty years. The founder of the family, David Shreve married Nancy Thompson on February 10, 1785 in Lunenburg County, Virginia and settled in Charlotte County where he resided until the family moved to Rockingham County, North Carolina about 1800.⁴⁷ During the early 1790s, while living in Charlotte County, Shreve was a "licenefied" (unordained) preacher at Meherrin Baptist Church in Lunenburg County.⁴⁸ It is unknown if he was ever ordained. Shreve, who settled two miles west of Wolf Island Church, died during the summer of 1806 shortly before his son Robert was born.⁴⁹



Robert Shreve, Minister of the Baptist Church

Signature of Robert Shreve, March 30, 1846.
Shreve was the pastor at Wolf Island Church from
1835 until 1881. Photograph courtesy Ollie Shreve
Winstead.

A History of Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church

The son Robert Shreve joined Wolf Island Church in 1832 and was ordained a minister on April 12, 1835.⁵⁰ He was called and accepted as pastor of Wolf Island and served in that capacity for over 45 years. Tradition relates that he was a "good preacher" and often amused the congregation with his quaint good humor.⁵¹ He was married four times and outlived all his wives. Shreve had 13 children who grew to maturity. His first wife was Delilia Moore, the daughter of Elder Thomas Moore who was the pastor of Wolf Island during the early 1800s.⁵²

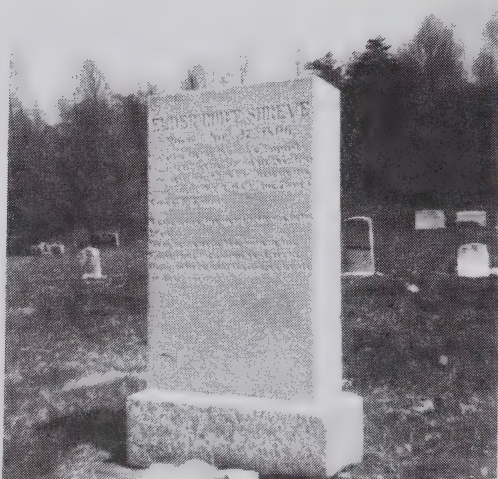
Robert Shreve continued to serve as pastor of Wolf Island until he was in his mid-70s. With his increasing age, a portion of the congregation of the church began to desire that he resign. At a church meeting in November 1881 he was relieved of his ministerial duties by a vote of 11 to 10. However it should be stated that many of the members of the church were not present at this meeting.⁵³ Shreve died October 4, 1882 and was buried in the church cemetery.⁵⁴ Some of his descendants who have been active in the church include: Rob D. Shreve and family; Billie Smith and family; the Clement Henry Shreve family; the Hudsons; the Durhams; John R. Smith; Elder H.P. Somers; Elder Hugh Wray; Elder O.J. Wray, Jr; and others.⁵⁵

It is interesting to note that the first three known pastors of Wolf Island Church owned and lived on the same farm. The land was first owned by Isaac Cantrell who sold the property to Clement Whittemore in 1798.⁵⁶ In 1803 Whittemore sold the land to Thomas Moore who deeded part of the farm to his son-in-law, Robert Shreve, in 1831.⁵⁷ Although the home tract was sold after Shreve's death in 1882, his son Billie owned a portion of the land until his death in 1928. The Cantrell-Moore-Shreve land could truly be called "the Preacher's farm."⁵⁸

Robert Shreve's sister, Mary Shreve Williams, also had several descendants who were active in Wolf Island church. Her son William P. Williams was active in the church from the 1850s until his death in 1864.⁵⁹ Another son, Thomas R. Williams was a member of the church from the 1880s until his death in 1917.⁶⁰ Mary's granddaughter, Talitha Wray Carter was also a member of the church.⁶¹

During the period 1860s-1890s some of the church leaders included C.G. Terry, R.W. Dallas, George W. Carter, Thomas R. Williams, James B. Talley, the Bennetts and others.⁶² At the end of the Civil War the church membership stood at 45 but by 1880 it had increased to 88. During the remainder of the century the membership averaged about 60.⁶³ Sometime during this period John Holderby conducted a subscription school at the church.⁶⁴

It appears that a portion of the Wolf Island Cemetery was not on the church property. On January 7, 1885, Hugh K. Reid and William Lindsay donated a two acre tract of land to the church trustees, C.G. Terry and George W. Carter.⁶⁵ This land contains the largest portion of the church cemetery. On August 27, 1892 Sarah A. Lindsey, Hugh K. Reid and wife Caroline S. donated another



*Tombstone of Elder Robert Shreve which was erected after the original stone was broken.
Photograph by the author.*

tract of land to the church for the token price of \$1. This lot lay west of the church building. In 1905 an additional acre on the east side of the church cemetery was secured, bringing the total to approximately 5.4 acres. The church property never included a spring but the "Palmer Spring" was across the road east of the church and was used to secure drinking water during the early period of the church.⁶⁶

In 1906 the Country Line Association was divided into the Upper and Lower Country Line Associations. Wolf Island Church fell into the division known as the Upper Country Line and remained in that group until ca. 1952 when it joined the Salem Association.⁶⁷ Associational meetings were held at Wolf Island Church in 1921, 1939, 1961 and 1973.⁷⁰

The ministers who served as pastor of Wolf Island Church from 1882 to the 1920s included: James S. Dameron, J.M. Harris, Archer Nance, J.A. Burch, F.L. Oakley, J.F. Spangler and Wiley C. Jones.⁶⁹ Some of the prominent Old Baptist ministers who visited and spoke at the church during this period were P.D. Gold of Wilson, Isaac Jones of Pender County, Joshua T. Rowe of Baltimore, Maryland, P.G. Lester of Floyd County, Virginia and C.B. Hassell of Williamston, North Carolina.⁷⁰

A History of Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church

John Will DeLancey, Sr. of Reidsville was a member of the church longer than any other person. He was baptized by Robert Shreve in 1878 and remained a member until his death in 1952 at age 98.⁷¹ It is believed that he was baptized in Wolf Island Creek as was the practice at the time. He was a licentiate⁷² of the church and often preached but was never ordained into the full ministry. Delancey was interviewed by newspaper reporters in 1945, and in 1952 thus preserving many of the early traditions of the church.⁷³

During World War II the congregation began to make plans to build a new church to replace the old frame building which had been enlarged about 1880.⁷⁴ Under the leadership of John D. Carter, Sr. between \$9,000 and \$10,000 was raised to build a brick church.⁷⁵ Most of the timber on the church property was cut and sawed into lumber and with the labor of friends and members the new building was completed in 1946.⁷⁶ The new church was built a few feet west of the old building. The benches in the old church were slid through the windows into the new building and used until modern benches could be secured.⁷⁷ After the new church was completed the old building was sold to Troy DeLancey who used the materials to build a barn on his farm on the Port McCoy Road near Reidsville.⁷⁸ The barn has since been demolished.

Wolf Island Cemetery was always a burial site for those of any faith and through the years grew to be one of the largest church cemeteries in the area. The oldest marked grave is that of James Shethar who died suddenly during the night of July 27, 1820 while a guest at Court's Tavern⁷⁹ two miles northeast of the church. Shethar, a stranger, accompanied by his sister and manservant, was traveling through the county on his way from Coosawhatchie, Georgia to New York.⁸⁰ The church allowed his body to be buried in the cemetery and his wife, Mary had a marker placed at the grave.⁸¹

After the trees in the cemetery were cut, undergrowth covered the area. The cemetery was sprayed with brush-killer several times and many families maintained their family plots. Other areas became overgrown and these conditions continued through the 1950s.⁸² In the early 1960s the members and friends of the church cleaned away the undergrowth and sowed the cemetery in grass. The field rock markers were removed to facilitate mowing. An ad was placed in *The Reidsville Review* giving notice to the public that the rocks were to be removed and that any known graves should be marked.⁸³ It is estimated that there are approximately one hundred unmarked graves in the cemetery.⁸⁴ The old section of the cemetery was declared full and grave plots were offered for sale in the newer section to raise money to maintain the cemetery.⁸⁵ Prior to this time anyone was free to bury in the cemetery at no cost.

A separate cemetery for the blacks was located behind the church. This area contained only a dozen or so graves. The field rock markers have also



The tombstone of James Shethar who died in 1820. Shethar, a stranger, died at a nearby tavern. This is the oldest marked grave in Wolf Island Cemetery. Photograph by the author.

been removed from the area and only one marker dated 1898 remains.⁸⁶

In the 1930s Elder George W. Hill was chosen as pastor of the church and served until his death on November 21, 1970.⁸⁷ Elder Hill, a Surry County native, lived in Greensboro where he was a merchant.⁸⁸ Elder R.D. Bell of Mayodan served as co-pastor with Elder Hill for many years. He died in 1972 at age 93 years.⁸⁹

Since the mid-1970s two groups have held services at Wolf Island Church. An independent group meets on the second Sunday in each month with Elder H.P. Somers⁹⁰ as pastor. The Salem Association group meets on the fourth Sunday in each month. The Salem group presently has no pastor and is served by visiting ministers.



Elder George W. Hill, pastor of Wolf Island Church from the 1930s until his death in 1970. Photograph from The Greensboro Daily News, March 4, 1945.

FOOTNOTES

¹Matrimony Church, located between Eden and Price, was organized in 1776. A copy of the church minutes is located in the Special Collection Room at Rockingham Community College Library. Lick Fork Church was organized in 1786 or earlier. A copy of the church minutes is located in the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

²Guilford Deed Book 3, 88. George W. Paschal, *History of North Carolina Baptists*. (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1955), Volume II, 192. Hereinafter cited as Paschal, *History of North Carolina Baptists*.

³Charles D. Rodenbough (ed.), *The Heritage of Rockingham County, North Carolina*. (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1983), 102. Hereinafter cited as Rodenbough, *Heritage of Rockingham*.

⁴Avila Lindsay (Lowe), "Life on the Dan." Manuscript written prior to 1904, copy in the papers of the late Bettie Sue Gardner.

⁵Conversation with the late Willie P. Wray in 1967.

⁶Rodenbough, *Heritage of Rockingham*, 100-102.

⁷In 1952 Billie Jacobs Wright of Reidsville interviewed John W. DeLancey a 98 year old member of Wolf Island. She also copied portions of the church records. Hereinafter these notes are cited as Wright's notes, Wolf Island Church. Mildred Glass Reid, "Old Rockingham Primitive Baptist Church Planning For New Building." *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945. Hereinafter cited as Reid, "Old Rockingham Church."

⁸Rockingham Court Minutes, August, 1790.

⁹Granville Grant Warrants located in the Division of Land Grants, Secretary of State's Office, Raleigh, North Carolina. The 1749 grant is probably the third oldest deed recorded in the present Rockingham County area. Only William Byrd's two deeds for the Land of Eden pre-date 1749.

¹⁰William S. Powell, James K. Hubta, Thomas J. Farmham, (compilers); *The Regulators in North Carolina*. (Raleigh: Department of Archives & History, 1971), 465.

¹¹Granville Grant Warrants; Susan Cantrill Christie, *The Cantrill-Cantrell Genealogy*. (Brooklyn, New York: 1903), 8, 9, 26, 29, 30. North Carolina State Land Grants in the Secretary of State's Office, Raleigh.

¹²*Early Families of The North Carolina Counties of Rockingham and Stokes with Revolutionary Service*. (Madison, North Carolina: Privately printed by The James Hunter Chapter, D.A.R., 1977), 12-15. Hereinafter cited as *Rockingham-Stokes Families with Revolutionary Service*.

¹³Asplund's Register is reprinted in Paschal, *History of North Carolina Baptists*, Volume II, 567.

¹⁴Copies of Benedict's *General History of Baptists* are located in both the Baptist Collection at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem and in the Main Branch of the Greensboro Public Library.

¹⁵Rockingham Court Minutes.

¹⁶Wright's notes, Wolf Island Church.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Tradition from Alice B. Smith, July, 1984.

²⁰Matrimony Church records.

²¹Lick Fork Church records.

²²According to the Country Line Association Minutes Bridge Meeting House became extinct about 1840.

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²³Thomas Mullins was the early pastor at Lick Fork Church. Matrimony Church continued to be called Center Meeting House of Center Church until well into the Twentieth Century.

²⁴Rockingham Deeds; Book F, 36; Book H, 57.

²⁵Rockingham Deeds; Book I, 40. Cantrell sold the land to Clement Whittemore in 1798 who sold the farm to Moore in 1803.

²⁶Thomas Moore's son Hervey is listed in the 1880 census as being born in Granville County.

²⁷*Rockingham-Stokes Families with Revolutionary Service*, 124, 125.

²⁸Copies of the Country Line Association Minutes are located in the Baptist collection, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem. Inventory Docket Rockingham Superior Court 1835-1842, 15. (Account of sales of the property of Thomas Moore held March 24, 1837.)

²⁹Rockingham Deeds; Book M, 33.

³⁰Maloy A. Huggins, *The History of North Carolina Baptists 1727-1932*, (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1967), 416. Huggins lists Wolf Island as being formed in 1775.

³¹Charles F. Leek, *History of Pittsylvania Baptist Association 1788-1963*, page 178. Richard R. Saunders, Sr., *Open Doors and Closed Windows of The First Baptist Church of Weidsville, North Carolina*, (Durham: Seeman Printery, 1948), 235. Hereinafter cited as Saunders, *Open Doors and Closed Windows*.

³²Wright's notes, Wolf Island Church.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Ibid.

³⁶Country Line Association Minutes.

³⁷Saunders, *Open Doors and Closed Windows*, 237, 238.

³⁸Saunders, *Open Doors and Closed Windows*, 238. Members of the old Baptist denomination soon founded their own periodical *The Signs of The Times* which is still published. Many other Old Baptist's periodicals were later published.

³⁹Wolf Island Church adopted "Rules of Decorum" soon after Robert Shreve became the pastor. He was a great admirer of John Stadler and named one of his sons John Stadler Shreve.

⁴⁰Country Line Association Minutes.

⁴¹Wright's Notes, Wolf Island Church.

⁴²Mary Settle Martin was the wife of Robert Martin who owned a plantation between Settle's bridge and Pleasantville.

⁴³McCollum's School House was in the Pleasantville area.

⁴⁴The 1963 Upper Country Line Association Minutes contain a historical sketch of Pleasantville Church.

⁴⁵Wright's notes, Wolf Island Church.

⁴⁶Wright's notes, Wolf Island Church, Country Line Association Minutes.

⁴⁷Lunenburg County, Virginia marriage records. Charlotte County, Virginia Deeds; Book 6, 4; Book 6, 103; Book 8, 164, 166. The last reference is a power of attorney from David Shreve to Henry Haley dated November 29, 1798 in which Shreve stated he was about to move to the state of North Carolina.

⁴⁸John Asplund's *Annual Register of The Baptist Denomination*, (1790), 25, lists David Shreve as an unordained minister at the Meherrin River Church in Lunenburg County. He was also listed as a preacher in Asplund's 1794-95 edition of the *Register*.

⁴⁹Rockingham Court Minutes, August 25, 1806. The widow Nancy and a son-in-law, William Williams were appointed as administrators of the David Shreve estate. It appears Shreve never purchased land in Rockingham County and it was years later before the land in Charlotte County was sold.

⁵⁰Information from Robert Shreve's tombstone in Wolf Island Cemetery.

⁵¹Tradition from Walter D. Carter (1888-1970) in conversation about 1960. Carter was a son of George W. Carter (1847-1917) who was a member of Wolf Island for over forty years. *The Reidsville Review*, July 12, 1933.

⁵²Rodenbough, *Heritage of Rockingham*, 561. Robert W. Carter, Jr., "Robert Shreve, Primitive Baptist Minister", 2, 3. This manuscript is in the Special Collection Room, Rockingham Community College Library. Hereinafter cited as Carter, "Robert Shreve, Minister."

⁵³Carter, "Robert Shreve, Minister.", 6.

⁵⁴Robert Shreve's tombstone.

⁵⁵Reid, "Old Rockingham Church," *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945 and personal knowledge.

⁵⁶Rockingham Deeds: Book F, 36.

⁵⁷Rockingham Deeds: Book I, 40; Book 2dC, 122; Book 2dE, 8.

⁵⁸"The Preacher's Farm" is located on the Salem Church Road (S.R. 1987) and is presently owned by Sam Fairchild.

⁵⁹Country Line Association Minutes. Rodenbough, *Heritage of Rockingham*, 691.

⁶⁰Rodenbough, *Heritage of Rockingham*, 689.

⁶¹Ibid, 193. Talitha Wray Carter (1846-1927) was the wife of George W. Carter, member, deacon and church trustee. Their grandson R. Wray Carter, Sr. is presently a member and deacon at Wolf Island.

⁶²Country Line Association Minutes. Wright's notes, Wolf Island Church.

⁶³Country Line Association Minutes.

⁶⁴Reid, "Old Rockingham Church", *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945.

⁶⁵Rockingham Deeds: Book 4B, 355.

⁶⁶Rockingham Deeds: Book 9I, p. 284. Conversation with R. Wray Carter, Sr., April, 1984.

⁶⁷Country Line Association Minutes.

⁶⁸Country Line and Salem Association Minutes.

⁶⁹Reid, "Old Rockingham Church", *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945.

⁷⁰Ibid.

⁷¹Ibid. DeLancey's tombstone, Wolf Island Cemetery.

⁷²A licentiate is someone received on trial as a preacher and can speak in public but is not ordained.

⁷³Reid, "Old Rockingham Church", *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945. Wright's notes, Wolf Island Church. It is not known if Wright's story about DeLancey and Wolf Island Church was ever published.

⁷⁴Reid, "Old Rockingham Church", *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945.

⁷⁵Conversation with R. Wray Carter, Sr. April, 1984.

⁷⁶Ibid.

⁷⁷Ibid. Personal knowledge of the author.

⁷⁸Ibid.

⁷⁹The tavern was operated by George W. Courts who moved to the area from Virginia about 1806. Later the home of the Womack Family, the tavern is still occupied as a home. The building is located in Sadler.

⁸⁰Reid, "Old Rockingham Church", *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945.

⁸¹The Shethar tombstone is the oldest marked grave in Wolf Island Cemetery.

⁸²Conversation with R. Wray Carter, Sr., April, 1984.

⁸³Personal knowledge of the author.

⁸⁴Estimated count made by the author in May 1984.

⁸⁵Personal knowledge of the author.

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⁸⁶Wright's notes, Wolf Island Church. The marked grave is that of Thomas Powell who died in 1898 at age 65.

⁸⁷Salem Association Minutes, 1970.

⁸⁸Reid, "Old Rockingham Church", *The Greensboro Daily News*, March 4, 1945.

⁸⁹Carolyn Poole, 75, *Going on 200, Mayodan 1899-1974*, contains a sketch on Elder R.D. Bell.

⁹⁰H.P. Somers is a descendant of two early pastors of Wolf Island Church: Thomas Moore and Robert Shreve.



Wolf Island Church Cemetery about 1952. This picture shows many of the field rock grave markers which have been removed. Photograph courtesy Billie Jacobs Wright.

Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery

Recorded by Linda Vernon, Leonora Sutton, Robert W. Carter, Jr., and Mary Jane Amos, April 1984. Compiled by James R. Meador, Lib Meador, and Bettie Pearson. The abbreviation ssw is used for same stone with.

NAME	DEATH DATE	REMARKS
ALLEN Matilda	1961	b 1872
ARENDER William W.	2-4-1942	b 8-9-1870
BAILEY John W.	1969	b 1896; ssw Katherine Lyle Bailey
Katherine Lyle	1972	b 1907; ssw John W. Bailey
Lillian	3-3-1934	b 6-30-1915
Monroe	10-29-1929	b 5- -1892; ssw Gracie Bailey Lea and Monroe Bailey, Jr. "Father"
Monroe, Jr.	10-29-1949	b 4-7-1930; ssw Gracie Bailey Lea and Monroe Bailey, "Son"
BENNETT Lou W.	6-14-1892	b 1-14-1887; dau of L.L. and Fannie S. Bennett; aged 5 y 5 m
BERRY Anna	11-30-1831	Aged 30 y's 5 m's 24 d's Wife of James Berry
BLACKWELL Mattie Lovelace	4-15-1965	b 10-28-1887; (Wife of T. C. Blackwell)

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Nannie Virginia	12-29-1872	b 8-11-1857; aged 15 yrs, 4 mo, 18 ds., dau of J.M. and A.E. Blackwell
Thomas Cleveland	8-3-1944	b 3-10-1885
BORLAND		
Arthur B.	2-17-1963	b 6-2-1896; ssw Minnie E . Borland "Husband"
Minnie E.	9-26-1966	b 7-27-1897; ssw Arthur B. Borland "Wife"
BRINTLE		
Alice C.	2-8-1895	b 3-27-1840, wife of J. H. Brintle
James H.	2-14-1911	b 4-8-1832 "Father"
BROWN		
Earnest M.	_____	b 6-2-1919; ssw Mary L. Lynn Brown
Mary L. Lynn	11-14-1942	b 12-13-1921; ssw Earnest M. Brown
Matilda Wray	7-6-1956	3-14-1877
BRUMFIELD		
Cassie Doss	1983	b 8-26-1896; ssw W.A. Brumfield; "Mother"
Jesse G.	11-5-1981	b 3-3-1919
Katherine Downey	_____	b 11-28-1920; ssw Morris Herman Brumfield; "Mother"
Morris Herman	10-18-1971	b 9-6-1914; ssw Katherine Downey Brumfield; "Father"
W. A. (Timmer)	6-24-1964	b 9-30-1892; ssw Cassie Doss Brumfield; "Father"
CANADY		
Bertha R.	1917	b 1915; ssw Russell B. Canady; "Sister"

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Leonard Vance	1959	b 1899
Nora J.	2-27-1972	b 9-7-1878; ssw Wm. I. Canady
Russell B.	1-22-1961	b 5-19-1900; NC Pvt 50 Base Hq and ABSQ WW II; ssw Bertha R. Canady
William I.	8-25-1929	b 8-14-1866; ssw Nora J. Canady
CARROLL		
Wallace Monsees	10-26-1940	b 5-30-1889; "Mother"
CARTER		
Della Newnam	9-11-1964	b 7-23-1883; wife of Robert L. Carter; ssw Robert L. Carter
George W.	1917	b 1847; ssw Talithia C. Wray Carter
Hattie Talley	1979	b 1905; ssw R. Wray Carter; "Mother"
Janet	6-10-1960	b 6-10-1960; infant dau of John and Pat Carter
John D., Sr.	6-27-1949	b 10-9-1880
Josiah Kemp	1949	b 1905
Mamie S.	12-6-1969	b 12-17-1893; (Wife of John D. Carter, Sr.)
Mary Agnes Johnston	11-29-1919	b 11-12-1885; wife of J. D. Carter
R. Wray, Sr.	_____	b 1904; ssw Hattie Talley Carter; "Father"
Robert L.	4-26-1940	b 4-15-1878; ssw Della Newnam Carter
Talithia C. Wray	1927	b 1846; ssw George W. Carter

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William J.	1976	b 1884
CHANEY		
Charlie D.	7-31-1928	b 2-5-1870; "Father"
Elminer S. Moorefield	4-10-1936	b 11-8-1884; wife of C. D. Chaney; "Mother"
COBB		
Fannie T.	8-26-1953	b 10-31-1871; ssw W. Burns Cobb
Ora Belle	11-20-1905	b 3-4-1890; age 15 yrs. 8 mos. 16 days; dau of W.B. and F.T. Cobb
W. Burns	7-4-1954	b 1-21-1867; ssw Fannie T. Cobb
Walter Willard	11-29-1909	b 10-16-1904; son of W. B. and F. T. Cobb
COE		
Infant	3-10-1909	b 3-10-1909; son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Coe
Robert L.	7-21-1942	b 4-3-1885
Sarah Talley	9-10-1981	b 3-9-1891
William D. (Punk)	1983	b 1925
CONWAY		
Nannie J.	3-24-1887	b _____; aged 20 days; dau of S. W. and S. F. Conway
S. W.	4-19-1894	b 5-14-1863
COOK		
Emmett Sidney	1959	b 1885; ssw Susie J. Cook
Lige Franklin	7-14-1975	b 7-4-1909, ssw Lucille Childrey Cook: "Father"

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Lucille Childrey	1982	b 6-16-1923; ssw Lige Franklin Cook; "Mother"
Susie Jackson	_____	b 1885 (deceased, no date given) ssw Emmett Sidney Cook
Thomas Floyd	3-4-1981	b 1-1-1943
Victor Harry	_____	b 1930 (deceased, no date given); ssw E. S. and S. J. Cook
CROSS		
Harry J.	6-17-1926	b 8-3-1897
J. L.	1-7-1929	b 4-3-1845; ssw Lucy H. Shumate Cross
Lucy H. Shumate	1-20-1940	b 9-29-1860; ssw J. L. Cross; "His Wife"
DAVIS		
Ben	10-12-1910	b 8-24-1907; son of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Davis
DeLANCY		
J. W.	12-31-1952	b 7-25-1854
Martha Cora Talley	3-27-1944	b 5-15-1866; wife of J. W. DeLancy
DENNY		
Emma Crowder	_____	b 2-6-1879; wife of G. W. Denny; ssw G. W. Denny
G. W.	1-4-1942	b 8-4-1876; ssw Emma Crowder Denny
George Danial	9-7-1929	b 6-29-1899
George Daniel	7-17-1930	b 1-28-1930; son of G. D. and L. B. Denny

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Roy L.	10-29-1927	b 9-13-1927; son of G. D. and L. B. Denny; ssw Troy M. Denny
Sarah Frances	2-1-1936	b 10-10-1922; dau of G. D. And L. B. Denny
Troy M.	10-30-1927	b 9-13-1927; son of G. D. and L. B. Denny; ssw Roy L. Denny
DICKENS Charlie T.	3-24-1960	b 2-12-1900
Mabel T.	_____	b 2-25-1908
DICKERSON		
Infant	4-22-1923	b 4-21-1923; infant of J. H. and Mamie Dickerson
Infant	12-6-1925	b 12-6-1925; infant of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Dickerson
DOSS		
Daughter	10-26-1935	b _____; dau of P. D. and Sue Doss
Son	7-5-1936	b _____; son of P. D. and Sue Doss
Paul Davis	_____	b 7-6-1915; ssw Sue I. Stanley Doss
Sue I. Stanley	_____	b 4-24-1914; ssw Paul Davis Doss
DURHAM		
Martin J.	2-9-1901	b 4-4-1852; ssw Mary A. Hudson Durham; "Father"
Martin Joseph	5-15-1971	b 6-5-1893
Mary A. Hudson	3-20-1932	b 7-21-1857; wife of Martin J. Durham; ssw Martin J. Durham; "Mother"

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Sallie Clara	6-23-1973	b 11-19-1889
EDWARDS Infant	7-9-1913	b 7-9-1913; infant of J.A. and S. W. Edwards
ELLEDGE Grace Taylor	6-25-1964	b 7-18-1907; ssw Sherman S. Elledge
Sherman S.	_____	b 2-1-1906; ssw Grace Taylor Elledge
FARGIS Carrie Talley	1970	b 1904
FERGUSON Alice V.	1910	b 1860; wife of J. R. Ferguson
F. Turner	12-19-1955	b 3-9-1898
James Paul	8-16-1919	b 3-9-1901
James Robert	4-12-1947	b 11-20-1854
FRENCH Bertha	3-24-1914	b 7-25-1882; wife of W. R. French
Bob Lee	10-25-1961	b 12-17-1919; NC P.F.C. Co. C, 736 Mil Police Bn. WW II
Lottie	12-26-1918	b 9-13-1903; dau of W. R. and B. V. French
Mary Ann	11-29-1932	b 10-30-1904
Mattie S.	7-27-1977	b 7-8-1894
GAMMON Callie V.	1958	b 1870; ssw John T. Gammon
Elbert J.	7-14-1922	b 9-25-1913; son of J. L. and V. C. Gammon

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Floyd Thomas	2-22-1963	b 1-30-1893
John T.	1940	b 1865; ssw Callie V. Gammon
Leonard B.	7-9-1895	b 4-1-1894; son of J. T. and V. C. Gammon; aged 1 yr 3 mo and 8 d's
Mary	12-25-1909	b 8-10-1895; dau of J. T. and V. C. Gammon
GARNER		
Maude H.	1981	b 1884; ssw William L. Garner
Otis V.	12-1-1962	b 1-6-1899
William L.	1977	b 1885; ssw Maude H. Garner
GENTRY		
_____	_____	B_____: (no other names or dates on stone)
GIBBS		
Ellen J.	1964	b 1903; ssw Robert F. Gibbs
Ervin Spencer	1940	b 1937; son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gibbs
Robert F.	1980	b 1908; ssw Ellen J. Gibbs
GIBSON		
_____	_____	b _____; (no other names or dates on stone)
GRIFFITH		
Sarah C.	6-22-1920	b 5-16-1845; "Our Mother"
HALBROOK		
Fred Cooley	11-30-1951	b 5-10-1922 NC P.F.C. 127 Infantry WW II BSM-PH
HALL		
Fisher F.	1944	b 1888

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Infant	_____	b _____; infant dau of Fisher F. and Mollie P. Hall
Infant	_____	b _____; son of Fisher and Mollie P. Hall
Infant	_____	b _____; infant son of Fisher and Mollie P. Hall
Mollie E.	1972	b 1892
HAMMACK Lottie W.	2-22-1920	b 11-9-1898; wife of G.L. Hammack
HEFFINGER Georgia G.	1957	b 1877
HOLBROOK James E.	6-6-1942	b 8-6-1879; ssw Annie Roberts Holbrook
Annie Roberts	12-3-1966	b 10-31-1880; ssw James E. Hol- brook
HUDSON A. J., Sr.	11-28-1898	b 2-22-1920; aged 76 yrs. 9 ms and 6 ds. "Joined the Primitive Church at Wolf Island about the year 1868"
Andrew Jackson, Jr.	11-4-1936	b 8-3-1862
Clara S.	9-12-1979	b 9-28-1895
Infant	1897	b _____; Infant of A. J. and S. A. Hudson
Isaiah E.	8-23-1876	b 11-6-1853
Mary A. V.	1-2-1908	b 11-1-1829; Aged 78 yrs. 2 ms and 1 da; "Joined the church at Wolf Island about the year 1850"

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Robert D.	9-14-1920	b 6-22-1852
Sarah Angeline Williams	1-24-1943	b 8-21-1872; wife of Andrew Jackson Hudson
JAMES		
Delmar L.	1-18-1935	b 1-9-1935
Eliza	5-7-1934	b 4-20-1862; ssw James M. James
James M.	3-13-1944	b 12-11-1866; ssw Eliza James
Sadie M.	5-27-1936	b 5-17-1919
JOHNSON		
Andrew J.	10-11-1925	b 6-25-1849
Annie Belle	6-29-1919	b 3-1-1879
Charlie E.	5-4-1908	b 8-4-1884
Edna V.	4-3-1918	b 3-23-1894
Lily May	3-18-1917	b 12-28-1888
Rachel E. Stewart	6-12-1911	b 1857; wife of Andrew J. Johnson
Robert "Bob"	3-1-1910	b 4-12-1886
Sarah B.	1-24-1939	b 10-22-1845
Willie T.	2-2-1915	b 4-27-1880
JONES		
Carl P.	12-22-1923	b 8-22-1919; son of R. M. and Lucy Jones
Cornelia E.	4-21-1919	b 12-27-1839; age 79 yrs 3 ms 25 ds; wife of J. Armstead Jones
Eleanor F.	1-9-1918	b 4-28-1905; dau of R. M. and Lucy Jones

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Emma W.	1-8-1912	b 12-27-1860; wife of R. J. Jones
J. Armstead	1-15-1914	b 6-20-1836
James L.	4-12-1889	b _____; age 40 yrs.
Lucy Jane	1957	b 1881
Mary Wallace	9-2-1916	b 3-30-1895; dau of R.J. and E. W. Jones; ssw Minnie Ethel and Ruth Myrtle Jones
Minnie Ethel	8-26-1917	b 1-3-1903; dau of R.J. and E.W. Jones; ssw Mary Wallace and Ruth Myrtle Jones
Robert M.	1937	b 1874
Ruth Myrtle	3-17-1916	b 8-5-1898; ssw Mary Wallace and Minnie Ethel Jones; dau of R. J. and E. W. Jones
KIMBRO		
Sarah E.	_____	b 1858; "His Wife"; ssw T. W. Kimbro; no death date given.
T. W.	1921	b 1861; ssw Sarah E. Kimbro
KING		
I. J.	4-11-1917	b 9-9-1854
KNIGHTEN		
Elizabeth H.	1962	b 1878; ssw James T. Knighten; "Mama"
James T.	1925	b 1883; ssw Elizabeth H. Knighten; "Papa"
Joseph E.	11-20-1947	b 2-10-1879; ssw Zola T. Knighten
Wanda Sue	7-26-1954	b _____

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Zola T.	10-28-1977	b 3-20-1893; ssw Joseph E. Knighten
LEA		
Gracie Bailey	2-14-1939	b 2-22-1895; ssw Monroe Bailey and Monroe Bailey, Jr.; "Mother"
James Pinkney	6-12-1906	b 1-1-1882; son of W. O. and M. E. Lea
Martha J.	3-27-1887	b 2-8-1887; dau of W. O. and M. E. Lea
Robert B.	8-11-1905	b 3-4-1885; age 20 yrs 5 mos 7 ds; Smith River Council No. 71 Jr. O.U.A.M.; son of W. O. and Mary E. Lea
LINDSEY		
Jack W.	1946	b 1876; ssw Mattie Oakley Lindsey
John	4-2-1851	b 9-29-1795; ssw Talitha Rawley Lindsey; "He was a kind and benevolent man and has left a wife and 9 children, with many friends to mourn his loss."
Margaret Lee	4-2-1923	b 7-15-1909; dau of J. W. and Mattie Lindsey
Mattie Oakley	1954	b 1881; ssw Jack W. Lindsey
Samuel Wilson	9-20-1902	b 9-12-1877; son of R. G. and A. J. Lindsey; "Our Brother"
Talitha Rawley	7-18-1887	b 12-29-1805; ssw John Lindsey
William T.	2-9-1917	b 9-15-1914; son of J. W. and Mattie Lindsey
LOVELACE		
John A.	1920	b 1840; ssw Nannie A. Lovelace; "Father"

Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery

Nannie A.	1928	b 1843; ssw John A. Lovelace; "Mother"
LYNN		
Albert	4-5-1968	b 7-2-1889; "Daddy"
Beulah R.	_____	b 10-29-1892
MABRY		
Frederick Ray	1980	b 1898
Mrs. Fred R.	1964	b 1905
MILLER		
Bettie T. Dodson	5-28-1888	b 7-21-1837; wife of Rob't M. Miller
R. M.	9-15-1911	b 12-19-1835; "Member of Co. G, 14th NC Regiment"
MOOR		
Mary	11-27-1835	b _____; "In the 29th year of her age"; wife of Hervey Moor; dau of James and Nancy Whitsett
MOORE		
Auvasti	5-26-1844	b _____; Ag'd 69 ys 11 ms; wife of Thomas Moore
PARTLOW		
Georgia W.	1970	b 1883; ssw John V. Partlow
John V.	1921	b 1876; ssw Georgia W. Partlow
PASCHAL		
Herbert	6-6-1904	b 12-3-1898; son of G. W. and Addie L. Paschal
Masten	6-10-1894	b 3-8-1893; son of G. W. and Addie L. Paschal
PERKINS		
Clarance William	1928	b 1928

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Elisha E.	1965	b 1888
James W.	1-28-1950	b 5-20-1888
John S.	_____	b _____; no dates on stone
Margaret Pettigrew	_____	b _____; wife of John S. Perkins; no dates on stone
Thomas	_____	b _____; no dates on stone
Willie S.	1974	b 1895
PILLAR		
George T.	1958	b 1880
PITTMAN		
Alice	1-4-1968	b 11-16-1910: ssw Morgan Pittman; "Mother"
Morgan	11-17-1958	b 2-1-1900; ssw Alice Pittman; "Father"
POWELL		
Thomas	11-27-1898	b _____; Age 65 years; only marked grave in section for Blacks
PRYOR		
Pauline P. Smith	1983	b 1893
RAY		
Nannie E.	1-24-1923	b 2-3-1850; wife of Thomas R. Ray
Thomas R.	6-8-1932	b 10-9-1849
REYNOLDS		
Mrs. John R.	1956	b 1922
ROACH		
Isabella	8-5-1852	b _____; Age 47 ys 9 ms 12 ds; wife of A.M. Roach

Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery

James, Sr.	8-23-1841	b _____; Aged about 88 y's; "A soldier in the Revolutionary War"
Ruth	6-9-1847	b _____; age 90 ys; wife of James Roach
Tabitha	7-1-1862	b 2-1-1799
Thomas	6-18-1860	b _____; Aged 63 years
ROBERTSON Lafayette H.	10-2-1832	b 6-3-1830; Son of A. P. and M. G. Robertson
SAMS Floyd D.	_____	b 3-29-1911; ssw Margaret S. Sams
Margaret S.	11-22-1978	b. 6-14-1918; ssw Floyd D. Sams
SCOGGINS L. T.	8-8-1881	b 3-30-1853; ssw Mary A. Scoggins
Mary A.	9-26-1881	b 5-10-1841; ssw L. T. Scoggins
SCOTT Cynthia E.	6-2-1897	b 10-22-1822; aged 74 yrs 7 ms & 11 ds; wife of J. M. Scott; broken stone
J. M.	4-24-1899	b 9-12-1815; aged 83 yrs 7 m's & 12 d's
SETLIFF Georgia A. Carter	1950	b 1869; wife of A. B. Setliff
SHELTON Baby Boy	12-1961	b 12-1961
Infant	5-3 -1962	b 5-3-1962; dau of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Shelton
Kattie B. Bailey	4-10-1937	b 6-2-1918; wife of Austin Shelton
SHETHAR James	7-27-1820	b _____; "This stone placed here by Mary Shethar in memory of her husband James Shethar who

on his way from Coosawhatchie, where he resided to the state of N. Y. died in this county, the 27th day of July 1820. In the 44th year of his age.

SHREVE

Charlie (Clem)	11-19-1964	b 12-27-1895; ssw Myrtle Talley Shreve
Clement H.	10-6-1939	b 7-12-1870; ssw Sarah J. Shreve "Father"
Ella Mae	12-20-1937	b 3-16-1911
Infant	8-21-1921	b 9-15-1918; son of R. D. and M. L. Shreve
Maggie B.	1981	b 1894' (Wife of Robert D. Shreve)
Myrtle Talley	5-31-1963	b 7-12-1893; ssw Charlie (Clem) Shreve
Nannie Bertha	12-16-1918	b 11-15-1905; dau of C.H. and Jennie Shreve
Norma Mitchell	5-12-1971	b 6-20-1924
Oakley T.	11-20-1916	b 2-11-1905
Elder Robt.	10-4-1882	b 4-27-1806; Age 76 yrs 5 mos & 7 days; "United with the Primitive Baptist Church at Wolf Island in 1832, was odained 12 Apr 1835. Died in the same faith Oct 4, 1882"
Robert D.	11-30-1945	b 11-30-1891
Samuel J.	5-13-1952	b 3-24-1928
Sarah J.	5-6-1963	b 10-6-1878; ssw Clement H. Shreve; "Mother"
W. H.	8-7-1928	b 10-18-1849

SHUMATE

Ada Belle	1931	b 1909; ssw James S. Shumate
Ardenia Gilliam	3-12-1936	b 3-11-1936; dau of P. L. and Katie Shumate
Claude Allen	3-8-1936	b 12-18-1898
Emma D.	2-14-1938	b 9-23-1870; ssw John B. Shumate
James L.	3-12-1925	b 5-16-1838
James S.	1981	b 1902; ssw Ada Belle Shumate
John B.	12-8-1943	b 3-25-1868; ssw Emma D. Shumate
John Earlie	10-16-1965	b 11-22-1896; NC PVT US Army

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		WW I; ssw Ollie Wall Shumate and Lois G. Shumate
Lois Gillam	6-2-1927	b 11-15-1925; ssw Ollie Wall and John Earlie Shumate
Luther R.	4-23-1907	b 3-12-1906; son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shumate
Mrs. Mary Janie	8-4-1929	b 4-4-1839
Ollie Wall	8-3-1974	b 6-19-1903; ssw John Earlie and Lois Gillam Shumate
SMITH		
Betty	1921	b 1851
Coleman G.	1903	b 1846
Cornelius Lee	2-9-1926	b 5-10-1847; wife of R. A. Smith
Infant	2-27-1886	b 2-27-1886; dau of R.A. and C.M Smith
James H.	5-14-1925	b 9-25-1889
Minnie O'Briant	1973	b 1888; ssw William Samuel Smith
Percy	8-11-1939	b 12-22-1919; son of W. S. and M. L. Smith
Rebecca Shreve	1927	b 1856
Robert A.	4-19-1947	b 8-25-1862
William Samuel	1949	b 1878; ssw Minnie O'Briant Smith
SNOW		
Infant	5-13-1948	b 5-13-1948; son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Snow
James P.	12-6-1976	b 5-27-1922; CPL US ARMY WW II
John Wilbur	1-8-1929	b 1-23-1925; son of J. O. and R. H. Snow
SOMERS; also see Summers		
Alonzo	3-6-1963	b 7-23-1900; husband of Mary Williams Somers; father of James R., Charles A., and Ronald O. Somers
Lockie	12-7-1966	b 1-25-1898
SOYARS		
Ida Kimbro	5-11-1983	b 12-4-1896; ssw Lawrence N. Soyars
Lawrence N.	9-16-1965	b 8-3-1893; ssw Ida Kimbro Soyars

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Mary E. Stewart	1935	b 1863; wife of W. E. Soyars; ssw W. E. Soyars
Robert H.	1928	b 1893; ssw Rosie K. Soyars
Rosie K.	1933	b 1896; ssw Robert H. Soyars
W. E.	1901	b 1857; ssw Mary E. Stewart Soyars
STALLINGS		
Thomas O.	6-3-1957	b 12-27-1885
STANDLEY		
F. E.	1-28-1932	b 2-14-1876; ssw S. B. Hubbard Standley
H. T.	7-9-1920	b 1-23-1920; son of F. E. and S. B. Standley
John R.	8-20-1928	b 3-9-1916; son of F. E. and S. B. Standley
S. B. Hubbard	3-29-1954	b 2-24-1879; wife of F. E. Standley; ssw F. E. Standley
STANLEY		
Billy L.	1983	b 1936
Fannie Pearl	4-27-1932	b 11-24-1930; dau of J. C. and Minnie Pearl Stanley
Joe C.	4-13-1953	b 4-13-1903; ssw Minnie P. Stanley
Pvt. Joe E.	5-29-1954	b 10-1-1932
Mary M.	1-25-1911	b 12-17-1907; aged 3 years 1 mon 8 days; dau of F. E. and S. B. Stanley
Minnie P.	_____	b 12-3-1908; ssw Joe C. Stanley
STEWART		
John H.	8-23-1890	b 6-15-1867; Aged 23 yrs 2 mos 8 ds
Martha	7-7-1914	b 1834; mother of Rachel Stewart
Mary E.	9-23-1912	b 7-24-1830
W. G.	2-18-1891	b 9-30-1830; 60 y 4m 18 d
STOKES		
Charles H.	7-24-1914	b 9-20-1857
Florence A. Nunnally	11-26-1911	b 4-4-1860; wife of C. H. Stokes; "devoted wife and mother"
Wm. Allen	2-27-1896	b 6-14-1886; ssw Withers J. Stokes; "sons of C.H. and F. A. Stokes"

Wolf Island Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery

Withers J.	6-9-1889	b 2-22-1888; ssw Wm. Allen Stokes
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STONE

Allonie K.	1983	b 1906
Bettie Martin	1-19-1977	b 7-4-1889; ssw Jim Willie Stone; "Mother"
Birdie	7-30-190__	b 8-28-1902; dau of C. L. and J. W. Stone
PVT. Clarence G.	9-8-1944	b _____; "Killed in France"
Cora Lee Pearson	10-16-1955	b 12-1-1867
Delilah N. Hudson	2-9-1913	b 1-27-1869; wife of R.J.C. Stone
Dora B.	2-21-1900	b 6-8-1871; Aged 28 yr's 7 mo's 13 da's; Dau of P. W. and Martha J. Stone
Infant	3-18-1925	b 3-18-1925; son of J. M. and Malissia Stone
James A.	8-18-1944	b 10-31-1921; NC CPL 175 Inf 29 Div WW II Killed in action in France
James M.	11-30-1943	b 6-15-1877; ssw Malissia C. Stone; "Father"
Jim Willie	8-15-1967	b 8-3-1886; ssw Bettie Martin Stone; "Father"
John W.	2-14-1935	b 7-29-1861
Leonor Virginia	1930	b 1925
Lester G.	7-2-1931	b 10-31-1896
Malissia C.	2-6-1966	b 1-7-1883; ssw James M. Stone; "Mother"
Martha Ann	5-21-1911	b About 1842; Wife of P. W. Stone
Martha J.	9-24-1884	b 5-29-1844; Aged 40 yrs 3 m's & 25 d's; Wife of Pinkney W. Stone
Mary Myers	3-1-1972	b 4-14-1931
Nellie Gray	1943	b 1942
Pettis	1973	b1891; ssw Rosa Stone
Pinkney W.	1-30-1924	b 3-15-1840
Rosa	_____	b 1906; ssw Pettis Stone
Sallie Ruth	2-20-1920	b 4-20-1897; wife of N.P. Stone
William Eperson	10-12-1905	b _____; age 79 years

STRADER

Alvis D.	4-28-1941	b 10-20-1869; ssw Rhoda B. Strader, "Father"
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Mary Jane	3-2-1927	b 5-24-1909
Rhoda B.	5-25-1943	b 1-6-1872; ssw Alvis D. Strader; "Mother"

SUMERS

Franklin T.	6-18-1982	b _____; Age 13 no 30 da
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SUMMERS; also see Somers

Annie E.	4-9-1916	b 6-21-1869; ssw Robert P. Sum- mers; "his wife"
Jesse L.	6-23-1885	b 3-7-1885
Jessie G.	8-11-1892	b 4-2-1891
Joe W.	6-26-1950	b 5-26-1888
Mary M.	10-1-1885	b 4-16-1866; wife of R.P. Summers
Mary W.	1930	b 1861
Mollie F.	9-14-1935	b 12-14-1868
Nannie L.	4-5-1923	b 10-8-1840; wife of W. M. Sum- mers
Nannie Rebecca	6-23-1874	b 6-24-1871; Aged 3 years; Dau of W. M. and N. L. Summers
Robert Grover	1-19-1922	b 10-11-1892; son of R. P. and A. E. Summers
Robert P.	2-4-1918	b 10-29-1859; ssw Annie E. Sum- mers
Robert S.	1934	b 1859
Sarah Anny G.	1-13-1888	b 3-16-1875; Aged 12 ys 9 ms; Dau of W. M. and N. L. Summers
W. M.	10-5-1903	b 3-28-1833; "37 yrs member of Wolf Island Church"
William Jackson	3-26-1935	b 7-2-1903; Son of R. P. and A. E. Summers
William T.	3-10-1937	b 9-19-1866

TALLEY

A. J.	8-27-1940	b 7-11-1858; ssw Julia Talley
Charley H.	3-4-1917	b 6-7-1876
David W.	7-12-1908	b 4-6-1897; son of Charlie and Mary Talley
Elbert Hill	1942	b 1913
Eugene J.	1-12-1918	b 9-6-1890
Fred W.	12-12-1972	b 8-2-1900; ssw Huston M and Laura W. Talley

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George E.	1937	b 1871
George W.	1-11-1913	b 7-5-1849
Huston M.	1-13-1931	b 1-22-1925; ssw Laura W. and Fred W. Talley
Infant	_____	b _____; infant of A. J. and Julina Talley
Julia	2-7-1940	b 11-24-1858; ssw A. J. Talley
Laura W.	7-23-1962	b 4-5-1899; ssw Fred W. and Huston M. Talley
Mrs. M. G. Somers	_____	b 3-28-1862; deceased (no death date on stone); wife of W. R. Talley; ssw W. R. Talley
Martha Jane Roberts	3-20-1935	b 7-7-1850; wife of R. B. Talley
Mary Ann	4-1-1954	b 4-2-1879; wife of Charlie H. Talley
Mary M.	4-24-1923	b 5-10-1855; wife of W. F. Talley
Pamelia F. Smith	1923	b 1848; wife of George W. Talley
W. R.	1-18-1931	b 9-12-1856; ssw Mrs. M. G. Somers Talley; "Father"
William F.	9-11-1942	b 1-12-1866

TAYLOR

F. Kathleen	11-28-1925	b 9-20-1922
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TOLER

Ben	7-14-1950	b 4-29-1858; ssw Ida Toler
George M.	3-4-1983	b 11-27-1900; Pvt US Army WW I; ssw Ruth C. Toler
Ida	3-14-1936	b 6-16-1870; ssw Ben Toler
Infant	7-31-1933	b 7-31-1933; son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Toler
Jackie	2-27-1936	b 2-25-1936
James David	12-29-1958	b 10-24-1941
Michial	6-5-1940	b 6-5-1940; son of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Toler
Ruth C.	4-25-1982	b 6-6-1905; ssw George M. Toler
Ted W.	8-9-1933	b 10-13-1927

VAUGHN

_____ ; no other name or dates on stone

WALL

Ardena Caroline Gilliam	2-25-1926	b 1-25-1866; wife of J. H. Wall
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J. H.	12-28-1924	b 11-28-1869
Thomas W.	11-30-1952	b 10-4-1892
WALTERS		
Emeline	3-27-1876	b _____; Aged 23 yrs 1 mo 8 ds; wife of R. C. Walters; married 20 May 1875
WARF		
Bruce James	3-2-1924	b 10-25-1889; son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Warf
J. B.	2-17-1924	b 2-9-1859
Mrs. J. B.	7-5-1926	b 8-5-1859
Sylvester H.	1965	b 1896; ssw Thenia K. Warf
Thenia K.	_____	b 1908; ssw Sylvester H. Warf
WATKINS		
Birdie C. Ferguson	5-30-1942	b 4-5-1886; wife of Thomas Wat- kins
Thomas Woodburn	11-1-1962	b 8-25-1886
WILLIAMS		
Cassie P.	_____	b 4-30-1899; ssw Gordon J. Will- iams; "Mother"
Gordon J.	3-6-1966	b 11-16-1884; ssw Cassie P. Will- iams; "Father"
Mary A. Lindsey	11-16-1894	b _____; Aged 63 yrs & 18 days; wife of Wm. P. Williams
Sarah A.	1918	b 1859; ssw William B. Williams
W. P.	12-22-1864	b 3-16-1818
William B.	1930	b 1856; ssw Sarah A. Williams
WILSON		
Dewey Forrester	_____	b 7-10-1898; ssw H. C. "Cab" Wilson, Sr..
Edna Earl	10-30-1942	b 2-4-1930
H. C. "Cab" Sr.	4-27-1942	b 6-18-1898; ssw Dewey Forrester Wilson
Mae E. Monsees	3-28-1942	b 10-28-1904; wife of B. E. Wilson
WOMACK		
A.	12-2-1891	b 10-30-1814

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Louisa M.	5-18-1883	b 2-2-1818; wife of Abram Womack
Martha Cobb	5-8-1930	b 3-13-1848
Mary J.	2-1920	b 8-1849

WRAY

Mary E. Smith	10-12-1955	b 4-13-1887; wife of O. Judson Wray
Oliver Judson, Sr.	1-9-1972	b 5-17-1894

YEATTS

Charlie J.	8-3-1949	b 5-12-1880; ssw Hester P. Yeatts
Hester P.	7-3-1962	b 3-23-1885; ssw Charlie J. Yeatts

ZIGLAR

Thilitha Pearl	1948	b 1892
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The Fels Family of Rockingham and Caswell Counties

by

Charles D. Rodenbough

The Jewish merchant-peddler in the South in the Eighteenth century was often a caricature to his contemporaries but his influence, both economically and socially, on thousands of small towns cannot be neglected by history. The Fels family lived three generations, over a century in time, in Rockingham and Caswell Counties. They represented a case study in such influence. Typical of a significant number of their race who came to North Carolina, they were at the same time a part of the South yet set apart from their fellow Southerners. It was a reciprocal social ambivalence. A recent history says, "the Jew was conditioned to fear authority from the boot of the tsar and the emperor; he knew his place-the perpetual visitor, tentative and unaccepted, his primary concern to remain and survive."¹ In the Fels family it is possible to see the ebb and the flow of this tension between remaining and surviving.

Lazarus and Isaac Fels were born in Semback in the Palatinate region, near Kaiserslautern, in what was then the Kingdom of Bavaria. Lazarus was born in 1815 and Isaac about 1817.² Their grandfather was Joseph Nathan Fels. Their father was a merchant of moderate means.³

In 1842 Lazarus Fels married Susannah Freiberg and according to the marriage contract they lived with the father, Simon Joseph, who by then was a widower. Lazarus, like his father, became a merchant and three children were born to the young couple in quick succession.⁴

Part of the aftermath of Napoleon's Waterloo defeat in 1815 saw a succession of laws passed in Germany removing various civil liberties enjoyed previously by Jews. In Bavaria there were laws limiting the number of Jews in the professions and even the number of marriages of Jews. There were anti-Jewish riots in Bohemia and in 1848, when republican uprisings broke out across Europe, Jews saw little hope of improved conditions and entire towns of them fled to America. They were called the "forty-eighters" and most were small town Jews. They were attracted to the South because they viewed it as provincial - more like the small rural villages they had left.⁵ Nathan Glazer in his *American Judaism* speculates that, "Before the Civil War there was also very likely a higher portion of Jews among the white population of the South than in the Northeast."

Lazarus Fels and his young family became part of the "forty-eighters." He had been designated unfit to serve in the royal army of the King of

Bavaria because he was a Jew. It is from his exemption certificate that we learn he was a man of slight build, only 5 feet 4½ inches in height. On June 19, 1848 Lazarus was issued a passport by the Royal Bavarian Country-Commission at Kaiserslautern which stated: "He is accompanied by his wife Susannah Freiburg, twenty-eight years old, and his three children, Abraham five, Bertha three, and 'Babette' (Barbara) Fels one year old. He will travel via Rotterdam to New York in North America to visit relatives there." An Uncle, Isaac Weil, attempted to discourage the migration by promising an additional inheritance if the family did not go to America but the decision had been made.⁶

Lazarus and his family arrived in Philadelphia in late August or early September of 1848 and, after arranging for his family to stay with friends, Lazarus and his son, Abraham, headed south in search of a new home. They were gone eleven months and by the time they returned, Lazarus had become a peddler of household wares and he owned a canvas-topped wagon with a team of horses and a very old buggy and horse. He put Susannah and the two little girls in the wagon and he and Abraham led the way in the buggy and they set off south to the new home.⁷

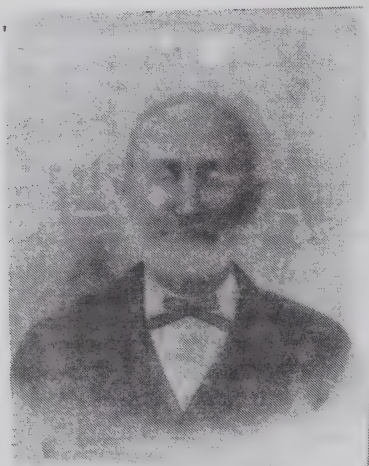
They settled first at Halifax Court House on the road between Richmond and Danville. Another son, Joseph, was born there in 1853. Soon, however, they moved again, further south into North Carolina to Yanceyville, the county town of Caswell County. There Lazarus took over as owner of the leading general store. On June 26, 1855, in Caswell County Court, before Judge John M. Dick, Lazarus renounced his Bavarian citizenship and became a citizen of the United States.⁸

Isaac Fels, the younger brother, may have emigrated with Lazarus. His son-in-law in later years was reported to have had a letter, dated August 27, 1840 from Philadelphia to Kaiserslautern, sending money to allow Isaac's wife to come to America. The date certainly is too early but if in fact the date on the letter was 1848 instead of 1840, it would correspond almost exactly with the date of Lazarus' emigration. Isaac's wife was Hannah Ruple.⁹

Isaac was first recorded in Caswell County in 1853 when he was granted a license by the county court, "to peddle goods, wares, and merchandise . . . in (a) one horse carriage..."¹⁰ Thus he began in America like his brother as a Jewish peddler to Southern planters and merchants.

In later years, a story recollected about Isaac as the town Jew in Madison may give a clue to the circumstances under which he left Germany. "I trowd my gun in the ribber Rhine," Isaac would answer when asked about his emigration, all to the delight of the natives who poked fun at his accent.¹¹ Perhaps Isaac was not exempted from service in King Ludwig I's Army or he may even have been involved in the republican uprisings of 1848.

Lazarus Fels' success in Yanceyville led him to expanded interests in



Isaac Fels as he appeared in old age-the sojourner. Photograph courtesy Annie Mae Fels.

Rockingham County and from the beginning the intent appeared to be to set his brother up in the merchantile business in which the family had prospered. In April, 1856 Lazarus and Isaac recorded a contract in Rockingham County by which Lazarus stated his intention of establishing a "Merchantile Business in the Town of Madison." He assumed all financial responsibility "to furnish all of the Capital to buy the goods, To rent or purchase a suitable House, andto pay the hire of all clerks and agents." Isaac was to receive \$250.00 to "Superintend and look after" the business.¹² The recording of the agreement confirmed what was already a reality. *The Reidsville Democrat* of March 16, 1856, published in Madison, carried the advertisement of a new store, Stanfield and Fels, and admonished, "Don't fail to call at the corner store nearly opposite Smith's Hotel."¹³ Like the experience in Yanceyville, the expansion of the Fels' interests into Madison seem to have been a financial success. In May of 1856 Lazarus Fels bought a lot (#51) on the corner of Hunter and Dalton streets adjoining the lot on which A. J. Smith operated a hotel.¹⁴ By May he had bought part of a lot on Murphey Street,¹⁵ and in July 1858 he bought an office building on part of lot#28 from the lawyer, Alfred Moore Scales.¹⁶

The Fels Family of Rockingham and Caswell Counties

These purchases all seem to have been investments rather than store sites.

There is a story, probably much of which is apocryphal, which has been passed down about these first years. The Fels lived in a tiny house on the north side of an extension of what was Academy Street, west of town. When



The home of Isaac and Hannah Fels in Madison, North Carolina. The house was on the north side of an extension of Academy Street.

one of Hannah's babies was born the women in the area brought some used clothes from their trunks and dressed the small infant they had found wrapped only in clean rags. They were incensed the next day when they returned to find the child back in swaddling clothes and never again offered help to this stranger in their midst.

By 1859 L. Fels & Co. was relocated on Murphey Street in the building that had previously been the drug store of Staples and Galloway.¹⁷ In each partnership Lazarus provided the money and Isaac the resident management. Throughout the pre-war period Lazarus seems to have dominated the Fels business dealings. One characteristic of the family through the years

was the fluid way they moved from one investment or business structure to another allowing leadership reigns to shift freely from father to son or brother and back again.

The Fels brothers purchased a total of about 120 acres around Madison in several tracts, most of it near the prosperous and industrious merchant-farmer, Alex Searcy. This proximity raises the speculation that the Fels brothers shared some business projects with this many-faceted businessman.¹⁸ That possibility is enhanced by the fact that Isaac Fels and a maiden schoolteacher who lived at the Searcy home. O.L. Harte, witnessed an 1863 deed by which Searcy conveyed a building on Murphey Street to the Masonic Lodge.¹⁹ The similarity of the businesses which Alex Searcy and the Fels brothers pursued is so close that they must have shared some joint ventures - Searcy, the Presbyterian Deacon, and Fels, the Jewish merchant.

In 1861 Lazarus Fels became postmaster in Yanceyville, a measure of his acceptance by the community.²⁰ The war presented further business opportunities for him. In partnership with Thomas D. Atkins, he bought land in Caswell and engaged as a wholesaler and middleman in speculating in tobacco, pigs, and cotton.²¹ His son, Abraham, went into the army, as did Isaac. The most authoritative estimate says that in excess of twelve hundred Jews served in the Confederate Army, including twenty-four army and eleven naval officers.²² Isaac probably did not join the army prior to 1863 and his date and place of enlistment are not known. For a time he was stationed at Asheboro rounding up deserters. He was paroled at Greensboro as a Sergeant on May 16, 1865.²³ Thirteen days later Lazarus was similarly pardoned for his official service to the Confederacy as postmaster.²⁴

The war destroyed everything. The plantation economy was in ruin. "Half the men returning home were crippled, all of them destitute, without capital, seed fertilizer, or even an organized market in which to sell anything. Merchants swept out their dusty stores, but they had no credit with which to assemble any saleable goods. The dilapidated plantation houses were peeling whitewash, their finery plundered, the era of elegance but ghostly memory. Nothing of the old way remained, especially not the old system of factorage, the economic foundation of the system, whereby plantation owners and farmers would agree to meet their obligations in a year. Factorage had been an idea based on trust and optimism, and the broken South could afford neither."²⁵

In the upheaval of the war's end Isaac returned to Madison. Abraham went north to Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia seeking profitable contacts and Lazarus sought new ventures in Caswell. In January 1866 Lazarus entered into partnership with Thomas H. Hatchett to erect a distillery on Hatchett's land, but by summer this effort was a failure. In the wake of the collapse of the business, a quantity of hogs, fed on the waste

from the distillery production, began to sicken and starve. To turn his bloated, rotting hogs to some profit, Lazarus became a soap maker. The first attempt collapsed and by the end of the year Lazarus had experienced his second business failure.²⁶

Surrounded by defeat and diminished opportunity in North Carolina, Lazarus was attracted north by the possibilities uncovered by his son, Abraham.²⁷ The family moved to Baltimore the last day of 1866. Fels and Company of Baltimore, manufacturers of fancy soaps, was the partnership established by Lazarus Fels and his son Abraham.

Isaac Fels did not join his brother but appears to have committed his lot with his Madison neighbors. Like other Jewish merchants who continued to move into the South, now most often from eastern Europe, Isaac would have made his yearly buying trip to Baltimore returning with the latest information on fashion and hard to get luxuries for a struggling society. The Baltimore Bargain House, for example, paid the railroad fare for peddlers to come up and restock.²⁸ Such trips gave Jews opportunities to see old friends and, in the case of Isaac, he could meet with Lazarus. Isaac made no attempt to disguise his Jewishness, recognizing that repeated stories told at his expense were at once measures of respect and separation. When the well regarded Presbyterian minister, Cornelius Miller, passed him on the street one day Isaac told some neighbor, "There goes a man vat iss friendly against everybody." The others laughed. "Against," they said. "Don't you mean 'with'?" "veil, mit everybody den," he amended good-humoredly.²⁹

Meanwhile, Lazarus' success in Baltimore turned sour and by 1870 the soap business had failed again. This time the family moved to Philadelphia where they had first entered America. Abraham moved to the West. His younger brother, Joseph, now entered the business and, with his advent, success finally came. Joseph Fels was a determined and brilliant businessman. He refounded Fels and Co. in Philadelphia in 1876, the Centennial year, when he was twenty-three, and in 1881 he brought in his father, Lazarus, and younger brother, Samuel Simeon, as a junior partner. They sold their soaps aggressively throughout the country, especially Joseph, who was the mastermind behind the sales promotion.³⁰ A Philadelphian, Charles Walter Stanton, had succeeded in introducing a naphtha or benzine solvent into ordinary laundry soap and in 1894 Joseph persuaded the Fels family to buy Stanton out, absorbing his business and introducing the Fels-Naptha soap (simplifying the spelling of Naphtha). "The yellow laundry soap with a fresh, pungent aroma and remarkable solvent powers," was a phenomenal sales success despite the depressed economic conditions. Joseph carried his product to England and gradually Fels-Naptha gained popularity throughout the British Isles and on the continent.³¹

Lazarus Fels died in 1894 in Philadelphia. His sons, Joseph and Samuel

Simeon, continued to develop the business. A powerful social consciousness began to evolve in Joseph Fels as wealth through business success multiplied. His feelings were shared by his wife but spurned and ridiculed by his brother, Samuel Simeon, who, with his ambitious wife, held firmly to more conservative views. Joseph declared, "We cannot get rich under present conditions without robbing somebody. I have done it, you are doing it, and I am still doing it; but I propose to spend the damnable money to wipe out the system by which I made it."³²



*The sons of Lazarus and Susannah Fels in 1878: from left, Samuel, Joseph, Abraham, Maurice. Reprinted from Arthur Power Dudden, *Joseph Fels and the Single-Tax Movement*.*

The ill will that these divergent philosophies engendered remained between the brothers for the rest of their lives. Joseph spent most of his time in England where he became a leading exponent of the single-tax movement and attained a world fame as a speaker equal to William Jennings Bryan and Robert M. LaFollette.³³ He virtually divorced himself from Fels and Co. leaving operational control to Samuel. The fact that the continued success of the company provided Joseph with the means to pursue what Samuel considered rash, revolutionary social ideas, embittered Samuel. In the end, however, Samuel was partially vindicated. Joseph Fels died in 1914 in Philadelphia on the eve of the Great War which unleashed

such uncontrolled revolutionary forces that his more moderate single-tax movement was swept into the scrap heap of economic theory. Samuel remained President of Fels and Company until his death in 1950. The Samuel S. Fels Foundation, Inc. of Philadelphia, which he established, is today a major philanthropic endowment whose most visible benefaction is the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia.³⁴

The other branch of the family, that of the emigrant brother, Isaac Fels, remained closely associated with Rockingham County. The 1880 Census recorded Isaac as a butcher. The Branson Business Directory in 1884 showed him as a manufacturer of harness and saddles and as a merchant and tradesman in Madison dealing in livestock. Then, around 1885, Isaac and Hannah left Madison for a small settlement of German emigrants living outside Chicago. There is an obvious relationship between Isaac's involvement in the livestock related trades and the growing stockyards of Chicago. But, whatever Isaac expected out of his move to Illinois proved illusive and, after about eight years, he returned to Madison. Coincidentally, at the same time the Scales family, which had similarly moved away, to Texas, returned to town and were greeted by a brass band. Both families could claim this honor but Isaac surely knew the band was his only by association.³⁵

Isaac was never defeated by the lot he was cast in life. His brother attained much greater material wealth but Isaac was satisfied. His neighbor at the Rural Retreat Plantation, Joseph Vaughn, used to proclaim that, "Man had heaven or hell on earth". Isaac would respond that, "He had heaven".³⁶ He was always openly, devoutly, and loyally Jewish, but the mutual respect that he built with his neighbors broke down separating barriers.

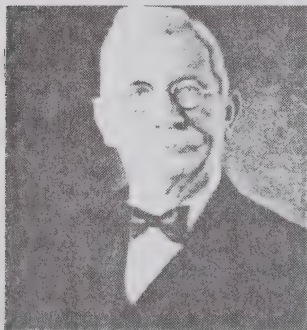
The Fels daughter, Lizzie, broke a social barrier by marrying a gentile, a local man, W.R. Poole. There were several Poole children including Sam, Ruble, Maurice, and Oscar. The elder Fels and the Poole family had a modest farm west of Madison on land Isaac had bought in 1874 from William Pratt. Isaac did assist his son, Samuel, in starting his mercantile business in Reidsville. Isaac died in Reidsville August 28, 1902 from tuberculosis. He and Hannah were buried, along with their daughter and a grandson, on the Rockingham County farm west of Madison, far from Germany. He died a Confederate veteran, a Mason, and yet a sojourner.³⁷

Isaac and Hannah's son, Samuel, found his future in Reidsville, a town of burgeoning growth since the Civil War. In 1886, at 27, he married Jetta Cohen. The marriage was brief, family tradition claiming it lasted only one day.³⁸ A decade later, recording his age as just thirty two, he married Sarah Beorman, who was twenty, in Reidsville.³⁹

Even Fels and Company of Philadelphia, in the person of Lazarus, and

his sons, Joseph and Samuel Simeon, became interested in the prospects of Reidsville and in 1883 bought a site on which they may have planned an extension of the soap business into the South. They were still essentially traders as the purchase price for the land called for \$525 and one gold watch. By 1893 whatever plans they had were dropped and the tract was sold.⁴⁰

Samuel, over a period of years, bought many tracts in Reidsville beginning with acreage which had once contained Irvin's Mill.⁴¹ He started in his mercantile business about 1890 thus repeating in another generation, the pattern of the merchant-peddler with his access by railroad to the wholesale houses of Baltimore. His store on Scales Street carried a top line of ladies clothing and many Reidsville brides purchased their wedding garments from the Fels. Another feature was the fine hats mostly of Sarah's



Samuel and Sarah Fels of Reidsville, North Carolina. Photograph from The Heritage of Rockingham County North Carolina..

own design.⁴² Samuel and Sarah Fels built their two story home on the corner of Main and Harrison Streets facing on the 300 block of South Main. As they succeeded in the clothing business Samuel acquired other business property in downtown Reidsville until he became a major property owner.

Samuel died April 6, 1939 survived by Sarah and their children: Moses, Emanuel, Joseph, Annie Mae, and Margaret. Both the daughters became schoolteachers in New York City. Annie Mae did not marry but Margaret married Victor Lowy, moved to Montgomery, Alabama and had two daughters. The sisters both live today in Montgomery. Joseph went to the University of North Carolina, later settled in Scarsdale, N.Y., married, and had a daughter. Through the Samuel Fels Estate the family still has property in Reidsville.⁴³

"But in the South the Jews faced a special breed of American. There, to be an American was to be a Southerner. Who can even imagine the strange and twisted soul of the Civil War Southerner, the fantasies that haunted his dreams and his history; the man at war with the values of the nation and yet its most ardent defender; the Southerner, rhapsodic in defense of his institutions, homogeneous and uniform in origins, intolerant of dissent because of a deep commitment to the absolute superiority of his way of life; the Southerner, the believer in caste, caught up with the guilt of slavery and the mystery of the black stirring around him. The Jews were, first of all, white, or at least men who could pass for white. But they would always be outsiders, for somewhere in the roots of populism and fundamentalism lurked a foreboding distrust of the foreigner, anyone who was not a Southerner and not Christian and therefore alien to the sameness all around."⁴⁴

FOOTNOTES

¹Eli N. Evans, *The Provincials*, (New York, Atheneum, 1973), p. 42, hereinafter cited as Evans, *The Provincials*.

²Rockingham County Census of 1880 lists Isaac's age then as 63.

³Arthur Power Dudden, *Joseph Fels and the Single-Tax Movement*, (Philadelphia, Temple University Press, 1971), p. 4, hereinafter cited as Dudden, *Joseph Fels*.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁵Evans, *The Provincials*, p. 46.

⁶Dudden, *Joseph Fels*, p. 6.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁸William Powell, *The Past That Would Not Die. A History of Caswell County*. (Durham, N.C., Moore Publishing Company, 1977), p. 346, hereinafter cited Powell, *Caswell County*.

⁹Rockingham County Deed Book 3rd E, 4., also letter December 15, 1982 from Charles Firesheets to the author. *The Reidsville Review*, May 24, 1901.

¹⁰Caswell County Historical Association, Newsletter, VI, 4, October 1983, p. 4., see also Kendall's *Minutes of Caswell County 1777-1877*, p. 78. (January 1853).

¹¹Unpublished writings of Nancy Watkins in possession of the author.

¹²Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd U, 29.

¹³*The Rockingham Democrat* (Madison), March 6, 1856. A.P. Smith Hotel stood on the southeast corner of Murphey and Dalton Streets (Lot #46).

¹⁴Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd T, 456.

¹⁵Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd T, 542.

¹⁶Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd X, 519. This office had originally been bought by Dr. James L. Oliver.

¹⁷Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd V, 47.

¹⁸Alexander M. Searcy was a large landowner who lived south of Madison and operated a merchant mill and general store. During the Civil War he made such diverse products as linseed oil and shoe pegs. In Madison he had a store and sold coffins.

¹⁹Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd W, 258: Isaac became a Mason.

²⁰Powell, *Caswell County*, p. 346. There is some question whether he actually served in this post.

²¹Dudden, *Joseph Fels*, p. 10.

²²Evans, *The Provincials*, p. 62.

²³Louis M. Manarin, (ed.), *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1976), V, 526.

²⁴Dudden, *Joseph Fels*, p. 10.

²⁵Evans, *The Provincials*, p. 69.

²⁶Dudden, *Joseph Fels*, p. 10.

²⁷*Ibid.*, p. 11.

²⁸Evans, *The Provincials*, p. 84.

²⁹Mary Scales Miller, *One Good Man* (privately printed), p. 12.

³⁰Dudden, *Joseph Fels*, p. 13.

³¹*Ibid.*, p. 45-49.

³²*Ibid.*, Forward.

³³*Ibid.*, p. 3.

³⁴Powell, *Caswell County*, p. 347.

³⁵Letter, Charles Firesheets to the author, November 20, 1982.

³⁶*Ibid.*

³⁷*The Reidsville Review*, August 29, 1902.

The Fels Family of Rockingham and Caswell Counties

³⁸Rockingham County Marriage Bonds.

³⁹Rockingham County Marriage Bonds.

⁴⁰Rockingham County Deed Book 94, 116.

⁴¹Rockingham County Deed Book 105, 186.

⁴²Reidsville High School Yearbook 1921.

⁴³The Reidsville Review, April 6, 1939, Obituary of Samuel Fels.

⁴⁴Evans, *The Provincials*.

The Thomas Moore Bible Record

In 1967 the editor copied the following information from a loose page from the Thomas Moore Bible. The owner of the Bible record, the late Willie P. Wray of Stoneville, was a descendant of Thomas Moore who was the minister at Wolf Island Church during the early 1800s.

Patsy Turner Moore daughter of Thomas & Vashty Moore was born the 19 of May 1797

Ritter Mynck Moore daughter of Thomas & Vashty Moore was born the 25 of August 1798

Loved Moore Son of Tho and Vashty Moore was born March 15th 1800

Harvey Moore was borne the 15th June 1801

Polley Moore born June 27 1803

Betsy Moore born Sept 24 1805

Lucy Moore born July 14th 1807

Mashal Moore born 12 of May 1810

Delilia Moore born July 10th 1811

— — — —y Vashty Moore daughter of T. & V. Moore was borne February 10, 1813

According to court records Thomas Moore died late in 1836 or early in 1837. His wife Vashty (or Auvasti) died in 1844 at the age of 69 years. Their oldest daughter, Patsy married George Wells; Ritter (or Henrietta) married a Smith; Betsy (or Elizabeth) married a Wardlow; Delilia married Robert Shreve; Epsey married a Smith. No record on Polley or Lucy located; they probably died young. Of the sons: Loved married Margaret Irvin in 1824 and died about 1839; Harvey married twice, first to Mary Whitsett in 1834, second to Mary McCollum in 1837; Marshall married Nancy King in 1829 and later moved to Clark County, Kentucky.

SOURCES: Rockingham County marriage bonds, tombstones in Wolf Island Cemetery, Rockingham Will Book B, 294, Inventory docket Superior Court Records 1835-1842, 15, 182. Letters owned by the late Willie P. Wray.

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The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy



The Rockingham County Historical Society, Inc.

The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy

The journal is published semiannually in June and December by the Rockingham County Historical Society, Box 84, Wentworth, N.C. 27375. Members of the society, for which the annual dues are \$8.00 for an individual and \$12.00 for a family membership, receive the journal. Single issues may be purchased for \$3.50 per number plus 50 cents mailing charge.

Editorial Policy

The publication committee is interested in receiving articles on the history and genealogical source materials of Rockingham County and the adjacent area. The historical articles must be well written and thoroughly documented. Genealogical articles should consist of previously unpublished primary source materials pertaining to Rockingham County, such as abstracts of local records and edited diaries, letters, or church records. Papers on family history should not be submitted. All copy, including footnotes, should be typed double-space. Articles and correspondence should be sent to the editor: Robert W. Carter, Jr., Route 2 Box 392, Reidsville, N.C. 27320

Cover Illustration

Watercolor painting of "The Sorra Town Mountains from Col. Moore's." This picture of the home of Matthew Moore in Stokes County was painted in the 1840s by Mr. Vogler of Salem. Moore married Letitia Dalton (1742-1838), daughter of Samuel Dalton, I. Picture courtesy the Old Salem Collection, Old Salem Library, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

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A Brief History Of The Dalton Family And The Hunters

Part One

by

Robert H. Dalton, M.D.

1805-1900

Notes by

Linda C. Vernon and Charles D. Rodenbough

Robert Hunter Dalton was born February 21, 1805 on Beaver Island Creek in western Rockingham County. He was the son of Nicholas and Rachel Hunter Dalton. His early education was at Madison Academy and in early manhood he studied medicine under several doctors. Later he attended medical lectures at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky. After medical school in Philadelphia he returned to Rockingham County to practice. On January 6, 1832 he married Jane Martin Henderson and in 1835 the family moved to Livingston, Alabama. In 1845 the Daltons moved to Aberdeen, Mississippi where he practiced until 1867 except for the years 1861-1864 when he served as a doctor in the Confederate Army. As a widower in 1867, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri where he practiced until 1875. At that time he retired and moved to Neosha in southwest Missouri to live with his son. His last years were spent in Tacoma, Washington with his daughter, Mrs. Alexander Smith. He died in January, 1900, nearly 95 years of age.

In January 1878 the following narrative about the Dalton and Hunter Families was written by Dr. Dalton at the request of his daughter, Mary Lou Dalton Brodnax of Rockingham County. The original Dalton manuscript is in the collection of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri. The grammar, spelling and punctuation of the manuscript has been retained.

The name Dalton is Norman French and was originally De Alton as I have learned from various sources, indeed some of the branches retain the name until today. The English progenitor is said to have come from Normandy with William the Conqueror and there seems to be a legend coming down through every branch of the family, that, for distinguished military service he was ennobled and endowed with a very large estate. But of that no one can be certain, though the name of Count De Alton does occur in remote English history.

In the course of time the family became numerous in both England and Ireland and now many branches are living in America. Of those in England

some have become distinguished, for instance, Dr. John Dalton, author of the 'Atomic Theory'.¹ Those in Ireland, being Catholics have lived for ages in poverty and few have risen above the grade of ordinary labor, but latterly they have risen and have begun to figure in the priesthood. In America there is now Dr. John C. Dalton, of New York, the great physiologist who ranks with Carpenter of England; and his father was also a distinguished professor lately in one of the medical schools in New York.

In the early part of the last century, my great-grandfather, with two of his brothers, migrated to America and settled first in New Jersey leaving their elder brother in possession of a large estate by the law of primogeniture. This estate lay in Yorkshire, not far from Hull, and after the death of this brother, who was a dissolute bachelor and died without issue, it became the object of long litigation, but so far as I have been informed no part of it has ever been recovered by his heirs. In 1860 there was again very great excitement among all who bore the name, or were descended from the Dalton family, in regard to this estate, on account of newspaper items which were going the rounds in regard to it at that time. I received some very amusing letters at that time written by persons I have never heard of before, some of them proposing to contribute to a fund to send me to England to recover the \$95,000, which, they said, the heirs were entitled to. The idea of this claim must have been universal among the Daltons as indicated by an incident which occurred to me last year in Los Angeles, California. Being incidentally introduced by Colonel DeLong, of Kansas to Henry Dalton, a wealthy and very intelligent rancher of Los Angeles Valley, and the colonel asking if we were related, I replied that I could answer the question if Mr. Dalton could state whether he had any interest in a very large estate in Yorkshire, England, whereupon he sprang to his feet in great and sudden excitement and swore that his father had bankrupted his family by litigating for it. The old gentleman was fierce in denunciation of the law of primogeniture and corroborated all I had heard about the drunken bachelor, even to his name, John. After that, he always came up to see me when he visited the city. He and his brother George went to sea from Hull when they were young and stopped and settled in the valley many years ago, acquiring large tracts of land and became rich in their latter years.

Samuel Dalton, my great-grandfather, lived many years in the vicinity of the elder James Madison² and had much to do with that family as I learned by reading a large package of old papers and documents in possession of my great-aunt Hughes³ of Patrick County, Virginia, whom I was in the habit of visiting frequently in my boyhood and after I was a physician. From Virginia he removed to Georgia and is said to have settled on the very land which is now occupied by Savannah, but deterred by the Indians, and losing some of his family by sickness of the climate, he started back to Virginia, but, as he was

passing a charming and healthy looking place, on Mayo river, which is now in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and ten miles above the junction of the Mayo and Dan, he determined to settle there, and soon came into possession of a large body of land where he lived during the balance of his life. He became the wealthiest man in all that region and raised a very large family of children and a great many negroes.¹ I was born and raised within five miles of his residence, and I well remember, not only that large plantation, but the very house wherein he lived in his latter days. It was a large frame house overlooking the beautiful Mayo River and the splendid scenery beyond. And now, as I write, my imagination is charmed by a vivid recollection of the glorious panaroma as it was wont to meet my youthful view. The house was painted a dark Spanish brown and had not lost its color when I saw it, although it was not occupied. He died but a short time before my birth, 106 years old. He was said to be active and erect as long as he lived, and, in his later years, walked usually with his hands clutched behind him. For many years in his latter life he refused to ride on horseback or in a vehicle, and sometimes during the year of his death he walked five miles to my father's place on Beaver's Island and back again next morning. When a child I remember the very great respect and veneration with which the old people spoke of him.⁵

He had several sons, of whom I knew most of David, a rich planter and stock raiser in Stokes County, North Carolina. I heard much also, when a child, of his sons Robert, William and Charley, whom, I think, lived in Virginia. His son, Samuel, was my grandfather. He may have had other sons, I think probably, but I am not aware of their names.⁶

He had many daughters⁷ and I knew personally only Mary, wife of Colonel Hughes (Archelous) of Patrick County, Va., a distinguished man.⁸ Letitia, wife of Colonel Moore, near the Saura Town Mountains, Stokes County, North Carolina, who was the mother of Gabriel Moore, once Governor of Alabama and Senator in Congress;⁹ Matilda, wife of Captain Hamby, one of General Marion's righthand men and whose name is honorably mentioned in history;¹⁰ Virginia or Ione (they called her Jennie) wife of Captain Hamby's brother.¹¹ These were all I ever knew but I am confident there were several others. And I was only permitted to know these because they were all then living to the age of about 100 years. I am unable to explain how I became related to the Hughes family, once living in Rockford, Surry County, North Carolina,¹² and Winstons of Surry County;¹³ and many others whom I knew and loved as relations when I was young unless they sprang from the daughters of my grandfather for they were all in the same degree akin to me. And here I may be permitted to pay tribute to the immense and innumerable descendants of Samuel Dalton of Mayo. If one of them has ever been arraigned for crime or disgraced by ungentelemanly conduct, it has never come to my knowledge.

My great-grandmother, wife of Samuel Dalton of Mayo, I think, was a Gallihi

of Virginia. I am sure she was a Gallihu or a Ewel. I find that her name was Kinner, and that my great-grandmother's name was Ewel or Gallihu, most likely the latter. I retain but little remembrance of her except that she was described as a charming old lady.¹¹

Samuel Dalton, my grandfather, lived at my old homestead on Beaver's Island, and died there, aged 50, of a snakebite. He was insane for a year or two before his death and indulged the habit of preaching a sermon at the same hour every day on an elevation 400 yards south of the house by the root of an oak tree, the stump of which was pointed out to me when a child in what was called the "red field". People of the neighborhood, it was said, often came there to hear his eloquence. He had the character of being, as I remember hearing Col. John Hughes, his nephew say, after I was nearly grown, the sprightliest Dalton he ever saw, and that the country lost much by his misfortune. He died, however, possessed of a snug little estate, by the division of which my father, uncle and aunts were able to make a good start in life.



Early Madison, North Carolina street scene. Photograph from Our Proud Heritage, Rockingham County North Carolina.

The sons of my grandfather, Samuel Dalton of Beaver Island, were Nicholas, John, William, Samuel and Ewel; his daughters were Mary, Elizabeth and Nancy.

Nicholas Dalton, my father, was born at the homestead on Beaver Island, 1770, April 4th, and lived there during his life in very easy circumstances and domestic happiness, where, with my lamented mother, he raised 13 children - 8 sons and 5 daughters - all of who lived and grew up healthily.

When quite young he entered the store of Peter Hairston on the Dan River in Stokes County, North Carolina,¹⁵ where he remained until nearly grown; and there, soon after, while yet young, married my mother and settled down for life in the old homeplace. He was a large, heavy-set man, mostly, if not quite, six feet tall, weighing, in his prime, over 200 pounds. With chestnut brown hair, blue eyes and very fair skin, his high forehead and broad face with symmetrical features, gave him a handsome appearance. His nose was rather long, chin broad and handsomely oval, and lips thin. Between his locks and the summit of his forehead, the raked niche ran back into the hair, strikingly characteristic of the Dalton type. His generous countenance was benignant, though his gaze was rather stern. He was quiet and passive in disposition and tolerant of annoyance but, when aroused, his determination was terrific. His carriage was erect and graceful and his gait quiet and measured. His habits were, in all respects, exemplary and his manners chaste, gentle and unobstructive, in the family he was always so dignified that the elder children feared to approach him unless encouraged to do so. To me this seems to be a fault. If he was ever guilty of any kind of immorality, it never came to my knowledge. All his pleasures were centered in home and he was never away unless called by urgent business. To me he seemed to take little interest in the affairs of the house or plantation, except in the early mornings when he was out giving directions to the hands for the day's work, and he seldom went among the laborers. His custom was to sit about the house reading books or papers all day when not playing backgammon with one of the older sons or daughters or out in the horse lot in front of the house yard where he always kept his pet horses running on grass in the summer. In fact, horses were his speciality and though he cultivated rich land with a number of able hands he always derived more profit from them than from anything else; his knowledge and judgement in regard to horses being remarkable. When first married, his father-in-law gave him a fine dark bay mare called 'Gospel; from the price of which, for 15 or 20 years he realized a handsome annual income for those times. One of the last colts was 'Tyrontly' as fine a horse as I ever beheld when sold when four years old for several hundred dollars. Cultivating rich low lands, which seldom if ever failed, he made large crops of provender and corn so that he was always prepared to feed them well. His habit was, in addition to raising colts, to buy or swap them off for poor horses, and, after fattening and polishing them up, to swap them off for poor ones again, and so on, always

making a handsome profit. I once knew him to trade for a poor little mare which he fattened and polished into a very fine little animal. The Deputy Sheriff came along with another poor young mare for which he traded, getting \$50 to boot. Six months afterwards the man came by with the same mare for which he traded so worsted that she could hardly be recognized. They exchanged again with \$50 to boot and, within six months, this original mare was a larger, finer and better nag than she ever was.

When one of the eldest sons was not over the plantation hands, he always kept a humane overseer of good judgement, giving him a share of the crops, by which he bore but little care of the management; thus he was thought by some to be rather lazy or indolent, but, if so, his laziness did not seem to injure him though he did lie down and sleep an hour or so every day after dinner.

My father conversed with only tolerable ease and fluency, being a man of only ordinary education and seeming to fear failure in expressing his ideas. Though usually taciturn, he was sometimes quite humorous and fond of a joke and when much amused, he would laugh immoderately and shake all over. He was fond of company and hospitable to a fault. He would even entertain a Yankee peddler for days without any pay, only for the pleasure of hearing him talk about the peculiar institutions and affairs of the far-off Yankeedom. Our house was a place of refuge and pleasure for a very large circle of relations who lived in different parts of the surrounding country, and whenever they came in numbers, especially at Christmas, music and dancing were then in order in the large west room where my father always sat in a corner by a blazing log-fire, and, as my beautiful sisters and lovely cousins went whirling around the splendid music of Brother James' fine violin, the fine old gentleman would seem to be transfigured with delight. He was not inclined often to engage in argument, but, on politics, which were running high in those days (not long after the Revolution) he would sometimes dispute very vehemently with his brothers and brothers-in-law, all of whom were Democrats, he, like his father-in-law, being a Republican.¹⁶ I have known him to argue with Aunt Nancy's husband, Absolon Scales,¹⁷ who was a very intelligent man, so vociferously that, being alarmed, I would run out, but on occasions my mother would walk in and soon the gentlemen would be all smiling and polite. Soon after marrying he was appointed Justice of the Peace and held the office during his life. For many years before his death he was the senior Magistrate for Rockingham, hence, he always presided in the County courts, and I have often seen the most distinguished lawyers trying important and interesting cases before him. His decisions were seldom reversed by a higher court. The Bar was then very strong, composed of such men as Yancey, the Moreheads, Settle, Swaim, Jones, and lastly, Carr, Graham and Boyden.¹⁸ He was punctual in attendance on the 'law days' or the monthly neighborhood courts, where he would go, riding a fine fat horse, likely to be swapped off after adjournment

of court for a poor one 'a bag of bones' as my mother always called them but the bag of bones soon took on fat and polished hair and some poor fellow had to pay dearly for the corn and fodder that produced it. He was always temperate. As to his religious sentiments, my impression was that he was partial to no particular creed while he practiced the charity of all. Whenever one of the negroes died he would have the funeral preached by old 'Johnnie Wilson' a good old 'Hardshell', who, standing in the south door of our house overlooking the grassy shady yard, where all the negroes were congregated, the white people being seated in the house, would deliver to my youthful ears, most elegant and effective sermons. He never failed to lie down and sleep an hour after dinner when at home. He chewed tobacco and sometimes smoked a pipe with a long stem.

On my return from the lectures in the spring of 1827 he was complaining of slight symptoms of paralysis in one leg, and a strange sensation in some part of his brain. I supposed it was owing to want of exercise, and I advised him to walk over the high hills every day to his mill, a mile distant. From that time til 1835, when I saw him last, I heard no more of it, but he died, after a long and painful illness of that disease, in 1838, aged 68 years. He left a fine estate, but left none of it, but a pittance, to me, for one reason, he had educated me and spent more money on me than on any of the other children; and that I was engaged, during my stay in the neighborhood, in helping myself, while they were at home helping him. The bequest was satisfactory to me and I never complained. My father never held much money, but he was never extravagant. He dressed plainly but was always clean and neat. So kind, respectful and just was he to all that I may truly say that he had no enemies. He was loath to speak evil of anyone, and often chided others for doing so in his presence. I will close this account of my father by declaring, in all candor and the truth, that I never beheld a man of more upright and noble traits than he possessed.

John Dalton, my father's brother,¹⁹ born April 28, 1775, lived one mile northwest of my father when I was a child but removed to Tennessee within my recollection. I remember that he was taller than my father and I never forgot his features though I was only a little child when I last saw him, when I saw and traveled with General Scott²⁰ in 1831 I thought he was a facsimile of my uncle when I saw him. He married a sister of the once celebrated Meredith Gentry of Tennessee who was also born and raised partly in Rockingham, and, by his intelligent wife, he had one son, Madison, and several daughters, of whom I remember only one, Theodosia, who, as a child, I loved. The family was very respectable in Tennessee though my uncle was said to have been subject to spells of intemperence.

William Dalton,²¹ my father's next brother, born 12 September 1778, I never saw, but he removed to the Mississippi at an early date and had the reputation of being wild when a young man, but married and raised a respectable family there,

as I have heard, and, while the late war was progressing, I travelled from Corinth to Huntersville with one of his grandsons-a nice young man who had never seen his grandfather.

Samuel Dalton, the next brother, was a small, bulky, athletic man, of whom my sons, Hunter and Clay, both reminded me. He married Mary Scales,²² daughter of James Scales. They lived two and one-half miles above Madison on the road to my father's until the death of his wife and some years afterwards, one mile south of Scales, across the creek. He was very energetic and intelligent and a successful trader and manager, though he was subject to hard spells of intemperance once or twice a year at which times he often indulged in regular set fisticuffs and always came off victorious, his adversary sometimes crying 'enough' when Uncle Sam was underneath. Before he quit liquor he had whipped most of the bullies of the country. He married again when near fifty years old²³ but died a few years later. He never drank any more whiskey after the age of 48. His son, Madison, became a physician and lived and practiced in Louisiana. My uncle lost his property before he died.

Ewel Dalton, my father's youngest brother, went to the Mississippi with his brother William, married, made a considerable fortune and died without children. His brothers and sisters were entitled to a large share of his estate, but, in those times, the Mississippi was more inaccessible then Europe is now, and they took no steps to claim it.

Mary Dalton, born 23 April 1782, my father's eldest sister, married a man named Harbor, whose father married my grandmother Dalton.²⁴ They moved off to Louisiana together where my aunt grew very rich and had a large family of children, some of whom I have heard of but never met them. Two of the boys were educated at Harvard, but their light has not reached me since. Perhaps they had too much money. The old lady once sent me an invitation to visit her while I was living in Livingston, but it never came in my way to go.

Elizabeth Dalton, born 28 April 1789, the youngest sister of my father, married Samuel Martin of Surry County and raised a large family of sons and daughters.²⁵ They were a clever family and my sister Mary once spent some time among them when I was small.

The Daltons, I mean the original type, were remarkable for health and vigor as well as for longevity. They were generally of medium size and very low, but heavy and muscular with tapering limbs, small hands and feet, and they were active and powerful in physical feats. Their chests were round and stature always erect, sometimes, however, one would grow up tall and portly like Uncle John, or like Issac of Stokes or brother James, to be mentioned hereafter. The women were remarkably beautiful and often above their grade. As a race, the Daltons were characterized for propriety of conduct generally and obedience to law and the usages of good society. Though peacable and unobtrusive, they would not brook an insult, and, when insulted, they would assail a man most

desperately. They were industrious and energetic and seldom failed to see 'the main chance' hence few of them were ever very poor. In politics they were strong partisans and generally Democrats but few of them ever pursued it as a calling as it promised but small thrift. Yet, Issac of Stokes,²⁶ was sometimes a member of the Legislature. He was the son of David, my father's uncle, to whom I have alluded, and a splendid, noble man he was, I remember him well. He was very large and over six feet high, and bore a most commanding appearance. He was the possessor of large wealth and was an extensive amateur stock raiser and was noted for keeping the finest and most approved breeds. I remember seeing his extensive stalls, curiously arranged, so that when one of his cattle went in at night to feed, a hickory noop of yoke fell spontaneously around the neck to retain the animal in its place and out of the weather and exempt from injury from the other cattle. He died about 1812 without issue and his widow married a school-master named Arnold in whose family I once practiced. He also had a young brother, David,²⁷ who lived in Stokes, and raised a large family, many of whom, I suppose, live there yet. I practiced considerably among them from 1831 until 1835. The daughters were far superior to the sons. Another brother, Johnathon,²⁸ a clever man whom I knew as a child, settled in middle Tennessee, and had a family of children, none of whom I ever saw. The other uncles of my father, Robert, William and Charles, I have no positive knowledge of, but have reason to believe that they lived, at least for awhile in Virginia, but I am sure that one or more of them went to Kentucky, whose descendants I have known. In fact, I was a pallbearer at the funeral of Dr. Samuel Dalton in St. Louis, in 1868. He was once surgeon in the United States Navy, and a large, fine-looking man like my father, Uncle John or Isaac of Stokes, and I knew his brother, William, a commission merchant in New Orleans.

But I cannot close this imperfect sketch of the ancient Daltons without special allusion to my father's Aunt Mary (Molly) Hughes, the most talented and beautiful octogenarian I ever knew, the most queenly of all the elder daughters of the Dalton race, the paragon whom I worshipped as a superhuman being. When a little boy I was often there chaperoning my sisters on a visit to her and her noble protector, Colonel Samuel, the bachelor gentleman and politician, who was more like Chesterfield than Chesterfield himself. The old place bore all the marks of antiquity, and every object and all arrangements afforded the strongest evidence of cultivated taste. And when I was a man, a practitioner of medicine, I was often there in the way of my profession. She was then in her nineties, and talked and moved about in the pursuit of her business like a woman of forty. Her mind was certainly unimpaired, and her conversation was interesting, bright and cheerful, and her face bore the linements of lingering beauty, all the more lovely because it was hallowed by the wearing of time not a wrinkle

in the face could be seen, or a blemish of time, except the *Orcus semilis*, which gave her more the gaze of an angel than that of a mortal. And she was more interesting to me as a man, because she could tell me of her father, my great progenitor, and all that concerned him so many years ago. She showed me a large bundle of old papers and documents involving his business with the elder Madison, which I, and Col. Sam. both failed to fully understand, but it was evident from their meaning, that while living in Virginia he was a man of no mean pretensions. But, finally, as I was reading a Richmond paper one day I saw the name of Samuel Dalton, with 39 others, composing the 'Loyal Company' to whom had been granted by the King of England an extensive body of land across the mountains of Virginia, embracing a number of counties, Wythe among the rest, in consideration of 100 pounds paid by each, which the king had done for the purpose of raising money for some East Indian government enterprise. I carried the paper to my father who carried it to Col. Sam Hughes, then they went together to Richmond and brought suit for the Dalton interest (one-fortieth) of the whole which was worth an immense sum if recovered. The trial took place and the interest of Samuel Dalton was proven, but the Madison heirs produced a receipt from Samuel Dalton to James Madison, the elder, about the time he emigrated to Savannah. So they were non-suited. But there were papers and letters in possession of Aunt Hughes showing correspondence in relation to the company after the removal to Savannah which made it evident that the claim had been transferred only to enable Madison to act as agent, but this proof, resting on the plaintiffs, the case was lost. When I learned that lawyer Gilmore had compromised the lands for a vast sum of money, for the claimants from the occupants of the land, I realized the heirs to Samuel Dalton had lost a principality.²⁹

We come now to the late and last generation of the Daltons, broken and mutilated by the late Civil War, but, thank God, not dishonored, for, when local self-government was endangered, when the sacred Constitution for which our fathers bled was being supplanted by 'the higher law', when southern armies marched to the fields to maintain our liberties, the Daltons were not left behind.

As stated before, my father and mother had 13 children, 8 sons and 5 daughters.

Samuel Dalton, my oldest brother, was born May the 14th, 1794, and died, if I mistake not in 1874, aged 80 years.³⁰ At my earliest recollection, he was grown and was overseeing the plantation lands of my father. He was an active, vigorous fine-looking man and his habits were good and exemplary. He was very fond of dress and fine horses and was of quite a social disposition. I am sure that he was an excellent example for the guidance of his younger brothers. After farming with my father for a year or two, and

A Brief History of the Dalton Family and the Hunters

being generally known as an upright honorable man, he was aided by Stephen and Edward Moore,³¹ merchants of Madison, in obtaining a stock of goods which he carried to Surry County, and by the robbery and running away of his clerk in his absence, he was compelled to close up in order to save his creditors, which he did, retaining not a dollar. He then turned his attention to a lost claim of about \$1,000, which he had on James Dearing of Tuscaloosa,³² his cousin, who, several years before, while his brother James was living at my father's and before he went into merchandising, had bought a lot of manufactured tobacco for him, promising to pay for it as soon as he could carry it off and sell it for him. That was just after the War of 1812, say 1813- but Dearing, having gone with the tobacco to Norfolk and thence to Mobile, sold it there for a very high price and built the first steamboat for the Warrior, and had run, while with a stock of goods in St. Stephen and



Home of William and Mary Hunter Dearing on Belews Creek in Rockingham County. This house built ca. 1795 was the boyhood home of the Dearing Brothers who moved to Alabama. Later owned by the Moore Family, the house was demolished when Duke Power Company built a lake near the site. Photograph from The Madison Messenger, June 29, 1950.

another in Tuscaloosa he went on growing rich for several years, while defrauding my brother. At that time Alabama was inaccessible to North Carolina except by way of Tennessee or horseback, the Creek Indians being warlike. He wrote several times to Dearing but received no reply. Finally, when he found himself being penniless, and still snubbed by Dearing, he rode over to Uncle William Dearing³¹ and got up a general row in the family, threatening to sue, publish, fight and disgrace the whole concern. It was an angry affair and excited some gossip in the neighborhood, very much to the prejudice of the Dearings. But they, being a proud family, the news of insult soon reached Tuscaloosa, and forthwith, not James himself but Wiley,³¹ the largest and bulliest of the family was dispatched from Tuscaloosa to avenge the insult. I will here suggest that it is not in good taste to indulge in matters of the 'Ring' while writing a family history, but, as the want of that money was probably the foundation of my brother's lifetime troubles (a thousand dollars then being equal to more than five thousand now) my pen will write it in spite of my moral sentiment. He challenged my brother and they were about to fight with deadly weapons when they were arrested by the mayor of Madison. The arrest was withdrawn upon condition that they would eschew such weapons and go beyond the town limits to settle their difficulty. Being a student at the Academy, I made it my business to see what was going on. This turn of the affair seemed to place my brother in an awkward light, for Dearing was a large and powerful man, weighing at least 175 pounds while my brother weighed only 135 pounds, and then was under treatment for supposed liver ailment. Sometimes after the arrest was withdrawn, the two Dearings, who had been consulting at a distance, approached, and Wiley proposed to take a 'hiding' as he called it. The crowd standing nearby cried out 'for shame' and brother James standing by, a stalwart, powerful man, exclaimed 'No sir I will fight you myself. You know very well that my brother is too small and weak to contend with you in that way. And now, Mr. Dearing, I am ready to fight you or anyone of your dishonored family in any way you may choose.' 'Then come on' said Dearing, turning with his brother and second, Aleck.³⁵ 'Not so fast' said Phillip, my brother's second,³⁶ 'I cannot stand by and witness such an unequal contest.' 'Yes you can' said brother Sam, 'I am sure I can whip him.' After some further parley and settling of terms the crowd was notified not to follow, and then the parties walked off together to the end of the street. Dr. Lovell,³⁷ Brother James and myself followed closely by permission. Crossing a little ravine just outside of the town, they took their positions and at it they went. In an instant Brother Sam was knocked back a number of feet but did not fall. Again they met and back he went by a heavy blow. But at the third approach he was felled to the ground and I thought he was done for. Dearing pounced upon him, and after a long struggle, my brother began to squirm out from under



*Alexander B. Dearing, who served as his brother's second in the Madison fist fight, built this house in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1835-1837. He also owned a plantation near Columbus, Mississippi. Photograph from Ralph Hammond, *Ante-Bellum Mansions of Alabama*, (New York: Bonanza Books, 1951), 94.*

him, and they both gained their feet at the same time. Then, for sometime, they seemed to be holding each other by their left hands and pounding with the right till Dearing threw him down and pounced upon him; then it seemed evident that it would soon be over. But not so, they remained for a very long time struggling on the ground, while Phillip and Aleck both were busy directing, each his man, how to maneuver, as Phillip himself was a skillful fighter. Be that as it may, Dearing, after a while rose partly up and attempted to sit on my brother and beat him in the face; but by a quick movement he threw him off and sprang to his feet, kicking Dearing in the as he was rising, several times very heavily. And I have thought those kicks turned the issue; for after that they stood for sometime striking with apparent equal force. But presently they clinched and they fell side by side but they rose immediately and went to striking again and down they went, side by side again. This time they were both evidently exhausted and they both grasped the same little hickory bush by which to rise and they were both erect as the same time. Dearing held on the bush with his left hand while brother Sam squared himself and summoning all his strength, struck a powerful blow in Dearing's eye which brought him to the ground falling on his face, and then fell on him. The next moment Dearing yelled out 'I protest the fight.' 'On what grounds' asked Phillip. 'He bit me,' said Wiley. 'You are a liar' said brother Sam and then Phillip laughed aloud while they were being pulled apart which was not hard to do. They were both lifted to the shade while water was brought. I ran over to brother Sam, and, looking at him, thought he was dead, but Phillip laughed and said that he was only resting. Then I went off to see Dearing and found him fainting and they really thought he would die, and were throwing cold water on him and giving him brandy which he could not swallow while I was there. They hauled him over to Duke Scales,³⁸ his brother-in-law and he lay in bed for sometime. We soon walked to Mr. Phillip's³⁹ where brother Sam waited until evening, and then walked seven miles home to show that he was not injured. His face was very little mutilated, while Dearing's was beaten like mush. Dr. Lovel held a watch and declared that the fight lasted three quarters of an hour. Soon after this Wiley returned to Tuscaloosa, and the money was sent to my brother, about \$1,000 without interest, and that was all he got.

I omitted to explain the whereabouts of brother Sam during the time which intervened between his failure in Surry and the advent of Wiley Dearing which was a year or two. From Surry he came to my father's house and was idle for a time, not knowing what to do for sometime, and, my father being in pecuniary trouble, at that time, as he supposed, declined any assistance. Becoming very restless, and being a man of very remarkable mechanical genius, he went to the woods, cut and prepared timber with his own hands, seasoned it, and actually wrought it into a handsome one-horse



"Rural Retreat", (now called Boxwoods), was built by Randal Duke Scales, the founder of Madison. Scales married Mary Dearing a sister of Wiley Dearing, who fought Samuel Dalton in the celebrated Madison fist fight. This picture shows the original porch. Photograph courtesy of Charles D. Rodenbough.

carryall, all complete and without any assistance and then, having purchased from Hugh Martin¹⁰ a large, blind sorrell horse on credit, and making himself a nice harness, he drove down to Moore's store in Madison and purchased on credit again a large load of goods, principally tin, and then scoured the country for trade. And he was engaged in this way when Wiley arrived and threatened in the streets of Madison to cowhide 'The Peddler' if he could ever lay his eyes on him. This came to the ears of my mother in my father's absence and she dispatched a messenger to pursue my brother Sam into Henry County, Va. and bring him home. And when he arrived she urged him to go out and look for Dearing and give him satisfaction. And he did obey his mother.

After this he was engaged for some time by the Moores of Madison as a clerk and salesman while they lived in Germantown conducting a store there, but after a year or two he carried a stock of goods to the mountains, near Ward's Gap, where he remained until 1824 when he married Mary Scales,¹¹ daughter of James Scales¹² of Mayo, a most charming and beautiful creature, with whom I, a school boy, was desperately in love but nobody but myself ever knew it.

I had once danced all night until broad daylight and went home with her in the morning. He soon settled on a farm three or four miles from Leaksville, where he manufactured tobacco until the death of his wife in 1835, I think. About this time he had become quite celebrated as a military man and was elected by the Legislature Major General of the Western Division of North Carolina, which proved to be his ruin for he gave almost his exclusive attention to this business, in which there was no money, and after several years he was forced to resign for self-preservation.¹³ But he seemed never to have recovered his business energy, at least he never was prosperous again. After several years, however, he concluded to marry again and had a number of sprightly children by his second wife who was as woman of some culture, Miss Clemens of North Carolina.¹⁴ Not long after the death of my father he became bankrupt with a large young family on his hands, and, leaving his family, he came to me at Aberdeen, Mississippi, broken in health as well as in fortune. We nursed him and kept him with us until his health was restored, and learned all about his troubles which deeply wrought upon my sympathies. I gave him money to return to his family, and six hundred dollars by way of Power of Attorney to collect and use the pittance which my father left me of his estate. That pittance brought him back to me with his family and I assisted him in settling on a small farm in Pontotoc where they lived several years.¹⁵ They afterward broke up and settled in Verona on the railroad, and while the war was going on, I heard that they were likely to suffer, and I had all of them removed to my house in Aberdeen, I being all the time in Danville, Va. But after being there for some time, and being badly treated, as I have understood, my poor old brother carried his family into a little house in town, and set up a harness shop by which he and his two little boys made out to support the family until the war closed. By this time he was too old and infirm to work, and his wife flew to the needle, by which, and with the help of her noble and industrious daughters, they not only supported themselves but soon began to fix up in some style. And when the boys grow up and work as printers, the whole family became prosperous in a short time, and my dear old brother was well cared for by his loved ones till death called for him, and death never called for a more noble, honest and upright man.

By his first wife my brother has two sons and two daughters - Robert,

James and Mary and one whose name I have forgotten. Robert⁴⁸ was a clever boy but not so sprightly as James.⁴⁷ Robert died in Texas before the war. James was a favorite with me. The two girls married in North Carolina, one Mr. Irvin and the other Mr. Ellington, both highly respected men in good circumstances.⁴⁸

Children by the last marriage were Nicholas, Mattie, Rachel, Samuel, Henry, Sallie and Susan.⁴⁹ Henry died at Memphis before he was grown, but was contributing money freely to the family in Aberdeen before his death. And poor, dear Rachel died just as she had grown up, Jan. 2nd, the loveliest and most angelic creature that Aberdeen ever had to mourn. The son, Samuel, was a very smart and popular young man is now associate editor of *The Aberdeen Examiner*. James was a colonel in the war and lives in Rockingham. The widow, with the balance of the children, lives in good circumstances in Aberdeen, Miss.

James Hunter Dalton, the next brother, was born Feb. 19, 1796, and if living now, resides in Patrick County, Va., near the Alleghany Mountains, and at the base of the mountain called 'No Business'. In appearance he was all Hunter and not like the Daltons, except that his hair was black. He was six feet high, lean and muscular, and one of the most powerful and active men I ever knew. Kind and gentle in his manners, he was yet a terror when aroused. He was not, by any means, as fond of work as he was of play, and he was very inclined to athletic amusements, as well as social enjoyments. He was a fine fiddler and kept the running of all the neighborhood frolics as they were called in those days. He was not a favorite with his father, but his mother always defended him, and they were great friends. When he brought home the graceful and beautiful Miss Nancy Critz, daughter of Col. Critz of the Revolution, my father said Jim's fiddle had fooled the poor girl. She made him an excellent wife and proved to be the best manager of a family I ever knew. After living near father's until they had two or three children, they went to a place in the mountains inherited by her, where they raised a large and respectable family, several of whom I have seen, and I think they have always been well to do. I knew him until I was half-grown, and I always loved him, for he possessed some noble traits and was always fond of me. His wife was the most graceful dancer I ever saw upon the floor, and, when young, she was a paragon of beauty.

I dislike to speak so often of the fine looks of the Daltons, it savors to egotism, but I cannot refrain from saying that my eldest sister, Mary MacFarland Dalton,⁵⁰ was a perfect beauty, and as gentle and as amiable as she was beautiful. She made me nice clothes and took me as her escort when she visited the kin in the country around. And even now as I am writing and thinking about her sixty years or more since we were separated forever, my worn and weary old heart cherishes the same emotion of love for that dear

sister, which bound her to me then.

She married the brother of James' wife, Gabriel Critz, a good, clever and very thrifty man, and lived all of her life at the base of the 'No Business' mountain, where they raised a number of children, none of whom I have ever seen but two infants. My sister was named after her grandmother Hunter who was a MacFarland of Virginia, and was born February 14, 1798. I don't know when she died.

Charlotte Gallihu Dalton was born October 27, 1799, and, if living, is living in possession of the place where my great-grandfather Hunter lived and died. She was not as handsome as some of my other sisters, being somewhat freckled in the face, but she was comely, a fine figure, and so accomplished in all the business of housekeeping and domestic work, that all the family and neighbors too, esteemed her with admiration. At needlework she was a genius too, and could make as nice a broadcloth coat as a tailor. She was much courted but seemed loath to marry for a long time. At last, by my persuasion, she married Robert Dalton, her second cousin, son of Thomas, my father's cousin. He was a fine young man of considerable means and very enterprising. They lived on Mayo until 1832 when he died, leaving her with one child, Robert, who grew up and died early with consumption, inherited from his grandmother's family, the Deatheridges. She then married James Scales of Mayo, brother Sam's father-in-law, a rich man and widower, by whom she had several children.³¹ When a little boy I was her companion [on] horseback, visiting relatives in Virginia and elsewhere, and she seemed always proud of her little champion, whom she took pains to dress up for such occasions. I have ever felt something like filial love and gratitude toward that dear sister.

Ewel Gallihu Dalton was born December 9th 1801, and lives one mile from the old homeplace where we were all born.³² When about ten years old he had white swelling, a scrofulous disease, of the tibia or main leg bone, for a long time, which was finally taken out from the knee to ankle by Dr. White of Virginia at my father's home. Dr. White was a celebrated surgeon who never attended a course of lectures but then had no superior in America.³³ The whole leg was hollowed out, largely in front, but filled up with callus, resembling bone, and in a few years he walked as well as ever, but always with a limp and slight stoop. Ewel has been a man of excellent common sense and judgement, and accumulated considerable property before the war, and was raising a nice family of nine children, but several were lost in that terrible struggle. My father used every effort to give him a liberal education, and he stubbornly refused the offer from time to time, till I had to take his place as my father had entered him at Madison Academy, he being a trustee and feeling that he could not withdraw the entry with honor; and that explains how I happen to be educated. He married Sallie

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Strong, a very comely, strong minded woman of good family, living at that time on the river just above Leaksville.³¹ I have heard her praised much as a wife and housekeeper.

Leander Hughes Dalton, was born Sept. 25, 1803, and now lives on and owns the entire homestead where we were all born and raised. He was my constant associate and playmate until I was 13 years old and he went to the 'Old Field School' with me all of the time. We were very much attached



"Green Valley", home of Leander H. Dalton (1803-1894) on Beaver Island Creek. Leander, a brother of Dr. Robert H. Dalton, built this house ca. 1847. Photograph from The Madison Messenger, November 23, 1950.

during that period, but afterwards had but little communication, my attention being taken up with books and study for which he had no taste. He was an apt scholar, however, and was very proficient in figures. He grew to manhood a heavyset, awkward looking man of strong mind, but with no facility of expression; in fact, he was scarcely able to express his ideas, and, therefore, seldom talked, and when he did he lisped badly. When he grew up he remained at my father's, his mother's pet, where, for many years, he manufactured tobacco with the help of numerous young negroes, for whose service he paid nothing and was at no expense; hence, he soon became fullhanded and gained predominance in the family. Soon after the death of my father he married a Miss Stovall of Patrick,⁵⁵ a granddaughter of Aunt Hughes,⁵⁶ and settled down the possessor of the homestead. They had only one child, a daughter, who is married.

Nancy Kinner Dalton, my companion sister, was born July 7, 1808 and is yet living, in bad health, two or three miles north of Madison, Rockingham. She was a sprightly, strong-minded girl and grew up well proportioned. She was not pretty but very commanding and captivating.⁵⁷ At school she was a genius and it was all I could do to keep up with her in grammar and geography. She exhibited a strong disposition to cultivate her mind when a girl, and if she had met with an opportunity she would have been a remarkable woman - as it was she did highly improve her mind by reading. She has always been my model of a well-balanced, sensible woman. She was a favorite with all of the young ladies who knew her, and much admired by young and old men, but young men were shy of her wit and repartee. Yet this most promising sister has been most unfortunate of all. She married John Julius Martin, son of Hugh Martin of Snow Creek, a young man well educated and accomplished about my age, who, at school had been my classmate, and it was through my influence that she married him, for she was shy of the family on account of their character for wildness and frolics; and my mother and father objected because they said the Martins⁵⁸ arrogated too much to themselves on account of honors borne by their ancestors, and the high positions which many of the elder ones held.⁵⁹ For a year or two after they were married they lived on Snow Creek⁶⁰ and he was doing very well. But in 1834, not long before I moved to Alabama, he was forced to leave the country to evade a prosecution for forgery of his uncle's name on a note which he offered in a bank in Raleigh, and he never returned. It is evident to me that there were some extenuating circumstances in the matter, and the next year I had an opportunity of convincing Judge Martin, whose name he forged, of the fact. And this is it: In December 1834 he came down to my house at Madison and two of his neighbors as security, and wished me to sign it also on account of my influence with Senator Bob Martin who had been at Raleigh, a senator from Rockingham, and a large

stockholder of the bank.⁶¹ At which time he promptly and unhesitantly told me that he had written his uncle's name as the judge was then at Wilmington holding court, and he knew it would be all right with him as soon as he returned and he could explain to him the reason why he had done so. The fact was the Judge had signed a note for him the year before by which John had made \$1,700 in three or four weeks by buying negroes and selling them to a trader who held a market at Germanton once or twice a year. The same trader was to be there in a week or two and he was under promise to furnish a certain number of negroes again, he being a stockholder also in the bank, and was unable to comply with bank aid which he was doubtful of obtaining without the Judge's name again, he being a stockholder in the bank. He went down with the note and put it in for discount and returned home, expecting to draw the money in eight or ten days as he said upon his return. But not so. For some reason the note was held at the bank until the Judge came to hold Court in Raleigh shortly after; and when the note was shown him he denounced it as a forgery, and, after some delay, a writ for forgery was issued, learning which, John promptly made his escape to Tennessee.

My sister, with two little daughters, and near the time of having another, if I remember correctly, was sent for by my father where she remained for several years. Some months after he went off he returned as far as Abingdon, Va., and sent a carriage for her and the children, but she refused to go. He returned to West Tennessee, married again, went to Council Bluff, near Omaha, and soon joined an emigrant train for California where he made a considerable fortune and raised a very respectable family and they are living at Gilroy on the railroad. He has been totally blind for the last eight or ten years. While at Los Angeles I mailed him my card, but, of course, his family kept it from him.

My sister obtained a divorce, after a number of years, and married Dr. Roseborough of Madison and has had a number of children since. I have often thought of writing to this poor, dear, sister the very memory of who brings tears to my eyes, but I deemed it best to spare both her and myself the agony of mind which the writing and reading of the correspondence would inflict.

Elizabeth Dalton was born March 7th, 1811, grew up a fine, tall, handsome woman but not so sprightly as Nancy. She was a gentle, lovely creature and very dear to all the family. She married Richard Cardwell,⁶² a full-handed, thrifty man, who was several times a member of the Legislature, lived at Madison, where she raised a large family of children after the death of her husband who died early. He was six and one-half feet high, and a showy man. One of the sons was killed in the war. My sister died in 1864.

Susan Dalton, born March 3rd, 1815, was one of the dearest, sweetest creatures I ever knew. She was mild, gentle, sensitive, and very affectionate,

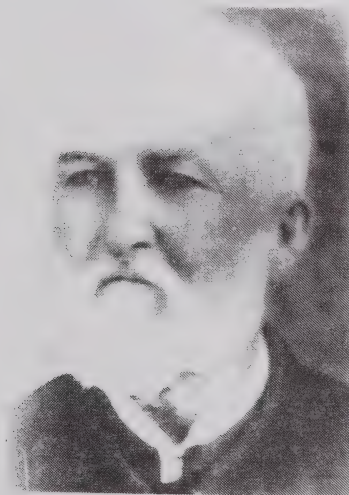
and most graceful, and her voice was clear and sweet as music. For a backwoods girl, her manners were really elegant and captivating, and she took pains to render her mind equally so. She spent most of the time with my wife and myself after we were married, and we almost worshipped her as an angel. To part with her was one of our chief regrets in leaving North Carolina in 1835. She afterwards married Alexander Searcy of Rockingham, one of the best men I ever knew who was to her a devoted husband as long as she lived.⁶³ But poor dear Sue, she died in a few years, leaving a sweet little daughter who also died before she was grown.⁶⁴

John Hunter Dalton was born Feb. 1, 1813.⁶⁵ By mistake I have placed him here as younger than Susan. He was a fine, handsome boy and grew up a comely boy, with a gentle, quiet disposition. He was just grown up when I went to Alabama in 1835 and I had little expectation of his ever arriving at much success in any kind of business. But he soon engaged in manufacturing at my father's like my brother, Lee, and hauling and selling the tobacco in the South, by which he soon became prosperous, and then having married Miss Mary Houston⁶⁶ of Iredell County, a fine, intellectual lady of a wealthy and highly respectable family, he settled there, where he now lives, and accumulated a very large fortune. His touch seems to have turned everything into gold. And before the war he had become one of the richest men in North Carolina and said to be the largest landowner in the state; and he is yet a man of very great means. I have seen his wife and regard her as a woman of unusual intelligence. They have but one child, Bettie, who remains unmarried.

Nicholas Dalton was born August 26, 1817, and was always a good boy and grew up the largest and best looking man of the whole family. In fact I have seen General Scott [sic] Houston of Texas and many large, fine-looking men but none presented a finer form and appearance than Nick when I was with him in 1861. I had left him in 1835 a small, clumsy looking lad, and I was astonished when I beheld him in 1861. He was really courtly and fascinating. He first married his second cousin, Miss Scales, a granddaughter of Uncle Samuel Dalton, who died early,⁶⁷ and then he married a Mrs. Patrick⁶⁸ by whom he had several children. He was very prosperous before the war, and was so when I was with him, but soon after the war he became involved, and during the struggle he fell paralyzed, and, though living yet, he is said to be much impaired. He lives now with his family very near brother John.

Pleasant Hunter Dalton, the youngest, was born March 21, 1821.⁶⁹ He was a sweet little boy and I loved him very dearly. I used all my influence in directing his education, and corresponded long and freely with him while he was growing up at school. When I left him he was rather small, as he is now, but his face was fine and expressive and his head large. He was for several

years a student with my old classical teacher, Mr. Samuel Smith, at Shady Grove, near Mayo,⁷⁰ and afterwards at the Greensboro Academy, from which place he went to Chapel Hill where he graduated. He professed religion at college under Mr. Baker, a Presbyterian revivalist, who I have heard and admired, and immediately joined the church. He then went to Princeton, New Jersey, and graduated, and then to an institution in Virginia where they taught Sanskrit and graduated there, after which he took orders and has become an eminent divine.



Pleasant Hunter Dalton

(1821-1896) a brother of Dr. Robert Hunter Dalton. Rev. Dalton was a prominent Presbyterian minister in Piedmont North Carolina where he founded several churches. Photograph from The Heritage of Rockingham County North Carolina, 228.

He married a Miss Carter of Lincolnton, N.C.,⁷¹ a wealthy young lady of fine accomplishments, whom I have seen and much admired and by whom he had several sprightly children, one of whom has lately died at college. He is now living at High Point, North Carolina.

Here closes a very imperfect sketch of the Dalton family, and all except myself, and my dear lamented mother, who, though not a Dalton, has mingled the blood of a pure and honorable race with that of the Daltons. May that blood ever maintain its purity.

To be continued

Notes

¹ John Dalton (1766-1844) English chemist and physicist was most famous for his research concerned with the atomic theory in chemistry.

² See "Unpublished Letters to Madison and Monroe", *North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. XIV, No. 2, April, 1937, p. 186.

³ Colonel Archelous Hughes, son of Leander Hughes, was born in 1747 in Goochland County, settled in Pittsylvania (now Patrick) County, Virginia. His children were Leander, Archelous, William, Jane, John, Samuel, Reuben, Nancy, Madison Redd, Sally, who married Colonel Joseph Martin, and Matilda, who married General John Dillard.

⁴ Actually the 1790 Census of Rockingham County shows Samuel Dalton with seventeen slaves. By the mid-1780s he had acquired 718 acres of land on the waters of the Mayo River including a 330 acre tract which he sold to his son David in 1785. The acquisition of that tract was never recorded.

⁵ Samuel Dalton died between October 20, 1805, when he made a deed of gift to his daughter, Letitia and the end of the year. He was 106 years old and since he was born in 1699, had the distinction of living in three centuries. In spite of the respect and veneration which Dr. Dalton recalls, there was a quarrel within the family about Samuel's property and some of the heirs sought to have the old man declared incompetent. Samuel went to live in Stokes County with his widowed daughter, Letitia Dalton Moore; he died and was buried at her home.

⁶ Sons of Samuel and Ann (Nancy) Redd Dalton were William who married Rachel Harris, David who married (1) Susan Davis (2) Mrs. Eleanor (Goode) Martin and Samuel who married Charlotte Gallihue.

⁷ Daughters of Samuel and Ann (Nancy) Redd Dalton were Sarah Matilda, who married Captain Jonathan Hanby, Ann (Nancy) who married Adonijah Harbour, Letitia who married Colonel Matthew R. Moore, Mary, who married Colonel Archelous Hughes, Rachael, who married Captain The Reverend William Martin and Virginia Ione who married David Hanby.

⁸ Colonel Archelous Hughes, son of Leander Hughes, was born September 25, 1747 and died December 25, 1796. Mary Dalton was born in 1754 and died December 28, 1841.

⁹ Letitia Dalton was born March 15, 1742, in Louisa County, Virginia and died February 22, 1838 in Stokes County, North Carolina. She married in 1757 Matthew Moore who was born in 1738 and died in 1801. One of their sons, Gabriel, was a U.S. Congressman 1821-1829, Governor of Alabama 1829-1831 and U.S. Senator 1831-1834.

¹⁰ Sarah Matilda Dalton was born March 12, 1754 and died September 17, 1841. She married Captain Jonathan Hanby in 1769. Hanby served a five month tour in South Carolina during 1781.

¹¹ Jane (Jenny) Dalton was born January 2, 1756 and died in 1827. She married David Hanby in 1771.

¹² Ann Moore was daughter of Matthew and Letitia Dalton Moore. She married John Hughes (1758-1826), a brother of Archelous Hughes, who was husband of the author's great aunt, Mary Dalton. John and Ann Moore Hughes raised a large family who were contemporaries of the author.

¹³ Joseph West Winston, son of Joseph Winston. Congressman from Stokes County, was married to Letitia Dalton Hughes, the daughter of John and Ann Moore Hughes. His sister, Sarah Winston, was married to Charles Dalton, son of David Dalton, the author's great-uncle.

¹⁴ Samuel Dalton (1738-1789/92) married, in 1767, Charlotte Gallihue, daughter of William and Anne Kinner Gallihue. She married second, April 13, 1791, Adonijah Harbour, the widower of Nancy Dalton Harbour.

¹⁵ Peter Hairston moved his family from Pittsylvania County, Virginia to Stokes County, North Carolina in April, 1786. His home on the Dan River would later be called "Sauratown

Hill". In 1796 he founded a town called Hairstonborough; it was located at the point where the Salem-Petersburg Road crossed the Dan River and perhaps at an earlier time even the Great Wagon Road crossed at that point.

¹⁶Dalton uses here party labels of the last half of the nineteenth century which tended to have other connotations in his father's day. The Anti-Federalism of the Party of Jefferson turned into radical Republicanism and then into the Democratic Party by way of Andrew Jackson. The Democrats that Dalton refers to are Jackson supporters.

¹⁷Absalom Scales was born December 31, 1769 and died March 17, 1835. He was the son of John and Lydia Jane McClaren Scales. Absalom and Nancy moved to Tennessee and lived in that part of Williamson County which later became Rutherford County. Nancy Dalton Scales was born May 20, 1773 and died September 4, 1840.

¹⁸Bartlett Yancey (1785-1828), John Motley Morehead (1796-1866, James Turner Morehead (1799-1875), Thomas Settle, Sr. (1789-1857), David L. Swain (1801-1868), Calvin Jones (1775-1846), probably John Kerr (1782-1842), William A. Graham (1804-1875), Nathaniel Boyden (1796-1873).

¹⁹John Dalton married Elizabeth W. Gentry, January 12, 1802; she was a daughter of Watson Gentry. The couple was living in Tennessee by 1813. John Dalton died in Williamson County, Tennessee in 1858; his wife died in 1853.

²⁰General Winfield Scott.

²¹William Gallihue Dalton died in Opelousas, Louisiana in 1822. He married Delilah Holstain.

²²Should read "Elizabeth Scales".

²³Samuel Dalton's second wife was Sarah Clement, widow of Tucker Woodson Moore of Stokes County. Moore's mother was Letitia Dalton Moore, a sister of Samuel Dalton II. The two husbands of Sarah Clement were first cousins.

²⁴Mary Dalton married her cousin, John Harbour, son of Adonijah and Anne Dalton Harbour. She died February 5, 1859 in St. Francisville, Louisiana.

²⁵One reference gives the name of Elizabeth's husband as Valentine Claxton Martin.

²⁶Isaac Dalton of Stokes County was the son of David Dalton, Sr. and wife, Susan Davis. He was born February 12, 1770 and died May 14, 1824. In 1784 he married Susannah Garth in Albemarle County, Virginia. In 1825 his widow married Hezekiah Arnold in Stokes County.

²⁷David, a son of David Dalton, Sr., was born January 15, 1781. In 1803 he married Christina Bostick and they were the parents of at least ten children. He died March 19, 1847.

²⁸Jonathan Dalton died in Stokes County in 1820 according to court records. It is possible that before his death he lived for a time in Tennessee. He married first Bethenia Scales (1771-1812), daughter of Joseph Scales, Jr. The children apparently moved to Tennessee.

²⁹The Dalton family action is confirmed in a letter from Nathaniel Moore to President James Madison dated February 17, 1832. See "Unpublished Letters to Madison and Monroe", *North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. XIV, No. 2, April 1937, p. 186. According to Lucy Henderson Horton the Hughes home with a vast wealth of documentation concerning the Dalton, Moore, Martin, Hughes and other families burned.

³⁰Samuel Dalton died June 16, 1874 in Mississippi. His first wife was Mary, daughter of James Scales and Mary Scales [sic] Scales, whom he married November 4, 1824. He married second Sarah I. Clemmons, June 29, 1841. He was living in Stawamba County, Mississippi when the census of 1860 was taken.

³¹Stephen and Edward Moore were probably related to the Matthew Moore family of Stokes County.

³²James Hunter Dearing was the eldest child of William and Mary McFarland Dearing. He married Julia Searcy June 10, 1819. She was the daughter of Thomas and Ann Searcy. They settled in Tuscaloosa, Alabama where he became a wealthy riverboat captain. He piloted the

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first steamboat from Mobile to Tuscaloosa. Ralph Hammond, *Ante bellum Mansions of Alabama* (Bonanza Books, New York, 1951, p. 91).

⁴³William Dearing was born July 20, 1763, died January 16, 1824 and is buried in the family cemetery near Eden Church in western Rockingham County. He owned and operated a grist mill on Beleys Creek where the dam of the Duke Power Steam Station Lake is located. His wife, Mary, was a sister of Rachel Hunter, wife of Nicholas Dalton - thus the protagonists were cousins.

⁴⁴Wiley Dearing was born July 29, 1796. He moved to Tuscaloosa Alabama.

⁴⁵Alexander B. Dearing, son of William and Mary Dearing, was born in Rockingham County March 22, 1800. He married Ruth Rogers, October 13, 1824. She was a great niece of Governor Alexander Martin.

⁴⁶The author does not make clear the identity of his brother's second. Phillip is not the name of any of the Dalton brothers.

⁴⁷In 1790 a Thomas Lovell was living on Beaver Island Creek adjacent to Anthony Dearing, father of Samuel Dearing. See Rockingham County Deed Book C, page 116. In 1888 a list of Madison doctors shows that about 1832 there was a Doctor Levy whose wife died and was buried in the cemetery at the home of Randal Duke Scales. See *The Reidsville Times*, June 8, 1888 quoting an article from *The Madison Leader*.

⁴⁸Randal Duke Scales founded Madison on his plantation at the junction of the Mayo and the Dan Rivers. He married Mary McFarland Dearing, daughter of William and Mary Dearing. She was born January 19, 1791.

⁴⁹There was a Robert Phillips family living near the Daltons on Beaver Island Creek and they were related to the Scales family.

⁵⁰Hugh Martin, son of Colonel James Martin and his first wife Ruth Rogers of Snow Creek, Stokes County, was related to the author through the Hunters.

⁵¹Mary Scales was the first wife of Samuel Dalton. She was born November 20, 1806 and died March 17, 1836. The family Bible shows their marriage date as November 4, 1824.

⁵²James Scales was the younger son of Henry Scales. He was born April 11, 1780 and died May 18, 1860. He is buried in the Hunter-Dalton Cemetery.

⁵³Samuel A. Dalton was a major general of the North Carolina Militia. See Governor's Papers 107, September 28, 1844, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

⁵⁴According to a family Bible, Sarah I. Clemmons was born August 3, 1818. She married on June 29, 1841 and became the mother of eight children.

⁵⁵Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd O, page 473 records the Power of Attorney January 5, 1847. Randal Duke Scales, whose house and relationship to the Dearings had played a part in the earlier story of the fist fight at Madison, moved to Pontatoc, Mississippi about 1843.

⁵⁶Robert Dalton was born June 24, 1830 in Rockingham County; he died July 7, 1861 in Texas.

⁵⁷James Dalton was born August 1, 1835, the year Doctor Dalton says his mother died. James died in the spring of 1891.

⁵⁸Mary Dalton was the oldest child of Samuel and Mary Scales Dalton. She was born April 16, 1827 and died June 12, 1857. Her marriage to William M. Ellington took place in Rockingham County in October of 1847. One of her children was Dr. Sam Buck Ellington of Wentworth, North Carolina. Her sister was Lucy Vincent Dalton who was born February 23, 1833 and married James Irvin on August 31, 1852 in Rockingham County.

⁵⁹Nicholas was born March 7, 1842 in Rockingham County. Mattie (Martha) was born August 4, 1844 and in December 1889 married W.W. Gladstone. Rachel was born October 3, 1849 in Mississippi and died March 29, 1869. Henry was born in 1852 and died December 6, 1871 in Memphis, Tennessee. Sallie (Sarah Irvin) was born May 7, 1854; she was married

December 11, 1879 to R.B. Burdin and died April 6, 1881. Susan was born November 2, 1855 and married J.W. Mays February 4, 1880.

⁵⁰Mary MacFarland Dalton was born in February, 1798 and died April 11, 1845. Her marriage bond is recorded in Rockingham dated May 18, 1819. She was the mother of eight children.

⁵¹Charlotte and her first husband, Robert Dalton, had two children, Robert James and William. On November 16, 1837, she married her second husband, James Scales. They were the parents of Elizabeth, who married Walter Smith; Nicholas, who married Victoria Young; Susan H., who married Walter R. Smith. Charlotte Gallihue Dalton died March 19, 1892.

⁵²Ewel Gallihue Dalton married Sally Strong on July 17, 1829 and died March 6, 1895 in Rockingham County.

⁵³This may have been Doctor William White who was listed as a surgeon from Virginia in the Revolutionary War. See *Medical Men of the American Revolution 1775-1783*. The Army Medical Bulletin, Number 25 (Medical Field Service School, 1931), 413.

⁵⁴Sally Strong, the daughter of Zachariah Strong, was born September 2, 1803 and died February 7, 1875.

⁵⁵Leander Hughes Dalton married Matilda Stovall of Patrick County, Virginia on October 4, 1845. Their daughter Mary Hunter Dalton (1846-1933), married John Hampton Price in 1866. "Lee" H. Dalton died February 11, 1894.

⁵⁶Mary Dalton Hughes, wife of Colonel Archelous Hughes.

⁵⁷Nancy Kinner Dalton died November 29, 1882 and is buried in the Madison Presbyterian Cemetery. She married second, December 30, 1847 Thomas D. Roseborough (1812-1896).

⁵⁸The Martins and Hunters came to America about the same time from Ireland. They intermarried first in New Jersey. Branches of both families came to the Dan River area just before the Revolution. In spite of the closeness of relationship the two families often competed.

⁵⁹Alexander Martin, a relative of John J. Martin, was for a short period the most powerful politician in Piedmont North Carolina and the author indicates later generations found that hard to forget.

⁶⁰In Stokes County, the location of the home of Colonel James Martin.

⁶¹Robert Martin Jr., was the son of Robert Martin who was the brother of Governor Alexander and Colonel James Martin. He acquired considerable acreage in Mississippi and became very wealthy. He was born April 12, 1784 and died May 15, 1848. On June 7, 1823 he married Mary Settle, daughter of David and Rhoda Settle. Their daughter Martha, married Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois.

⁶²Richard Cardwell was born December 7, 1808 in Rockingham County and died intestate before February 1847. He was the son of Joel and Mariah H. Scales Cardwell. Richard and Elizabeth Dalton Cardwell had five children.

⁶³Alexander Searcy, son of Thomas and Ann Martin Searcy was born October 1, 1810 and was dead by 1868. His plantation and mill were on Upper Hogan's Creek which is south of the Dan River below Madison. His second wife was the widow, Elizabeth L. Washburn, who was the former Mrs. Cook of Connecticut. His sister Julia was the wife of James Hunter Dearing, the challenger of Samuel Dalton in the Madison fist fight.

⁶⁴Susan died May 22, 1848.

⁶⁵John Hunter Dalton died March 3, 1888 in Iredell County.

⁶⁶Mary Houston was born March 27, 1814 and died May 3, 1901.

⁶⁷Elizabeth Oney Scales, daughter of Pleasant and Charlotte Dalton Scales, was born July 22, 1820 and died Marcy 19, 1848. She married Nicholas Dalton November 3, 1842.

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⁶⁸Local marriage records show Nicholas Dalton's second marriage was to Mary Ann Ellington on May 1, 1849. She was Mary A. Patrick Ellington, the widow of Alfred W. Ellington who died in 1848.

⁶⁹The family Bible gives his birthdate as Marcy 4, 1819. He died July 22, 1896 in Mocksville, North Carolina.

⁷⁰Samuel Smith, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Gibson Smith, was born February 18, 1798 and died December 6, 1844. He married Ann Eliza Scales. His Shady Grove Academy was on his plantation near the present site of Mayodan.

⁷¹Eliza Mitchell Carter was the daughter of Archibald Gracie and Letitia Wilson Carter.

The James Johnson Letter

Transcribed by

Cora Ann Turner

Notes by

Robert W. Carter, Jr.

James Johnson was appointed postmaster of Wentworth, North Carolina on February 20, 1838 and held the appointment until April 6, 1846. Nothing more is known about Johnson's later life or his family except that his sister Jane married John M. Bunch and another sister Letitia married Absalom Stephens. Bunch lived at Oak Ridge, Guilford County while the Stephens lived in Leaksville in Rockingham County.

The letter contains important information about the formation of a countywide temperance society in 1842 and the existence of five or six other societies which had already been formed. No other information concerning temperance societies in the county has been located. The original Johnson letter is owned by Cora Ann Turner of Eden, a distant relative of the Johnson Family. The original grammar, spelling and punctuation of the letter has been retained.

Mr. John M. Bunch
Guilford County
N. Carolina

W.J. Allen
Wentworth, N.C.
June 22, 1842

Dear Sir,

We drop you a line by Mr. Allen, we have but little to write of interest. We formed a County Temperance Society a few weekes since, the officers of which is Dr. Currie¹ President, Joseph Holderby,² James Irvin³ & myself, Vise Presidents, James W. Sanders Secretary, Truman Grear,⁴ Josiah Martin,⁵ Lorenza D. Sanders,⁶ Leven Miner⁷ & W.B. Johnson,⁸ Executive Committee.

We are to have preaching here on Sunday the 3(rd) day of next month by Mr. Robertson⁹ & on the next day 4th of July we are to have a Temperance Celebration of said day by having a common Barbecue, sweetened & washed down by pure Spring water.

The James Johnson Letter

This Society is a County Society to which all other Temperance Societies in the County are invited to attend. There are some 5 or 6 other Societies¹⁰ in the county, we would be happy to see you here at That time if convenient. We expect the day to be spent in lectures on Temperance from several persons, preachers & others - we have now between 75 and 100 members in our society.

On yesterday evening we committed the body of our worthy citizen, Absalom Joyce¹¹ to the Tomb, leaving a wife & 5 or 6 small children & many other worthy relatives to mourn his loss.

Elisha P. Ellington¹² died very very Suddenly in a kind of a fit or Spasm some 2 weeks since leaving a wife & 9 children, a Son and daughter grown or nearly so.

John Wall Senr.¹³ has been confined Some time & cannot live many days & awful to relate by intemperance.

My own health is as good as I could expect at my advanced age - could I have a milk diet I would do much better but am unable to pay for my board else where - the profits of the Post office is so much reduced, owing to so little business done throughout the country that it is not more than sufficient to keep me in decent clothing but to all these ills I humbly submit & feel thankful that it is as well with me as it is. My troubles & trials here cannot be long when I hope to enjoy an Eternal rest beyond the grave.

Mr. Stephens¹⁴ & Walter is getting a tolerable run of custom for this Season of the year. (Lettitia)¹⁵ enjoys tolerably good health - the baby grows finely, it has not learned to cry yet - not with a good choras to it - it frets some as Letty calls it - the rest are all well.

There is to be an Association¹⁶ in Leaksville commencing on friday before the first Sunday in August, Kerr,¹⁷ McNabb,¹⁸ & Robertson¹⁹ & uncertain how many other preachers will be there - perhaps you could pay us a visit at that time.

Yours affectionately,
J. Johnson

Notes

¹Dr. James Currie (1795-1855) practiced medicine in Madison prior to 1832 when he moved to the Sandy Cross area west of Reidsville. Currie, who was one of the Justices of the Peace for Rockingham County, owned a 671 acre farm and 15 slaves. He and his wife, the former Mary Ann Wright (1806-1884), had no children.

²Joseph Holderby, (Jr.) was born in Virginia in 1803 and married Martha Stubblefield in Rockingham County in 1827. He was clerk of the Rockingham County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions serving from 1833-1841. During the 1850s he held the government contract to carry the mail by stagecoach from the Reidsville Post Office to Salem by way of Wentworth. In 1855 he purchased the former Reuben Reid farm at Reidsville which contained 384 acres.(Deed Book 2dF,396). By August 1863 he had a surveyor lay out lots along the railroad route "at Reidsville" and began selling lots. Three of Holderby's daughters married pioneer businessmen in Reidsville; William Lindsey, Mortimer Oaks and Decatur Barnes. Holderby died November 13, 1875.

³Colonel James Irvin was born June 12, 1819 and descended from a family who immigrated from Northern Ireland to Rockingham County settling on Piney Creek (of Troublesome) about the year 1798. Irvin was a merchant first in Wentworth and later in Reidsville. He served as the clerk of the Rockingham County Superior Court from 1853 into the 1860s. Irvin, who married Lucy Dalton in 1852, reared a large family and died in Reidsville on June 26, 1894.

⁴Truman Gear purchased land in the Wentworth area in 1813 and 1826 where he was probably engaged in the trade of blacksmithing. (Deed Book 2dQ,37). He was deceased by May 1847.

⁵Josiah Martin lived near present day Eden on Matrimony Creek where he died about the year 1852 leaving a widow and four children. (Deed Book 2dR, 429).

⁶Lorenza D. Saunders (born ca. 1811) purchased a 175 acre farm on Rock House Creek in 1849 which was three miles south of Wentworth. (Deed Book 2dQ, 66). He was appointed to minor county offices such as treasurer of public buildings and later contracted to build a bridge across Dan River at Eagle Falls. Saunders, who also appears to have been a slave trader, married Alsey Roach in 1835 and had several children.

⁷Leven Miner (also spelled Minor) began purchasing land near Wentworth in 1843. At an unknown date he erected a grist mill on his property and for some years was a miller. He was twice married, first to Priscilla Walker in 1841 and after her death in 1853 he married Jane Walker. He had children by both marriages.

⁸Walter B. Johnson (born ca. 1817) was the Rockingham County jailor at Wentworth in 1850. He married Sarah O. Ellington in 1843. She died in 1853. His second marriage was to Penelope Blackburn in 1855.

⁹Elder John Robertson was born in Rockingham County in 1804 and at the age of 35 was ordained a Baptist minister. He served as a missionary for the Beulah Baptist Association and as pastor of several churches in Rockingham County during the 1840s. Later he served as a missionary and pastor over a wide area of Stokes, Davidson, Forsyth and Surry Counties until his health failed in the early 1860s. He died at his home near Mr. Airy in 1880.

¹⁰During the 1840s and 1850s many temperance societies were formed across North Carolina. Nothing more is known about the societies in Rockingham County or how long they existed.

¹¹In 1840 Absalom Joyce (1800-1842) purchased a 301 acre farm north of Wentworth. (Deed Book 2dL, 29). By 1860 his widow and six children had moved to Yadkin County.

¹²Elisha P. Ellington was born December 21, 1801 and married Elizabeth S. Peay in 1823. He died June 6, 1842 and was buried in the Ellington Family Cemetery west of Wentworth. (Dates from tombstone.).

The James Johnson Letter

¹³In the early 1800s John Wall purchased several tracts of land on Rock House Creek two miles south of Wentworth. He married Catherine Wade in May 1821. According to his tombstone he died July 26, 1842 at age 54 years. An interesting tradition relates that during Wall's lifetime a notorious horsethief named Howard was in the county. Despite a reward offered for Howard's capture the sheriff was unable to catch the thief. One day while out hunting, John Wall saw Howard sitting on a log and, although at a great distance, he took careful aim felling the thief with one shot from his rifle. Wall became something of a local celebrity and one version of the story relates that the thief was buried near where he was killed on the present Henry McCollum Farm west of Wentworth. (Tradition from Roy Crowder). The "Famous John Wall rifle" was owned by J.M. Fagg in 1894. (*The Reidsville Review*, June 8, 1894).

¹⁴Absalom Stephens moved his family from Guilford County to Leaksville where he was employed as a tailor. He was the father of several children including John Walter Stephens who was killed in the Caswell County Courthouse at Yanceyville by the Ku Klux Klan on May 21, 1870.

¹⁵Lettitia Johnson Stephens, the wife of Absalom, was a sister of James Johnson who wrote the letter.

¹⁶This was the Beulah Association which was a yearly meeting of a group of Baptist Churches in the Northern Piedmont of North Carolina.

¹⁷Rev. John Kerr of Caswell County was born in 1782 and died in 1842. He was a member of the United States Congress during the session 1813-1815 and was one of "the most eloquent preachers of the gospel" in the North Carolina-Virginia area. From Richard R. Saunder's, *Open Doors and Closed Windows of The First Baptist of Reidsville, North Carolina: 1948, 275.*

¹⁸Elder Robert McNabb was the agent for Wake Forest College in the 1840s. He was a minister in the Union Association in Eastern North Carolina.

¹⁹Elder John Robertson was mentioned in footnote number ten.

Folklore - The Gray Lady Who Walked

By

Bettie M. Pearson

Folklore is a legitimate element of history and therefore worthy of being recorded. In recent years it has acquired enthusiastic support which has resulted in the publication of numerous collections of folklore, notably the award winning "Foxfire" series. Every area has a wealth of folklore, rich with the ingredients which make a people unique. Very little of Rockingham County's folklore has been recorded and The Rockingham County Historical Society could quite properly in its role as preserver of the past encourage a serious effort to record the county's folklore. One article in the category of folklore was submitted to the Book Committee for use in the *Rockingham County Heritage Book*. Regretably due to lack of space the article was not included in the book.

The author has written a ghost story based on a tale told by her father-in-law, Rufus B. Pearson who was a descendant of one of Rockingham County's early settlers. His forebearers were established on land lying on both sides of Lower Hogans Creek (Grooms Road area) prior to the Revolutionary War. The family cemetery is located on this land and descendants of those early Pearsons are still living on a portion of the land. The tenth generation of the family now resides in the county. The story of the Pearson Family ghost as written by Bettie M. Pearson follows this introduction.

The human grasp upon the once busy homestead has relented, and the land has slowly evolved into its natural state again, appearing in places much as it did over two centuries ago when the first Pearsons carved from the wilderness a home for themselves and their children's children.

That a ghost walked this land is well established in the family folklore. This is the account of one such ghostly encounter which took place more than sixty years ago, and was related by Rufus Brackin Pearson. He was the farmer in this 'ghost story.'

The farmer returned to the upper field late in the afternoon intent upon finishing the plowing before sunset. The upper field was that portion of his

land which adjoined the family cemetery, and extended in a northeasterly direction as it curved gently out of sight between a border of trees.

As the plow turned the earth an occasional rabbit, disturbed in his burrow, would spring away from the descending hoof of the horse. Birds, hopeful of a meal for their hungry nestlings, followed in the plow's wake. In the peace of this tranquil setting the farmer thought himself completely alone.

This proved however not to be quite the case; for when he glanced up from his concentration on the depth of the furrow cut by the plow blade, his attention was drawn to a woman walking some distance away across the open field. So unexpected was the woman's appearance that the reins guiding the horse were involuntarily jerked, and both man and beast came to an abrupt halt.

The presence of a woman in the field was not unusual in itself, but there was something in the attitude and bearing of this particular woman which arrested the farmer's attention. That she was walking toward the field's edge and the trees beyond was obvious. Perhaps someone was taking a short-cut to visit a neighbor; or simply someone walking home. When the farmer called out a greeting the woman made no response. "That's odd," thought the man, feeling if his neighbor wanted to use his field as a pathway the friendly greeting could be returned.

More peculiar than the lack of greeting, was the woman's attire. She was seen by the farmer only in profile, and the late afternoon shadows silhouetted her distant form. Her dress was of a dark gray color, falling to the ground around her feet. Upon her head she wore a bonnet, which blended perfectly with her dress. The deep brim of the bonnet obscured any view of the wearer's face.

The woman not only did not respond to the farmer's greeting, but continued with deliberate purpose toward the trees. An eerie silence fell all around, and the woman moved as in a vacuum; no rustling of cloth or sound of footsteps came to the farmer's ears.

Looping the reins over the plow handles the farmer started walking toward the woman, hoping to reach her before she completed her journey across the field. As he approached he called again, still the woman appeared not to have heard him. At this point the farmer came to the spot where he had first seen the woman. Looking down he was startled by the observation that the newly plowed ground bore no sign of her passing; no foot prints were to be seen in the moist earth. Quickly he redirected his attention to the disappearing figure of the woman. He began almost to run in an attempt to over take her, but as he reached the end of the plowed row the woman was lost from his sight as she entered the woods. Not to be outdone the farmer called again and again, and searched the area, but the Gray Lady had

vanished as mysteriously as she had suddenly appeared. Puzzled the farmer returned to his waiting horse and the completion of his task.

What he had witnessed absorbed his thoughts and stirred his memory. That he had actually encountered the family ghost occurred to him almost at once, and with this realization came an added sense of wonder. Other family members had been privileged to observe the Gray Lady's passage through the years. Tales of her appearances were related at many hearth sides.

Her appearing knew no season, but the walking lady never varied the locale of her walks. Family tradition offered this explanation for her repeated visitations: she was searching for the graves of her loved ones. Very near the spot where the farmer saw the Gray Lady vanish into the trees there was once a burial site, where several grave stones had been placed. No one knew the identity of the persons buried there, and the site was already neglected when the field was first cleared for cultivation. Gradually over the years the stone markers disappeared and the burial site was lost forever. Lost forever? Perhaps, to all but the Gray Lady who came searching for the final resting place of her loved ones.

This was the last sighting of the Gray Lady. It is possible that when the land passed into the possession of others, and nature's hand rested gently upon what she had reclaimed as her own, the Gray Lady found peace and walked no more.

Now all that remains of the family's hold upon the land are the silent sentinels erected to mark the resting places of generations who each in their turn encountered the Gray Lady, and found her not a spectre of fear, but rather a gentle harbinger of the fragile hold that man is able to exercise upon the land which he may possess for a little while.

Reminiscences of J. Thomas Wall

by

J. Thomas Wall

J. Thomas Wall, a Confederate veteran who lived about one mile east of Mayodan, North Carolina, wrote the following article which was printed in *The Reidsville Review*, June 29, 1925.

Wall was born in Rockingham County on May 26, 1845, the son of Joshua Smith Wall and Caroline Heggie Wall. He married Sallie Ann Vine Adkins (1864-1944) on April 3, 1879 and the couple had twelve children: Henrietta Wall; Georgianna Wall Heggie; Roberta Wall; Sallie S. Wall; Thomas A. Wall; Elizabeth Wall Baughn; James Lewis Wall; Joshua S. Wall; Robert Lee Wall; Andrew H. Wall; Mildred Wall Stewart; Marietta Wall Barnes.

J. Thomas Wall, who has been described as an outstanding scholar and Christian gentleman, served in the North Carolina House of Representatives from 1911-1915. He died at age 85 on August 21, 1930. (Research by Leonora Wall Sutton). The grammar, spelling and punctuation of the newspaper article has been retained.

My great-grandfather, Robert Wall, moved from Culpepper County, Va., to Rockingham County in about 1800. He bought large tracts of land on the Mayo and Dan Rivers. My grandfather served in the Mexican War. My father bought the old homestead, 170 acres for \$850. in 1845.¹ This land was on the east side of Mayo River, near Cedar Point Mountain. Father, in 1850 bought 250 acres on the Mayo near Madison. This land was on the main road leading from Virginia to South Carolina. In 1851 father moved from the old homestead and built several log houses for his family and the negroes. He also built two shops, woodwork and blacksmith shops. Father had two negroes who were good blacksmiths. They could shoe any mule that ever came down the pike. Uncle Wink, the best smith, died about two years before the Civil War.

Father then hired a white man who had moved from Mississippi to work in the shop, as he was a fine blacksmith. He had a wife and two boys.



J. Thomas Wall, farmer, Confederate soldier, and member of the North Carolina House of Representatives, 1911-1915. Photograph courtesy Mildred Wall Stewart.

Uncle Henry was the boss on the farm and at the brick yard. He had a wife at our nearest neighbors and he would go to see her Saturday nights and come home Monday mornings. One Monday Henry failed to come home. Father went to see what was the matter with him. Henry, wife, and all their earthly goods were gone. Father knew Henry had run away so he had some notices printed and sent them to Virginia and Tennessee. About a month after Henry had been gone, Old Andy, the blacksmith, said his wife wanted to go back to her folks in Mississippi. She would make the two boys pray so loud at night we could hear them a quarter of a mile. Father sold the old man a horse and wagon and helped him every way he could to go back to Mississippi. In about a month after the old man had left, father got a letter from a sheriff in Tennessee stating that he had his two runaway negroes in jail. Father and Mr. Pleas Scales went after the negroes and brought them back. The old man and family had left before father got to the negroes.² Uncle Henry said that they had got out of money and had stopped and were making brick for someone. The old man told the negroes he would carry them to Ohio where they would be free but intended to carry them to Mississippi and sell them.

Before the war there were patrols whose duty was to ride at night and see that negroes stayed at home. If they caught a negro away from home at night they gave him a flogging. That is where the old song, "Run Negro Run, the Patrols Will Catch You" started.

Some of the old preachers who came to my father's before the Civil War were Rev. Bob Hill, Rev. McNeely,³ Rev. Elias Dodson, Rev. Stinson, Ivey and others.⁴

All the education I received was at the Beulah Male Institute at Madison taught by L.H. Shuck, son of one of the first missionaries sent to China. The school started in 1859 and after war started between the north and south we had military training and as the boys got old enough they had to go to the army. The school was represented by young men from five states and many of them who were not killed in the war have held prominent places in this state and other states. Some I remember are R.H. Cardwell, judge Supreme court; U.S. Judge Aiken, of Danville, Va.; Hon. J.R. Webster,⁵ Hon. W.R. Lindsay, Dr. W.Z. Heggie, of Charleston, Mo.; Dr. Colston, of South Carolina; Dr. McMillan, of Wilmington; Dr. Lash, Dr. Jim Blum, Dr. Whitsett,⁶ of Reidsville; Rev. F.H. Jones,⁷ Rev. Pink Oliver, Rev. Dan Haymore and Rev. S.F. Conrad, who has recently returned from Europe.

I volunteered and went to Lee's army when the battle of the Wilderness was on. I joined the 1st Regiment, Engineering Corps, Co. F. My company was a pantoon company. (We went) down the James River in pontoon boats to Drury's Bluff where we put in a bridge with 32 boats under it. My company got to Petersburg the first of June and went to digging tunnels

under our breastworks. I helped to dig the tunnel the Yankees blew up on July 7th. We worked day and night. The blow-up was just at light July 7th. The night force had just got out and the day force had not got in so we didn't lose a man killed by the blow-up.

The Yankees charged our lines with regiments of negroes. When the negroes got in the hole made by the blowing up of our breast-works they stopped and it wasn't long before the Johnnies charged in on the negroes and killed all of them and covered them up.

I and two of my company were guards at our magazine where we kept powder and fuse to load the mines.

In March just before we had to leave Petersburg Dr. Jeff Scales⁸ and a squad from the 45th regiment slipped in the Yankee lines, captured the guard and a number of Yankees, one General being in the crowd. Scales was captured by the Yankees.

On Sunday, April 7th, we had orders to leave Petersburg and to burn all the bridges over the Appomattox River, five in all. Comins (Cummings) Mebane was killed at the Richmond railroad bridge by a shell from the Yankee guns. He was the last man killed at Petersburg and he was a Tar Heel. I heard the Yankees when they charged our breast-works. They came over with a terrible yell. We went on a run all the way from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House. Colonel Tolcott's horse was shot from under him at High Bridge while we were trying to burn it.

April 9th my regiment was in line of battle one mile south of the court house in an old field. We saw a man on a horse coming at full speed. When he was about twelve steps from us some one said, "That's a Yankee." The horse and rider were both killed. The Yankee said, "Boys, what made you shoot me? Lee has surrendered." That was the last Yankee killed at Appomattox and he was killed by Tar Heels. The Yankee host with blood stained hands came south to divide our land, but four-by-six was all that fool Yankee got.

I saw Gen. Lee when the Yankee officer met him under the apple tree. I brought a piece of the tree home with me. While Lee and the Yankee officer were talking, two wagons loaded with provisions drove up. H.W. Baughn and I asked the driver for something to eat. He told us to help ourselves. We filled our caps with hard-tack. One of the Yankees said to me, "Johnny, we have whipped You." I told him it wasn't so. They had just overpowered us. He said "That's so."

I have no recollection of what took place on Monday and Tuesday. I guess I was sleeping. We left Appomattox on Wednesday and got home Sunday, being four days on the road. I paid an old negro ten dollars for a small pone of corn bread.

After the surrender the Union Army had headquarters at Greensboro.

That was a great trading place for the soldiers who had come home carrying tobacco, brandy, whiskey, and trading with the Yankees for horses, mules and provisions. I bought a U.S. horse and he was so mean I called him "Old John Brown."

After the negroes were set free, my father had to hire a blacksmith to run the shop. He hired Bill Johnson, one of the free slaves. Bill was half Indian and half negro and when he got a pint of whiskey under his hide he was a full grown devil. He had a habit of running every body out of the roads when he got on a spree. One day I went turkey hunting and when I was about half a mile from the road I heard old Bill cursing with all his might. When I got to the road his wife was sitting on the fence trying to get him to go home. When I got over the fence old Bill made for me like a Jersey Bull, with his knife out and cursing as loud as he could. I let him get in about five or six steps of me when I raised my gun and cocked both barrels and was just ready to shoot. Old Bill turned around, went to his wife and went home. Old Bill never gave any more trouble.

Notes

by

Robert W. Carter, Jr.

¹ Rockingham Deed Book 2d0, 126, records that James Wall sold Joshua S. Wall the 170 acres for \$330.

² It appears that part of the story was deleted from the article. Apparently Andy the blacksmith, who was returning to Mississippi, saw Henry and his wife and turned them into the sheriff.

³ Robert Hill and G.W. McNeely (1809-1875) were Primitive Baptist ministers.

⁴ The other ministers listed were Missionary Baptists.

⁵ J.R. Webster published *Webster's Weekly*, a newspaper in Reidsville.

⁶ Dr. A.M. Whitsett was a tobacco warehouseman and merchant in Reidsville.

⁷ Rev. F.H. Jones, a long time Missionary Baptist Minister is buried in Greenview Cemetery in Reidsville.

⁸ Dr. Jeff Scales later practiced medicine in Reidsville.

The Ewel G. and Sarah Strong Dalton Bible Record

A Xerox copy of the Ewel G. Dalton Bible record from the papers of the late Susie Johnson Lauten of Madison, North Carolina was furnished to the editor by Linda C. Vernon of Stoneville, North Carolina. It appears that earlier family information was copied into the Ewel Dalton Bible from both the Nickolas Dalton Bible and the Strong Family Bible. Mrs. Lauten was a daughter of George William and Maude Dalton Johnson. The original grammar, spelling and punctuation of the Dalton Bible has been retained.

Births

Nickolas Dalton was born the 4th day of April, 1770
Rachel Dalton his wife was born the 30th day of November, 1774
Sam'l A. Dalton was born the 14th day of May, 1794
James H. Dalton was born the 19th day of February, 1796
Mary Dalton was born the 14th day of February, 1798
Charlotte Dalton was born the 27th day of October, 1799
Ewel G. Dalton was born the 9th day of December, 1801 (His family is listed below).
Leander Dalton was born the 25th day of September, 1803
Robert Dalton was born the 21st day of February, 1805
Nancy Dalton was born the 7th day of July, 1808
Elisabeth Dalton was born the 7th day of March, 1811
John Dalton was born the 1st day of February, 1813
Susan Dalton was born the 3rd day of March, 1815
Nickolas Dalton was born the 26th day of August, 1817
Pleasant Dalton was born the 4th day of March, 1821

Ewel G. Dalton was born the 9th day of December, 1801
Sarah Dalton was born the 2nd day of September, 1803
Charlotte Dalton was born the 30th day of April, 1830
Mary A. Dalton was born the 14th day of October, 1831
John Z. Dalton was born the 22nd day of September, 1835
Nickolas H. Dalton was born the 25th day of November, 1837
Ruth E. Dalton was born the 16th day of October, 1839
Rachel Dalton was born the 4th day of January, 1843

James P. Dalton was born the 14th day of April, 1845
Wallis Gladson was born the 28th day of February, 1850
Effe Gladson was born the 8th day of August, 1851
Walter Gladson was born the 1st day of May, 1854
-alla Gladson was born the 23rd day of January, 1856
Mollie S. Dalton was born 22nd of February, 1869
Gabriel H. Dalton was born 27th of January, 1871
Ida Maude Dalton was born the 6th day of September, 1875
Sallie Pope Dalton was born August 23rd, 1877
Sallie Hunter Dalton was born 6th of January, 1872
J—— S—— Dalton was born 24th day of August, 1875
George William Johnson was born September 28, (1872) Date from tombstone.

Deaths

Charlotte Dalton died the 20th day of September, 1831
Rachel F. Dalton died the 5th day of July, 1844
N. H. Dalton was killed the 17th of September, 1862
Sarah Dalton died February 2th 1875
Ewel G. Dalton died March 6, 1895
John Z. Dalton died the 4th of August, 1908
Mary Ann Dalton died the 4th of March, 1912
Ruth Elizabeth Dalton died March 10, 1926
Robert Ferdinand Dalton died 20th May, 1878
Gabriel Hunter Dalton died 27th January, 1896
Zachariah Strong died the 29th of October, 1831
Nickolas Dalton died the 7th day of January 1838
Susan D. Searcy died the 22 of May, 1843
Mary M. Critz died the 4th of April, 1845
Charles Strong died the 29th day of December, 1852
Ruth Strong died the 13th day of July, 1853
R.H. Gladson died the 20 of March, 1858
Effa Gladson died the 6th of April, 1857
Gabriel Prior Dalton died September 8th, 1873 age 38 years 7 mos and 8 days
John Strong died March 20, 1811
Sarah Strong died August 30, 1827
Maude Dalton Johnson died June 26, 1956
George William Johnson died May 11, 1942

Marriages

Ewel G. Dalton and Sarah Strong were married the 16th day of July, 1829

Mary A. Dalton and R.H. Gladson was married the 24th day of April, 1849

Ruth E. Dalton and Robert Dalton was married the 29th of August, 1865

James P. Dalton and Fannie Blackwell was married the 17th of November,
1870

J.Z. Dalton and Sue Dalton was married 27th November, 1879

Johnsua Smith and Elizabeth Gibson was married the 23rd day of December, 1771

Zachariah Strong and Ruth Smith was married August 23, 1797

Ida Maude Dalton and George William Johnson were married 3rd March,
1892

Mary Susan Dalton and Rev. John Thomas Ratledge were married June
21st, 1904

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